



CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress, for their information, copies and extracts from the correspondence of the Secretary of State, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris. These documents will place before Congress the actual posture of our relations with France.

JAMES MADISON.

May 26, 1812.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Barlow, Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to JOEL BARLOW, Esq.

Department of State, July 26, 1811.

SIR—It is the desire of the President that you should set out, without delay, for Paris, to commence the duties of the office of minister plenipotentiary to the Emperor of France, with which you are invested. A frigate, prepared for your accommodation, will receive you at Annapolis, and convey you to the most convenient port of that country. I enclose you a commission and letter of credence, with such other documents as are necessary to illustrate the subject on which you will have to act.

With the ordinary duties of the office you are too well acquainted to require any comment on them in this letter. There are, however, some subjects of peculiar importance which will claim your attention immediately after your reception. On these it is proper that you should know distinctly the sentiments of the President.

The United States have claims on France, which it is expected that her government will satisfy to the full extent and without delay. These are founded partly on the late arrangement, by which the non-importation law of the 1st May, 1810, was carried into effect against G. Britain, and partly on injuries to their commerce, committed on the high seas and in French ports.

To form a just estimate of the claims of the first class, it is necessary to examine minutely their nature and extent. The present is the proper time to make this examination and to press a compliance with the arrangement, in every circumstance, on its just principles, on the government of France. The President, conscious that the United States have performed every act that was stipulated on their part, with the most perfect good faith, expects a like performance on the part of France. He considers it peculiarly incumbent on him to request such explanations from her government, as will dissipate all doubt of what he may expect from it in future, on this and every other question depending between the two nations.

By the act of May 1st, 1810, it was declared, that in case Great Britain or France should, before the 1st day of March, 1811, so revoke or modify their edicts as that they should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President should declare by proclamation, and if the other nation should not, within three months thereafter, revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th sections of the act, entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, &c." should from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived, and have full force and effect, so far as relate to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify its edicts, in the manner aforesaid.

This act having been promulgated and made known to the governments of Great Britain and France, the minister of the latter, by note, bearing date on the 25th August, 1810, addressed to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Milan, revoked the revocation to take effect on the 1st of November following; but that this measure was adopted in compliance with the law of 1st May, 1810, to take advantage of the condition contained in it, and in full confidence that that condition would be enforced against G. Britain, and renounce the new principles of blockade.

This declaration of the Emperor of France was considered sufficient ground for the President to act on: it was explicit as to its object and equally so as to its import. The decree of Berlin and Milan, which had violated our neutral rights, were said to be repealed, to take effect at a subsequent day, at no distant period, the interval appearing intended to allow full time for the communication of the measure to this government. The declaration had, too, all the formality which such an act could admit of, being through the official organs on both sides—from the French minister of foreign affairs, to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris.

In compliance of this note, from the minister of foreign affairs, of the 5th August, 1810, the President proceeded on the 2d November following, to issue the proclamation required by the act of May 1st, &c. some years, to declare that all the restrictions imposed by it, should cease and be discontinued, in relation to France and her dependencies. And, in confirmation of the proclamation of the President, the Congress did, on the 2d March, 1811, pass an act, whereby the non importation system, provided for by the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th sections of the act, entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and France and their dependencies," was declared to be in force against Great Britain her colonies and dependencies, with a provision in favor of such vessels or merchandise as might be seized before it was known that Great Britain had revoked or modified her edicts, within the time and in the manner required by the said act, if such should be the case; and with a provision, also, in favor of any ships or cargoes owned wholly by citizens of the United States, which had cleared out for the Cape of Good Hope, or for any other port beyond the same, prior to the second day of November, 1810. Both of these provisions were, in strict justice and good faith, due to the parties affected by the law; they were also conformable to the spirit of the arrangement, to execute which the law was passed. As Great Britain did not revoke or modify her edicts, in the manner proposed, the first provision had no effect.

I will now enquire whether France has performed her part of this arrangement.

It is understood that the blockade of the British Isles is revoked. The revocation having been officially declared, and no vessel trading to them having been condemned or taken on the high seas that we know of, it is fair to conclude that the measure is relinquished. It appears, too, that no American vessel has been condemned in France for having been visited at sea by an English ship, or for having been searched or carried into England, or subjected to impositions there. On the sea, therefore, France is understood to have cleared her system.

Another such is the light in which the conduct of France is viewed, in regard to the neutral commerce of the United States, since the 1st of November last. It will, nevertheless, be proper for you to examine fully the whole subject, and to ascertain minutely the nature of the claims which the United States have a right to demand.

Very early and particularly attention will be drawn to the particular subject of the commercial relation which it is supposed to have between the U. S. and France. The President expects that the commerce of the U. S. will be placed in

the ports of France on such a footing as to afford to it a fair market, and to the industry and enterprise of their people a reasonable encouragement. An arrangement to this effect was looked for immediately after the revocation of the edicts; but it appears from the documents in this department that that was not the case; on the contrary, that our commerce has been subjected to the greatest discouragement, or rather to the most oppressive restraints: that the vessels which carried coffee, sugar, &c. though sailing directly from the U. S. to a French port, were held in a state of sequestration on the principle that the trade was prohibited, and that the importation of these articles was not only unlawful, but criminal: that even the vessels which carried the unquestionable productions of the U. S. exposed to great and expensive delays, to tedious investigations in unusual forms, and to exorbitant duties. In short, that the ordinary usages of commerce between friendly nations were abandoned.

When it was announced that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked, the revocation to take effect on the 1st November last, it was natural for our merchants to rush into the ports of France to take advantage of a market to which they thought they were invited. All these restraints, therefore, have been unjust in regard to the parties who suffered by them: nor can they be reconciled to the respect which was due to this government. If France had wished to exclude the American commerce from her ports, she ought to have declared it to this government, in explicit terms, in which she due notice would have been given to the American merchants, who would either have avoided her ports, or gone there at their own hazard. But to suffer them to enter her ports, under such circumstances, & to detain them there, under any pretext whatever, cannot be justified. It is not known to what extent the injuries resulting from these delays have been carried. It is evident, however, that for every injury thus sustained, the parties are entitled to reparation.

If the ports of France and her allies are not opened to the commerce of the United States, on a liberal scale and on fair conditions, of what avail to them it may be asked, will be the revocation of the British Orders in Council? In contending for the revocation of those orders, so far as it was an object of interest, the U. S. had in view a trade with the continent. It was a fair and legitimate object and worth contending for, while France encouraged it. But if she shuts her ports on our commerce, or burdens it with heavy duties, that motive is at an end.

That France has a right to impose such restraints is admitted; but she ought to be aware of the consequences to which they necessarily lead. The least that ought to be expected to follow, would be such countervailing restrictions on the French commerce as must destroy the value of the intercourse between the two countries, and leave to the U. S. no motive of interest to maintain their right to that intercourse; by a sacrifice of any other branch of their commerce; adequate motives to such a sacrifice could only be found in considerations distinct from any reasonable pretensions on the part of France.

To the admission of every article, the produce of the U. S. no objection is anticipated; nor does there appear to be just cause for any to the admission of colonial produce. A supply of that produce will be annually wanted in France & other countries connected with her, and the U. S. alone can furnish it during the war. It will doubtless be the interest of France and her allies to avail themselves of the industry and capital of the American merchants, in furnishing those articles by which the wants of their people will be supplied and their revenue increased. Several of the colonies belonged to France, and may again belong to her. Great Britain, by securing to her own colonies the monopoly of her home market, lessens the value of the produce of the conquered colonies. France cannot be indifferent to the distresses of the late colonies, nor ought she to abandon to another the commerce and the population of France, it will not escape your attention, that several important articles in the list of colonial productions—a raised in Louisiana, and will of course be comprised among those of the U. S.

You will see the injustice, and endeavor to prevent the necessity of bringing in return for American cargoes sold in France, an equal amount in the produce or manufacture of that country. No such obligation is imposed on France merchants trading to the U. S. They enjoy the liberty of selling their cargoes for cash, and taking back what they please from this country in return, and the right ought to be reciprocal.

It is indispensable that the trade be free; that all American citizens engaged in it be placed on the same footing; and, with this view, that the system of carrying on by licenses granted by French agents be immediately abolished. You must make it distinctly understood by the French government, that the U. S. cannot submit to that system, as it tends to exercise an unequal influence on another, & to give a corrupt influence to the agents of a foreign power in our towns, which is, in every view, incompatible with the principles of our government. It was presumed that this system had been abandoned some time since, as a letter from the Duke of Caluso, to Mr. Russell gave assurance of it. Should it however, be still maintained, you will not fail to bring the subject without delay, before the French government, and to urge its immediate abandonment.

The President having long since expressed his strongest disapprobation of it, and requested that the Consuls would discontinue it, it is probable, if they still regard his injunction, that they may find it necessary to revoke their exequaturs. I mention this, that you may be able to explain the motive to such a measure, should it take place, which without such explanation, might probably be viewed in a mistaken light by the French government.

It is important, that the rate of duties imposed on our commerce, in every article, should be made as low as possible. If they are not, they will produce the effect of a prohibition; they will be sure to depress the article and discourage the trade.

You will be able to ascertain the various other claims which the U. S. have on France, for injuries done to their citizens, under decrees of a subsequent date to those of Berlin and Milan, and you will likewise use your best exertions to obtain an indemnity for them. It is presumed, that the French government will be disposed to do justice for all these injuries. In looking to the future, the past ought to be fairly and honorably adjusted. If that is not done, much dissatisfaction will remain here, which cannot fail to produce a very unfavorable effect on the relations which are to subsist in future between the two countries.

The first of these latter decrees bears date at Bayonne, on the 17th March, 1808, by which many American vessels and their cargoes were seized and carried into France, and others which had entered her ports, in the fair course of trade, were seized, and sequestered or confiscated by her government. It was pretended, in vindication of this measure, that as under our embargo law no American vessel could navigate the ocean, all vessels who were found on it were trading on British account, and lawful prize. The fact however, is, that a great number of our vessels were at sea, on their usual commerce; many of them on distant voyages. Their absence, especially as no prohibition had been given to them, was strictly justifiable under the law; and as they were not seized by the law, but by the force of other vessels, it is probable that the United States in violation of the law, committed an offence against their country, but

none against foreign powers. They were not confiscated by the act. They were entitled to the protection of their government, and it had a right to inflict on them the penalty which their conduct had exposed them to. The government of France could withdraw them from neither of these claims. The absence of none of these vessels was a proof that they were trading on British account. The cargoes which they carried with them, the value of which was much enhanced by the embargo, were alone an ample capital to trade on. As the pretext, under which these vessels were taken, is no justification of the act, you will claim an indemnity to our citizens for every species of injury arising from it.

The Rambouillet decree was a still more unjustifiable aggression on the rights of the U. States, and invasion of the property of their citizens. It bears date on the 23d March, 1810, and made a sweep of all American property within the reach of French power. It was also retrospective, extending back to the 20th May, 1809. By this decree, every American vessel and cargo, even those which had been delivered up to the owners, by compromise with the captors, were seized and sold. The law of March 1st, 1809, commonly called the non-intercourse law, was the pretext for this measure, which was intended as an act of reprisal. It requires no reasoning to show the injustice of this pretension. Our law regulated the trade of the U. States with other powers, particularly with France and G. Britain, and such a law as every nation has a right to adopt. It was duly promulgated, and reasonable notice given of it to other powers. It was also impartial as related to the belligerents. The condemnation of such vessels of France or England as came into the ports of the U. States in breach of this law, was strictly proper, and could afford no cause of complaint to either power. The seizure of our vast property as was laid hold of under that pretext, by the French government, places the transaction in a very fair light. If an indemnity had been sought for an imputed injury, the measure of the injury should have been ascertained, and the indemnity proportioned to it. But in this case no injury had been sustained on principle. A trifling loss only had been incurred, and for that loss all the American property which would have been seized, involving in indiscriminate ruin innocent merchants who had entered the ports of France in the fair course of trade. It is proper that you should make it distinctly known to the French government, that the claim to a just reparation for these spoliations cannot be relinquished, and that a delay in making it will produce very high dissatisfaction with the government and people of these states.

It has been intimated that the French government would be willing to make this reparation, provided the United States would make one in return for the vessels and property condemned under, and in breach of our non-intercourse law. Although the proposition was objectionable, in many views, yet this government consented to it, to save so great a mass of the property of our citizens. An instruction for this purpose was given to your predecessor, which you are authorized to carry into effect.

The influence of France has been exerted to the injury of the U. States, in all the countries to which her power has extended. In Spain, Holland and Naples it has been most sensibly felt. In each of these countries the vessels and cargoes of American merchants were seized and confiscated, under various decrees, founded in different pretences, none of which had on the semblance of right to support them. As the United States never injured France, that plea must fail; and that they had injured either of those powers was never pretended. You will be furnished with the document which relate to these aggressions, and you will claim of the French government an indemnity for them.

The United States have also just cause of complaint against France, for many injuries that were committed by persons acting under her authority, as the examples which occurred, of burning the vessels of our citizens at sea. Their atrocity forbids the imputation of them to the government. To it however the United States must look for reparation, which you will accordingly claim.

It is possible that in this enumeration I may have omitted many injuries of which no account has yet been transmitted to this department. You will have in your power to acquire a more comprehensive knowledge of them at Paris, which it is expected you will do, and full confidence is reposed in your exertions to obtain of the French government the just measure of redress.

France, it is presumed, has changed her policy towards the United States. The revocation of her decrees is an indication of that change, and some recent acts, more favorable to the commercial intercourse with her ports, the evidence of which will be found in a copy of a letter from her minister here of the 25th inst. strengthens the presumption. But much is yet to be done by her, to satisfy the just claims of this country. To revoke blockade of boundless extent in the present state of our marine, was no sacrifice. She must indemnify us for past injuries, and open her ports to our commerce on a fair and liberal scale. If she wishes to profess a neutral commerce she must become the advocate of neutral rights as well by her practice as her theory. The United States standing on their own ground, will be able to support those rights with effect; and they will certainly fall in nothing which they owe to their character or interest.

The papers relative to the impetuous, the Revanche de Corfou, the French privateer seized at New Orleans was delivered to you. They will, it is presumed, enable you to satisfy the French government of the strict propriety of the conduct of the United States in all those occurrences.

The frigate which takes you to France, will proceed to Holland to execute an order from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the interest on the public debt. She will return to France to take Mr. Russell to England, and after landing him, will back immediately to the United States. The interval afforded by a visit to Holland, will be sufficient to enable you to communicate fully and freely with the French government on all the topics, to which it will be your duty to invite its attention, under your instructions. A short detention, however, would not be objected to, if you deemed it important to the interest of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) JAS. MONROE. [Here follows Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Barlow, of the 21st of November, 1811, which shall appear in the next Star.]

LETTERS FROM MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE. (No. 1.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Sept. 29, 1811.

I seize the first occasion to announce to you my arrival, though I have very little else to announce. I landed at Cherbourg the 8th of this month, and arrived at Paris the 10th.

The Emperor has been residing for some time at Compiègne, and it unluckily happened that he set out thence for the coast of Holland the day of my arrival here.

On the 21st I made my first visit to him, which of course had no other object than that of delivering credentials. I expressed my regret at the Emperor's absence, and the consequent delay of such business as was rendered particularly urgent by the distressed situation of those American citizens who were waiting the result of decisions which might be hastened by the expositions which I was charged to make on the part of the President of the United States.

He said the Emperor had foreseen the urgency of the case and had charged him to remedy the evil so far as could be done by dispensing with my presentation to his majesty until his return; and that I might immediately proceed to business as if I had been presented. He said the most flattering things from the Emperor relative to my appointment. He observed that his majesty had expected my arrival with some solicitude for several months and was disposed to do every thing I could reasonably ask to maintain a good intelligence between the two countries.

The Duke then proposed a second interview for the next day, which he said he hoped would be long and leisurely, that we might go over the whole range of business that was likely to come into discussion between us, declaring that he should be justified by the Emperor in delaying his journey one day for that purpose only, and that he had no other business to detain him in the capital. I accepted the invitation and was with him two hours the next day.

I explained to him with as much precision as possible the sentiments of the President on the most pressing objects of my mission, and threw in such observations as seemed to arise out of what I conceived to be the true interest of France.

He heard me with patience and apparent solicitude, endeavored to explain away some of the evils of which we complain, and expressed a strong desire to remove the rest. He said that many of the ideas I suggested were new to him and were very important; that he should lay them before the Emperor with fidelity, and in a manner calculated to produce the most favorable impression, desired me to reduce them to writing to be presented in a more solemn form, and endeavored to convince me that he doubted not our being able, on the return of the Emperor, to remove all obstacles to a most perfect harmony between the two countries.

(No. 2.) Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Oct. 29, 1811.

The Emperor stays in the north much longer than was expected. Having been assured by the minister that he would return by the 15th of Oct. and that during his tour he would make no stay in any one place, I concluded, as I had the honor to state to you before, not to follow him. The frigate constitution did not return from Holland until about the time that the Emperor was to have reached Fontainebleau, and during the last fourteen days the public has been in constant expectation of his arrival.

As the minister of Foreign Relations and indeed most of the other ministers are with him, it has not been in my power to bring forward to advantage any proposition on the great objects of my mission. For I was convinced, for reasons mentioned in my first despatch, that these objects can be treated to the best advantage in presence, when frequent conversations can be mingled with formal and official notes.

My correspondence with the Minister therefore has been hitherto confined to incidental matters not worth troubling you with.

It is now so fully believed that the Emperor will be here about the 10th of November, and it seems so important that something of a decisive nature should be communicated to you by the frigate, that it is thought best by Capt. Hull as well as myself that she should first go over to Cowes with Mr. Russell and return to Cherbourg for my despatches for you.

(No. 3.) Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Nov. 21, 1811.

On the 9th of this month the Duke of Bassano arrived in Paris, and signified his arrival by a circular to the foreign ministers here. The next day, at one o'clock, I called at his house, having in my pocket the note dated 10th Nov.

My intention was, if possible to have an interview with him before he should read the note, to prepare his mind on some points which, being new to him, might be susceptible of further development than it would be convenient to give in writing.

Not finding the Duke at home, I left the note, inclosing with it a written request for an interview after he should have read the note. As yet I have no answer, but having met him once since, he assured me that a very great press of business occupied him every day at St. Cloud. He gave me no other reason for the delay thus far, and I have learnt, through other channels, that they are discussing in the Emperor's councils of commerce and of state, the principle points in my note. If this discussion is in good earnest, I shall, perhaps, have an answer, of some sort, before many days.

(Inclosed in No. 3.) Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano. Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, Paris 10th Nov. 1811.

"For all these considerations and others which I have had the honour to explain to your excellency in conversation, I am confident that I shall urge nothing contrary to the true interests of France, when I propose that his majesty the emperor and king should order a prompt and effectual execution of the arrangement of the 15th of August and 2d of Nov. in the true and liberal spirit in which it was proposed, so that the privations which the U. States imposed upon themselves by excluding the productions of G. Britain and her dependencies, should as far as circumstances will allow be compensated by a free access to those of the continent of Europe and that they may carry thither such means of purchasing those productions as their own soil and industry, those of other neutral nations, and those of the French colonies, will furnish."

"Should his Majesty adopt this principle, the means of arriving at the end are so obvious that it will not greatly add to the length of this note, if I here point them out. First, let the American ships and cargoes now under seizure, capture or sequestration, and the proceeds of such as have been sold which are now reserved for the party leaving right, be immediately resorted to their owners, and they declared free to depart there with for their country. This article is not intended to embrace any thing but genuine American property as protected by the acknowledged law of nations."

"Secondly, such property acknowledged to be American, as has been confiscated and no longer in a state to be resorted, will remain to be paid for in some manner the least onerous to the French Treasury, to be determined on by a separate convention."

"Thirdly, a signification of his majesty's pleasure, if such it be, to form a new commercial treaty with the U. S. States, on principles of reciprocity both with respect to

the rate of duties (as far as the different nature of the objects of our mutual commerce will permit) and the facility of buying and selling, entering and departing with such articles as shall be agreed on the produce of their respective countries, territories & dependencies.

"One principle reason why a system of the kind has been deferred so long, has doubtless been the difficulty of distinguishing American from English property, and of ascertaining American from English property, & of ascertaining the origin of produce. We regret as much as you can the frauds that have been committed in this respect; our honour as well as interest, is concerned in suppressing them. We are ready to enact and inflict penalties, and agree with the French government on the marks, signals and other measures most proper to attain the end."

"I beg your excellency not to consider it improper or discreet in me to close this note by suggesting a cogent reason for desiring as speedily an answer to the principal propositions as the other weighty concerns of your department will admit. The frigate which brought me to France is detained only for this answer. Congress is now beginning its session, and the president will be anxious to lay before it as early as possible the result of these propositions; and it has happened unluckily that my arrival here at the moment of the emperor's departure has already occasioned considerable loss of time."

(No. 4.) MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE. Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, Paris, 19th December, 1811.

"Since the date of my last (21 November), I have had many interviews with the Minister of Foreign Relations. I have explained several points, and urged every argument for as speedy an answer to my note of the 10th as its very serious importance would allow. He always treats the subject with apparent candor and solicitude, seems anxious to gain information, declares that neither he nor the Emperor, had before understood American affairs in the light in which they now appear, and always assures me that he is nearly ready with his answer."

"But he says the Emperor's taking so long time to consider it, and make up his decision, is not without reason, for it opens a wide field for meditation on very interesting matters. He says the Emperor has read the note repeatedly and with great attention, that he told him the reasoning in it was every where just and the conclusions undeniable; but to reconcile its principles with his continental system presented difficulties not easy to remove."

"From what the Emperor told me himself at the last diplomatic audience, and from a variety of hints and other circumstances remarked among the people about his person, I have been made to believe that he is really changing his system relative to our trade, and that the answer to my note will be more satisfactory than I had at first expected. But the unexpected and unreasonable delay has almost discouraged me of late."

"I am extremely anxious to dispatch the frigate, and had I imagined the delay would have been so great, I would not have ordered her to return after landing Mr. Russell in England. There is however a kind of consolation thus far; the captain writes me that had she been ready to sail three weeks ago, the weather had been such ever since that she could not have left the port by this time."

"I hope and am pretty certain now that I shall dispatch the messenger Mr. Morris, in five or six days at latest."

(No. 5.) Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, Paris, Dec. 31, 1811.

"I have now the honor to send you the answer of the Duke of Bassano to my note of the 10th of Nov. accompanied by a triplicate copy of that note."

"This answer, if understood in its most liberal sense, may doubtless be considered full and satisfactory as a basis for the future commercial relations between the two countries; for we can ask nothing better or than a perfect reciprocity of advantages in those relations. But altho' an official declaration of the Emperor's intention and readiness to conclude a treaty on such principles may be fairly taken as an adoption of the principles; yet considering the irritation of the public mind in the United States, arising from recent injuries, and the difficulty with which it can be brought to believe in a change of system so suddenly adopted and so vaguely announced, I thought it best to obtain, if possible, a more precise declaration as to certain points which had created so much difficulty."

"Accordingly I asked an interview with the Duke for the 28th. I went to him on that day with a paper in my hand, of which I here enclose a translation. My intention was to induce him to sign that paper, or the principles it contained, either in its present form or such other form as he might deem more consonant with the dignity of his government, such as putting them into the answer to a letter which I might write him, if he should think that the most eligible method."

"After we had read over the paper together, and I had explained the motives of my proposition, he replied that every one of those principles was adopted by the Emperor and would enter into the treaty, and therefore it would be useless

to announce them in a separate declaration. I endeavored to convince him of the advantages that would result to France as well as to the U. States from an immediate restoration of confidence among the American Merchants. The great want of flour in France as well as Spain, and the accumulation of French produce perishing on hand for want of foreign commerce, were sufficient reasons for seizing the first occasion, no inconsistent with the Emperor's general system, for giving activity to neutral capital in the ports of the empire.

"He then copied the heads of my paper and said he would lay the proposition before the Emperor, and give me an answer the next day. I did not however get this answer till last night. He then invited me to an interview; and, after reading over the papers before, and commenting on every clause, he declared the Emperor's decision precisely to the following effect: "It is not proper for me to sign this declaration; but you may notify it to your government, word for word, as it is worded; for the principles are all adopted, and from this day forward they will be in opinion. I have given the order to the chief of the customs for what concerns his department; the court of prizes is ordered to expedite its part of the business, and I shall instruct the consuls to give the certificates of origin. But you will observe this regards only the produce of the U. S. Colonial produce cannot for the present be admitted, even in a French vessel, on a simple certificate of origin, without a special licence."

"I then desired him to cause one more order to be given from the proper department, to the effect of repressing the rapacity of privateers. The Emperor owed it to his own dignity to order his courts to subject, at least, to cost and damage, the owners of such privateers, as should capture innocent ships without a pretext, a business that was long known to be carried on as well it might be under the present system of certain impunity with the sure prospect of a great deal of partial plunder, and the hope of an advantageous compromise with the claimants. He acknowledged that something ought to be done in the case.

"His observation on colonial produce induced me to bring up again in the subject of special licences, respecting which I had often stated before, the just objection that the President had instructed me to insist upon against that system. He said that if the President desired it, it should be discontinued; but they had not yet been able to find a substitute. He declared to me, as he has often done before, that the Emperor would do any thing on this subject that should be most agreeable to the United States, provided it did not open a door to the introduction of English produce.

"He always insists upon it that the special licences are a clear advantage, as far as they go, to the commerce and navigation of the U. S. The system is an extension of favor to them inasmuch as it relaxes the principle of the French navigation act, which confines the carry trade of the colonies to French ships.

"He added that the Emperor did not pretend that this was out of pure friendship to the Americans. "We have need of coffee and sugar. We can get our supply in this way, but if you can point out another that shall be more agreeable to the President, without giving us the produce of English colonies, we shall adopt it."

"Thus I think, sir, you have the whole idea before you. And I should be glad to receive your farther instructions on the subject."

"Should it be the intention of the President that I should proceed in the treaty of commerce, it will be necessary likewise to give me instructions as precise as may be on all the essential points that you wish to enter into it."

Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated Paris, 27th December, 1811.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations, has laid before his majesty, the Emperor and King, the note which Mr. Barlow, minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. of America, addressed to him on the 10th of last month.

If since the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, the commerce between France and the United States has had but little activity, the cause must be sought for in the outrages which the British government has exercised against the flag of the U. S. and against the French flag, and in the cruelties (crueltes) which it has established on the ocean and in the Mediterranean, on the coasts of France and on those of America.

The undersigned has in his bureau a memorandum of a great number of American vessels taken at the entrance of the rivers of France, and the English papers every day mention that these vessels are condemned and delivered up to the captors for having violated the blockade of 1806, or other Orders of the British Council.

These American vessels which have escaped the enemy, and have entered the ports of France, have sold their merchandise to advantage, have taken return cargoes and realized a profit on them, notwithstanding the enormous insurance they have been obliged to pay on account of the risk they run from British cruisers.

In fact, the tariff of the 5th August established duties which are paid by the consumers, and which have no other influence than on the price of the articles. The duties of 200 or 300 per cent. laid in England on wines, on teas, & on many other articles, for a long time past, are, in like manner, no thing more than duties of consumption, which have no other effect than to raise the price, without in any manner injuring the commerce in them.

The merchants of the U. S. are not subjected in France to any duties, or to any obligations that are not equally imposed on French commerce, of which they moreover partake all the advantages. And whilst in the U. S. cargoes imported in French vessels pay 10 per cent. more than if they had been imported in American vessels, the flag of the U. S. is treated in France as the Imperial flag.

Nevertheless, a treaty of commerce, founded on the principle of a perfect reciprocity, could not fall to be entirely advantageous to both countries. The undersigned is authorized to negotiate, conclude, and sign, such a treaty. It is with a lively satisfaction that he makes known to the minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. the intentions of his majesty on this important object. The U. S. will be entirely satisfied on the pending questions (questions actuelles), and there will be no obstacle to their obtaining the advantages they have in view, if they succeed in making their flag safe.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Barlow, minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)  
**THE DUKE OF BASSANO.**

Included in No 5  
The minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. and the undersigned minister of foreign relations, being respectively authorized & now ready to negotiate and conclude a treaty of commerce between the two countries, and as several months must elapse before such a treaty can be completed and ratified, during which time their commercial interest may suffer from the uncertainty now existing in the U. S. relative to certain points that are intended to enter into that treaty, the undersigned declares it to be the Emperor's pleasure that in this interval the commerce of the U. S. in their produce, and that of the French colonies, shall be free in his ports. That is to say, the formalities necessary to prove the property and origin of the goods shall be as simple and expeditious as the nature of the cases will permit.

No cause whatever shall warrant the capture or detention of an American vessel at sea, or her seizure in a French port, or in any other port, by French authority, but a well grounded suspicion of forgery in her papers.

No other papers shall be required but the passport and clearance by the American authorities, and a certificate of origin by a French Consul; and the French Consuls in the U. States are ordered to give such certificates.

His Majesty will cause the liberation of all the remaining ships and cargoes now in his ports belonging to American citizens, as far as the necessary enquiries now going on shall prove them to be such.

Included in No 5  
Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated Paris, 21st Dec.

SIR—I have the honor to announce to you that his majesty the emperor, by a decision of the 12th of this month, has ordered to be placed at the disposition of their government 23 Americans, whom the town of Dantzic had by mistake comprised in a levy of 5000 men to be sent to France. These sailors had been sent to Antwerp, and afterwards to Rochfort; and these successive removals having rendered impracticable the immediate proof of their citizenship, every decision on that subject was necessarily deferred. The usage is to deliver to the nearest Consul those who are claimed by his Government. Therefore the 23 American sailors could not be sent directly from Rochfort to Cherbourg, as you desired; but the minister of marine has directed the maritime prefect of Rochfort to have them struck off the rolls, and to send them to Rochelle, there to be put at the disposition of the Consul of the U. States.

I hasten, sir, to apprise you of this, and I have the honor to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

**THE DUKE OF BASSANO.**  
[Finding it impossible, from the length of these documents, & the late hour at which we were able to obtain a copy, to get them all into this day's paper, we have called from his residence the three last letters of Mr. Barlow to our government, which will afford a pretty good idea of the state in which the despatches by the Hornet left our affairs at Paris. The publication of the documents shall be resumed and concluded in our next.]

[Nat. Intel.]  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, March 15, 1812.

"I have scarcely been able to get an interview with the Duke of Bassano for the last 15 days though he has appointed several. He has disappointed me in most of them, and I am sure with reluctance. Last evening I obtained a short audience, in which he declared that his great work of this continent was now finished, and he would be able after to-morrow to devote himself very much to the treaty with United States, till it should be completed. And I left him rather with the hope than the full expectation that he will have it in his power to keep his promise."

(No. 9.)  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, March 16, 1812.

"Since I had the honor of writing to you yesterday, the Monitor has come out with the Senatus Consultum of which I spoke. This I now enclose. This despatch goes by a safe hand for Bordeaux; there to be confined to some passenger to go by one of our

fast sailing schooners. You will notice that the Minister, in his report, says nothing particular of the U. S. and nothing more precise than heretofore of the revocation of the decrees.

"This furnishes an additional motive for using all efforts to get the treaty through carrying with it an unequivocal stipulation that shall put the question to rest. Its importance is sufficient to warrant my detaining the Hornet.

"The Emperor did not like the bill we have seen before Congress for admitting English goods contracted for before the non importation law went into operation.

"I was questioned by the Duke of Bassano on the bill, with a good deal of point, when it first appeared, and I gave such decided explanations, as I thought at the time would remove all uneasiness. But I have since heard that the Emperor is not well satisfied. If Congress had applied its relieving hand to individuals cases only, and on personal petitions, it would have excited no suspicion.

"In consequence of my repeated remonstrances in cases of condemnation of American cargoes, on frivolous or false pretences, I think the career is somewhat arrested, and they show a disposition to revise the judgments. The Betsey, the Ploughboy, and the Ant, are ordered for revision. The Basilarius is in progress, and is likely to be liberated, as you will learn by the correspondence I now have the honor to enclose respecting the case."

Note. Mr. Barlow's of the 15th & 16th of March, are both marked No. 9 by him. No 10.  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe.

PARIS, 22 APRIL, 1812.

"I am obliged at last to dismiss the Hornet, without the expected treaty, which I should have regretted more than I do if your despatches, which I have had the honor to receive by the Wasp, had not somewhat abated my zeal in that work."

"It really appeared to me, that the advantages of such a treaty as I have sketched would be very great, and especially if it could be concluded soon."

"It is true, that our claims of indemnity for past spoliation should be heard, examined, and satisfied; which operation should precede the new treaty, or go hand in hand with it. This is dull work, hard to begin, and difficult to pursue." "I urged it a long time, without the effect even of an oral answer. But lately they have consented to give it a discussion, and the minister assures me that something shall be done to silence the complaints, and on principles that he says ought to be satisfactory."

"I shall not venture to detain the Wasp more than two or three weeks. And I hope by that time to have something decisive to forward by her."

"From some expressions in your letters, I am in hopes of receiving soon some more precise instructions on these subjects."

"My communication with England by Morlaix is almost entirely cut off. It is not so easy to send to London, unless by one of our own public ships, as 'tis to the U. States. I now send your despatches and my own to Mr. Russell, by a messenger in the Hornet, whom I shall desire Captain Lawrence to put on shore or into a pilot boat on the coast of England."

"This messenger with Mr. Biddle will leave Paris this night for Cherbourg, where the Hornet is ready to receive them."

**THE REPUBLICAN STAR,**  
AND  
**GENERAL ADVERTISER.**

**EASTON:**  
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1812.

In order to lay before our readers so much of the Documents as our paper permit, a variety of matter intended for this paper is necessarily excluded out. To progress with the important papers, &c. the Star will be published again on Friday next. Advertisements handed in before 2 o'clock on Thursday, will receive that attention due to those omitted this morning.

Books for receiving further subscriptions for a Loan of 11,000,000 dollars for the use of the U. States were to be opened yesterday, at the Bank of Baltimore and the Commercial Bank in the city of Baltimore, for a sum not exceeding \$250,000 each. The books are to remain open until their respective proportions are filled, or until public notice is given of the subscription being closed.

It is ascertained that the strength of parties in the next New York Legislature will be in the Senate, republican 24—House of Assembly 51—Senate, federal 8—House of Assembly 61. An joint ballot, republican majority EIGHT.

EDWARD LLOYD and GEORGE E. MITCHELL, Esquires, have been appointed aids to the commander in chief of the militia of Maryland. [They rank as colonels.]  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

JASON, a 34 Merino Lamb, purchased of Colonel Edward Lloyd last summer, weighed before being sheared 161 lbs. Weight of fleece unwashed, 11 1/2 lbs.

**P. BENSON.**  
Miles River, May 29, 1812.

Extract of a letter from Captain JOHN SHARP to GRIFITH GREENE, Esq.  
Cincinnati, April 30th, 1812.

"We arrived here on Wednesday and are joined by nearly 200 men of this place. Next Sunday we march to Dayton—all goes on well so far—it is certain that 6000 Kentuckians are ready to join us, and Gov. Meigs has received orders from the War Office to raise 5000 more men in Ohio. The different detachments of this expedition will join us there also; then let the English and their good allies the Indians come on; and we will teach them to dance a jig to Yankee doodle, or I am much mistaken. Our boys are in fine spirits—Gov. Meigs has exerted himself to the utmost and is an honor to himself and Ohio."

TROOPS. On Sunday about 50 recruits destined for Boyd's regiment, arrived at this place in escort of Gen. HULL, Governor of Michigan. We are happy to learn that Col. Boyd, and his regiment, are to accompany the expedition to Detroit. The number of troops will amount, it is said, to about 300 strong.

Volunteers. The papers of Chillicothe, Circleville, &c. inform us that enough, and more than enough, of volunteers have turned out in that quarter.

**EASTON, Tuesday, May 26, 1812.**  
On this day a meeting composed of Democratic Republicans took place in this town, on which occasion

GEN. PERRY BENSON was called to the Chair, and **JAMES DOORIS** was appointed Secretary.

It was moved and resolved upon, that it be recommended to the Democratic Republican citizens of this county to meet at the place of holding elections in their several election districts, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June next, to make choice of three suitable persons to meet in general committee at Easton, on the ensuing TUESDAY (the 16th day of June) for the purpose of selecting and recommending proper characters as candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly of this State;—and likewise to appoint deputies to meet the deputation from the counties of Queen Ann's and Caroline, to select a fit character to be recommended as a candidate to represent this Congressional District, in the Legislature of the United States;—and also to appoint deputies on the part of this county to meet those who may be appointed by Caroline county and the Upper District of Dorchester county, to fix upon a proper person to be recommended as candidate for Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.

It was unanimously agreed upon, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.

(Signed) **P. BENSON.**  
(Attest) **JAMES DOORIS, Sec'y.**

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress to his friend in Baltimore, dated Washington, May 25, 1812.

"I expect that next week we shall act definitively on the question of war: a number of members who were absent have returned. I am truly gratified at the proceedings of the patriotic citizens of Baltimore—it is worthy of example, and it will be followed by all real friends to their country. It is a time when the exertions of every citizen should be called in defence of our rights and independence. To submit to the wrongs which we have so long experienced, is to surrender our liberty—Surely we cannot hesitate in the choice."

It is understood that the HONORABLE, after a long delay, has returned without fulfilling the wishes of the government, or furnishing any satisfactory evidence that the French government sincerely intends to do that justice to the United States which alone can place the relations of the two countries on an amicable footing. However it may have observed the revocation of its decrees, and thereby fulfilled its pledge, so far as its adversary could derive a pretext from them, against the United States, its proceedings in respect to our other claims and expectations, on other important subjects, are altogether unsatisfactory. As it is probable, that the public will soon be furnished with the means of forming a correct judgment on the posture of our affairs with that beligerent, it is the more unnecessary to enlarge our vague remarks on the subject, or to anticipate the course which the National Councils may judge best adapted to it.

**FEDERALISM AND THE LOAN.**  
When the Federal Administration wanted to borrow a few millions of dollars they opened their books, and lo! eight thousand dollars were subscribed!!! When the Republican Administration open their books for a loan, in two days, near six MILLIONS, seventy five times as much as the federalists got, were subscribed—yet do our federal editors hop on their hot beds of sedition and clap their wings and crow and exult as much as if they had gained a victory.

Federalism borrowed at eight per cent: Republicanism can have money enough at six per cent: yet we are told there is no confidence in the administration, and that Federalists have all the money!

**RECRUITING.**—In this State has progressed remarkably well. In this town Capt. Arrowsmith has enlisted about 30 men (old establishment.) At Orange Capt. Reynolds has about 45 men: At Morris Town Capt. Scott has 60; and at the same place Lieut. Hazard (of the old establishment) has 20. At Trenton, the principal rendezvous, Col. Brearly has 66 men; at Burlington 60; at Mount Holly 45 men.

**MILITARY.**—This day the officers of the Essex Brigade, met in Newark for improvement in Military exercise. On Thursday next, the DRAPER MILITIA from the county of Essex, meet at Days Hill, for review and improvement in discipline.

Those drafted from the Morris Brigade met at Morris Town, on Friday the 15th inst. Out of 240 the quota required from this Brigade, only 6 or 7 were absent.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY **ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE,** Governor of Maryland.

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
WHEREAS, Great and weighty matters requiring the immediate attention of the Legislature, render it necessary that the power of convening the members thereof vested in this department should be exercised, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to appoint the **THIRD MONDAY** of June next for the meeting and session of the General Assembly of this State. Whereof the several Sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.  
**ROBERT BOWIE,**  
By his Excellency's command,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

**THE STOCKHOLDERS**  
In the Manufacturing Company of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on the 16th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on business very important to the Institution.

By order of the Directors,  
**ROBERT MOORE, Treas'r.**  
6th mo. 3—3

**DIVIDEND.**  
Easton, 1st June, 1812.  
The President and Directors of the CHOPTANK BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of profits of 4 per cent. upon the Stock of the Company, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, at the office of Wm. W. Moore, their Treasurer, any time after this day.  
By the Board,  
**N. HAMMOND, Pres't.**  
June 2—3

**NOTICE.**  
Pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and eleven, incorporating a BANK, to be called the Farmers' Bank of Somerset and Worcester, the Books of subscription for the Stock in said Bank will be opened on the 24th July next, at the court house in Princess Anne, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Somerset county, and at the court house in Snow Hill, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Worcester county.  
Per order,  
**ROBERT J. H. HANDY, Sec'y.**  
Worcester county, June 2—3

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Abner Newton*, late of said county, deceased.—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 Saturday, the 26th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Witness my hand this 25th day of May, 1812.  
**MARY NEWTON, adm'rx.**  
of E. Newton.  
Dorchester county, June 2—3

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Worcester county, Maryland, letters of administration pendente lite on the personal estate of *Elijah Townsend*, late of said county, dec'd.—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 1st day of December next; they may otherwise (by law) be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 1st day of June, anno domini 1812.  
**SUSANNA TOWNSEND, Adm'rx.**  
June 2—3

**PASTURAGE**  
The subscriber will take from 5 to 600 CATTLE to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where a proper attention will be paid to them, and the Cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them on immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.  
**JOHN DAWSON.**  
June 2—3

N. B. The cattle will be permitted to range on the upland as well as the marsh.

**MARYLAND.**  
Kent County, Va.  
On application to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, in the recess of the court, by *Wilson Edwards* and *Nathaniel Toulson*, Junior, of Kent county, by petition severally in writing, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1811, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, (as far as they can ascertain them) being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied me they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications;—and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: I do therefore hereby adjudge and order that the said *Wilson Edwards* and *Nathaniel Toulson*, Junior, be severally discharged from their confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Federalist Star," four weeks successively, 30 days before the first Saturday of September next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to appear before the said county court at the court house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if they have any, why the said *Wilson Edwards* and *Nathaniel Toulson*, Junior, should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

**THO. WORRELL.**  
June 2—4

**100 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
BROKE jail in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, on the 2d of October last, a negro man by the name of *Joe*, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 6 inches high, yellow complexion, round face, his front upper teeth wide apart, speaks quick, clothing not remembered—formerly the property of *James Ratcliff*, of Talbot county, within five miles of Easton. The above reward will be given to any person for taking up and lodging in the jail at Easton, the above negro, or 75 dollars if lodged in any jail, so that I get him again, by applying at the bar of Mr. Solomon Lowe.

**THOMAS COODE.**  
June 2—3

**100 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
FOR apprehending and bringing home to the subscriber, near Kenton, in Kent county, Delaware, a negro man named *PERRY*, who ran away on Saturday, the 2d instant. *Perry* is about 20 years old, near 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has six toes on each foot, very stout made, his clothes not recollected. Any person taking up said runaway and bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and for securing said negro in any goal, so that the owner may not him again, shall receive the reward of SEVENTY DOLLARS, per cent.

**NATHANIEL WILDS.**  
may 23, (June 2)—3m  
The Editor of the "Easton Star," will please insert the above three months.

**SIX CENTS REWARD.**  
Runaway on Saturday morning last, 30th ult. an apprentice boy to the shoe and boot making business, by the name of *Charles Fleming*. This boy is so ardent, that I am informed where he is not known, he alters his name from the above to *Peter Phillips*, and *Peter M. Clevery*. I do forwarn any person from harboring or employing the said boy. Any person or persons that will take up said boy, and secure him in any jail, or bring him home, or give information where he is, shall have the above reward paid.

**GEORGE SEWELL.**  
June 2—m

**NOTICE.**  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 6th May inst. as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself *David Peterson*. He is supposed to be about 17 or 18 years of age, 4 feet 9 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed was a striped colored cloth round coat, a light colored cloth pantaloons and white shirt. He has some small scars on his face, and a small scar on his forehead. He belongs to Mr. John Simpson, of the county of Montgomery, and is now in the hands of the Sheriff of Frederick county. The owner is hereby requested to come and claim him, otherwise he will be sold for his price fees at the court's direction.

**FZRA MANTZ, Sheriff.**  
may 22 (June 2)—4

GENERAL ORDERS.

The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland, having been called on by the President of the United States in virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States passed the 10th inst. entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States" to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland, (the State's quota) to be detached and duly organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified, to comply with the demand of the President of the U. States, I request of you, that immediately you call on the Major-General of each third division of the Militia of Maryland, that promptness and dispatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,204 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; three troops of Horse, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and three companies of Riflemen, containing two hundred and twenty seven men, the proportion of the second division, that with promptness and dispatch, he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,173 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; two troops of Cavalry, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and seventy four men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty two men;—and also that you call on the Major-General of the first division, that with promptness and dispatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 1,838 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; two troops of Cavalry, each containing thirty five men; two regiments of Infantry, containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty two men. That you also require of the respective Major-Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be drafted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning. ROBERT BOWIE. Government-House, April 30, 1812.

You are directed to have immediately forwarded to the several Major-Generals of Maryland, the enclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, ROBT. BOWIE.

John Cassaway, Esq. Adj. Gen. S. Md.

The above orders have been accordingly forwarded to the respective major generals.

JOHN CASSAWAY, Adj. Gen. The following is the number of officers to be appointed out of each division of the Maryland Militia, to command the quota of troops called for by the President of the United States: For the Division commanded by Gen. Winstan.

ARTILLERY. 2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

HORSE. 1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 cornets.

INFANTRY. 2 colonels, 4 majors, 20 captains, 20 lieutenants, 20 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN. 2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

For the Division commanded by General Winder.

ARTILLERY. 2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

HORSE. 1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 cornets.

INFANTRY. 3 colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 30 lieutenants, 30 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN. 2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

For the Division commanded by General Smith.

ARTILLERY. 3 captains, 6 lieutenants.

HORSE. 1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 cornets.

INFANTRY. 3 colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 30 lieutenants, 30 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN. 3 captains, 6 lieutenants.

JOHN GASSAWAY, A. G.

The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and Maryland Herald at Hagerstown. may 19—5

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centerville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia;—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn. SOLOMON EWE. Easton, September 10—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst. a black negro man named Waitman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow-legged and has ring holes in his ears. Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat made of salskin—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland. CYRUS BELL. December 31—6m

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 whooping 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, 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, 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 inexplicable 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, lam bago, 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 to 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, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks 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 Lozenges, 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, cholick pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondriac and hysterical complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Dr. Dyott's patent Ich Ointment—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. 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.

Mahy'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 just received and for sale by Messrs. THOMAS & GROOME, Easton, Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had gratis. march 24—1812

poss of being recorded, every grant, order of conveyance, or other written evidence of his claim; and the same shall be recorded by the clerk in books to be kept for that purpose, on his receiving from the party or parties at the rate of twelve and a half cents for every hundred words contained in such written evidence of their claim: Provided however, That where lands are claimed by virtue of a complete French, British or Spanish grant, it shall not be necessary for the claimant to have any other evidence of his claim entered at large on the record, except the original grant or patent, together with the order of survey, and the plat; all the other conveyances or deeds may be abbreviated in the entry, but the chain of title, and the date of every transfer, shall appear on the record. And if such person shall neglect to deliver such notice in writing of his claim, together with the plat (in case the lands claimed shall have been surveyed) as aforesaid, or cause to be recorded such written evidence of the same, within the time & times aforesaid, his claim shall never after be recognised or confirmed by the United States; nor shall any grant, order of survey, deed, conveyance, or other written evidence, which shall not be recorded as above directed, ever after be considered or admitted as evidence in any court of the United States against any grant which may hereafter be derived from the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall have power, in their respective districts, to inquire into the justice and validity of the claims filed with them as aforesaid: it shall be their duty to ascertain in every case, whether the lands claimed have been inhabited and cultivated; at what time such inhabitation and cultivation commenced; when surveyed, and by whom and on what authority; and into every other matter respecting the claims which may affect the justice and validity thereof; & for that purpose shall have power to administer oaths, & to compel the attendance of and examine witnesses & such other testimony as may be adduced; to have access to all records of a public nature, relative to the granting, sale, transfer or titles of lands within their respective districts, and to take transcripts from such record or records or any part thereof; and the evidence thus adduced and obtained, shall, by the clerk, be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the powers vested by law in the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee, shall extend over all the public lands in the said tract of country. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall respectively under such instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the approbation of the President of the United States, transmit to them in relation thereto, prepare, and cause to be prepared, abstracts from the records of the claims filed as aforesaid, in which the claims shall be arranged into classes, according to their respective merits, and other circumstances whereby they may be diversified; the abstracts shall contain the substance of the evidence adduced in support of, or obtained respecting, the claims, and shall contain such other information and remarks as may be necessary to a proper decision thereon, which abstracts the commissioners shall respectively, as soon as may be, report to the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall by him be laid before Congress at their next session thereafter for their determination thereon.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized and required to collect and report to Congress, at their next session, a list of all the actual settlers on land in said districts, respectively, who have no claims to lands derived either from the French, British or Spanish governments, & the time at which such settlements were made.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That each of the said commissioners shall be allowed as compensation for his services in relation to said claims, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year; and each of the clerks at the rate of one thousand dollars a year: Provided, That not more than eighteen months' compensation be thus allowed to the commissioner and clerk for the district east of Pearl river; nor more than two years' compensation be allowed to the commissioner and clerk for the district west of Pearl river; and the commissioner for the eastern district on making his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive in addition seven hundred and fifty dollars, and his clerk five hundred dollars; and the commissioner for the western district, on making his report as aforesaid, shall receive one thousand dollars, and his clerk seven hundred and fifty dollars; and the said allowances shall be in full for their services under this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each of the said commissioners shall be allowed as compensation for his services in relation to said claims, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year; and each of the clerks at the rate of one thousand dollars a year: Provided, That not more than eighteen months' compensation be thus allowed to the commissioner and clerk for the district east of Pearl river; nor more than two years' compensation be allowed to the commissioner and clerk for the district west of Pearl river; and the commissioner for the eastern district on making his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive in addition seven hundred and fifty dollars, and his clerk five hundred dollars; and the commissioner for the western district, on making his report as aforesaid, shall receive one thousand dollars, and his clerk seven hundred and fifty dollars; and the said allowances shall be in full for their services under this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That each of the said commissioners shall be allowed as compensation for his services in relation to said claims, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year; and each of the clerks at the rate of one thousand dollars a year: Provided, That not more than eighteen months' compensation be thus allowed to the commissioner and clerk for the district east of Pearl river; nor more than two years' compensation be allowed to the commissioner and clerk for the district west of Pearl river; and the commissioner for the eastern district on making his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive in addition seven hundred and fifty dollars, and his clerk five hundred dollars; and the commissioner for the western district, on making his report as aforesaid, shall receive one thousand dollars, and his clerk seven hundred and fifty dollars; and the said allowances shall be in full for their services under this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 25, 1812. Approved JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the establishment of a General Land Office in the Department of the Treasury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Department of the Treasury, an office, to be denominated the General Land Office; the chief officer of which shall be called the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the head of the department, to superintend, execute and perform, all such acts and things, touching or respecting the public lands of the United States, and other lands patented or granted by the United States, as have heretofore been directed by law to be done or performed in the office of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary and Register of the Treasury, and of the Secretary of War, or which shall hereafter by law be assigned to the said office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be in the said office an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk of the General Land Office; who, in all cases, when the said principal officer shall become vacant, during such vacancy, shall have the charge and custody of the seal, and of all records, books and papers belonging to the said office. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed and employed by the said office, shall, before he enters on the duties of his office or appointment, take an oath or affirmation, truly and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioner shall cause a seal of office to be made and provided for the said office, with such device as the President of the United States shall approve; and copies of any records, books or papers, belonging to the said office, under the signature of the said Commissioner, or when the office shall be vacant, under the signature of the Chief Clerk, and the said seal, shall be competent evidence in all cases in which the original records, books or papers, could be evidence. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioner shall, forthwith, after his appointment, be entitled to the custody, and shall take charge of the said seal, and also of all records, books and papers, remaining in the offices of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary and Register of the Treasury, and of the Secretary of War, touching or concerning the public lands of the United States; & the said records, books and papers, shall become and be deemed the records, books and papers of the said office. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioner shall, when required by the President of the United States, or either House of Congress, make a plat of any land surveyed under the authority of the United States, and give such information respecting the public lands, and concerning the business of his office, as shall be directed. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which land has heretofore, or shall hereafter be given by the United States for military services, warrants shall be granted to the parties entitled to such land by the Secretary of War; and such warrants shall be recorded in the said land office, in books to be kept for the purpose, and shall be located as is or may be provided by law; and patents shall afterwards be issued accordingly. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all patents issuing from the said office, shall be issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the said office, and be signed by the President of the United States, and countersigned by the commissioner of the said office; and shall be recorded in the said office, in books to be kept for the purpose. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all returns relative to the public lands, heretofore directed to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall hereafter be made to the said Commissioner, who shall have power to audit and settle all public accounts relative to the public lands: Provided, That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner, upon the settlement of any such account, to certify the balance, and transmit the account with the vouchers, and certificates to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his examination and decision thereon. Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no person appointed to an office instituted by this act, or employed in any such office shall directly or indirectly be concerned in the purchase of any right, title or interest, in any public land, either in his own right, or in trust for any other person, or in the name or right of any other person in trust for himself nor shall take or receive any fee or emolument for negotiating or transacting the business of the office. And any person offending in the premises against the prohibitions of this act, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office. Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of the said Land Office shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall receive an annual salary equal to the salary of the Auditor of the Treasury, payable quarterly; and the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated for the said compensation during the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And the said commissioner shall have the same privilege with the Comptroller of the Treasury, of sending and receiving letters and packages and also final certificates & patents for land free of postage. Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of the Land Office shall be authorized to employ a sufficient number of clerks: Provided, That their annual compensation shall not exceed in the whole seven thousand dollars; and the said compensation shall be paid in the following manner during the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve; that is to say: three thousand eight hundred dollars shall be paid out of the monies appropriated for the compensation of clerks, during the said year, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; one thousand four hundred dollars shall be paid out of the monies appropriated for the compensation of clerks during said year, in the office of the Secretary of State; and three hundred dollars shall be paid out of the monies appropriated for the compensation of clerks, during said year, in the office of the Secretary of War.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 25, 1812. Approved JAMES MADISON.

The following parody on Campbell's beautiful Song, "Ye Mariners of England," is from the pen of Henry Beasley, Esq. It is admirably calculated to suit the present times.

Ye Freemen of Columbia, Who guard your native coast, Whose fathers won your liberty, Your country's pride and boast— Your glorious standard rear again, To match your ANCESTOR'S; As she roars on your shores, Where the stormy tempests blow; As she prowls for prey on every shore, Where the stormy tempests blow.

The Spirits of your fathers Shall hover o'er each plain, Where in their injured country's cause The DEFORMED BRAVE were slain! Where bold MONTGOMERY fearlessly fell, Where carnage strew'd the field, In your might shall you fight, And force the foe to yield; And on the heights of Abraham Your country's vengeance wield.

Columbia fears no enemy That plows the briny main, Her home a mighty continent, Its soil her rich domain! To avenge our much lov'd country's wrongs, To the field her sons shall fly, While alarms sound to arms, We'll conquer or we'll die, Whate'er Britain's tears may flow in vain, As low her legions lie!

Columbia's Eagle standard Triumphant then shall tower, Till from the land the foe depart— Driven by its gallant power, Then, then, ye patriot warriors! Our song and feast shall flow, And no more on our shore, Shall war's dread tempests blow; But the breeze of peace shall gently breathe, Like the winds that murmur low.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and island of New Orleans.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that tract of country which lies south of the Mississippi territory, east of the river Mississippi and island of New Orleans, and west of the river Perdido, and a line drawn with the general course thereof to the southern boundary of the said Mississippi territory, the lands within the said limits shall be laid off into two land districts, between which Pearl river shall be the boundary; and for each of which districts a commissioner for land claims shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The said commissioners shall, respectively, have power to appoint a clerk, who shall be a person capable of translating the French and Spanish languages, and who shall, in addition to the other duties required of him by this act, perform the duties of translator, when required by the commissioner. And the said commissioner and clerks shall, before entering on the duties of their appointments, respectively take an oath or affirmation truly and faithfully to execute the duties imposed on them by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the more convenient ascertainment of the titles and claims to lands as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of each of the said commissioners, respectively, and their clerks, to attend in each of the several parishes in his district, at such time and place therein as he shall appoint, for the purpose of receiving notices and evidences of titles and claims to lands within the same; and when the commissioner shall have appointed the time and place for his attendance in any parish, he shall cause public notice thereof to be given to the inhabitants of the same for at least twenty days previous to the time of his commencing the business of his appointment therein.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each commissioner, after he shall have attended for a reasonable and sufficient length of time in each parish of his district, for the claimants of lands within the same to have delivered the notices and evidences of their claims, shall establish his office at such place in his district as he shall judge most convenient, and of which he shall give public notice; and every person claiming lands within his district, who shall have neglected, or by any circumstances have been prevented from delivering a notice and evidence of his claims, during the time the commissioner attended in the parish in which the lands he may claim are situated, shall be at liberty, at any time before the end of six months from and after such office shall have been established, to deliver a notice and the evidence of his claims; and it shall have the same effect as if delivered in the parish wherein the lands claimed are situated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every person claiming lands in the tract of country aforesaid, by virtue of any grant, order of survey, or other evidence of claim whatsoever, derived from the French, British or Spanish governments, shall deliver to the commissioner for land claims, when attending for the purpose, in the parish in which the lands claimed may lie, a notice in writing, stating the nature and extent of his claims, together with a plat (in case a survey shall have been made) of the tract or tracts claimed; and shall deliver to the commissioner when attending as aforesaid, for the pur-



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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1812.

[No. 41.....655.]

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.

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING. At a meeting of the General Committee of Democratic Delegates from the several wards and precincts of the City of Baltimore, held on Thursday evening the 21st inst. at the Fountain Inn, in pursuance of the resolutions adopted at a numerous meeting of democratic citizens on Saturday evening last, all the delegates present:—

JOS. H. NICHOLSON called to the chair: and JOHN MONTGOMERY appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, with the preamble, were unanimously adopted:— We the delegates of the city and precincts of Baltimore, in general committee, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the present situation of public affairs do resolve unanimously:—

1st. That in the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States for some years past, we can perceive nothing but the most determined hostility to our national rights.

2dly. That the government of the U. States has manifested the strongest desire to maintain peace and harmony with all nations, not only by observing a course of equal and exact justice to all, but by proposing to those with whom any differences have arisen, terms the most honorable and conciliatory.

3dly. That inasmuch as Great Britain has rejected those terms, and still persists in violating every principle heretofore held sacred among nations, no alternative is left to the U. States, but to choose between War and Degradation.

4thly. That the conduct of France and of other powers in alliance with her immediate influence, towards the United States, has been scarcely less atrocious than that of England; and if the pending negotiation should terminate without an honorable adjustment of existing differences, we have full confidence that our government will direct the most active hostilities to be commenced against her for the redress of our grievances, and the maintenance of our rights: at the same time we wish it explicitly understood, that in our well founded complaints against foreign nations, Russia and Sweden are not to be included.

Ordered, That the above resolution be signed by all the members of the general committee, & that they be transmitted by the Chairman to the President of the U. States.

- J. A. Buchanan, Lennard Taylor, Luke Tinsman, William Wilson, J. L. Donaldson, J. Hollingsworth, James Martin, James Wilson, G. J. Brown, Richard Meckell, Edward Johnson, George Siles, James Williams, William McDonald, W. Pechin, James Biays, David Burk, Thorndick Chase, Timothy Gardner, Thomas Sheppard, George Warner, N. F. Williams, J. H. McCulloch, Theodorick Blaud, Christian Brum.

The following resolution was also submitted and adopted. Resolved by the general committee of the city and precincts of Baltimore, that it be and is hereby recommended to the Democratic Citizens of the several counties of this State, to assemble and take into consideration the situation of public affairs, for the purpose of expressing an opinion thereon.

Ordered, That the proceeding and resolutions adopted, be published.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Chairman. JOHN MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

Federal misrepresentation.—There is no end to them, and it would be tedious and thankless task to crush them one by one. But there is one, which those who know the facts ought to notice, because it must be, on the part of those who first circulated it, the offering of wilful and premeditated deceit. It is said that Mr. Stephen Girard has been permitted freely to enter certain British goods in the face of the non-importation law, while others, native citizens as they are called, (a description of citizens, by the way, neither recognized as such by the law or constitution) have been denied the like privilege. The facts we believe are these: The vessel of Mr. Girard entered contrary to law, was forthwith libelled by the proper authority. Under a right exercised by our courts of admiralty the vessel has been released by the District Judge, in opposition to the wishes and official representations of the Treasury Department, on the defendant's giving bond to abide the judgment of the court. A similar course has been pursued by other judges in the relation to other vessels similarly situated. In the case of Mr. Girard, we believe, instructions have been given to prosecute with the utmost rigor of the law this violation of the statute. In relation to the right thus asserted and exercised by the judicial authority of the country, we can only say that its tendency is, (if not to subvert the law) to defeat its obvious intention, which is the presence of every law, by admitting into our ports and throwing into the market, goods, the importation of which the law specially prohibits. And though the violator may be indicted in a penalty four fold the value of the importation, and the violation thus punished, yet by the infraction of the essence of the law, sanctioned by judicial authority, all the evil which it could produce has already been done to the community, and cannot be remedied

even by a four fold penalty. It is to be hoped that in future laws the judicial officers will be precluded by the Legislature from rendering the measures of government ineffectual, by the exercise of this dispensing power. In the name of truth, we demand of those editors, who have innocently given currency to this misrepresentation, to contradict it in such manner as they may think proper.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LETTERS FROM SPAIN. To a gentleman in England, on the subject of our differences with that country.

Foreigners of every nation are pressed in to your sea service and then some are educated to enter. 9-10ths of them on board your vessels of war are serving by compulsion. Englishmen and Ireland are lovers of liberty. Who, when deprived of that greatest of earthly blessings, will not regain it when in his power? Many Americans amongst them. With feelings of the most acute resentment; that and more have been in America and known the blessings enjoyed there, & greater numbers have near connections in the United States.—The discipline of your navy is well known but will not avert the danger—it is true British seamen will not, even when they mutiny go over to the French, the Spaniards or the Dutch, but remember these prophetic warnings.—The Americans are like themselves: in the Revolutionary War the event was uncertain—their asylum was of course precarious; not so now—on your navy your safety depends—your tars have taken command not only of single ships, but of fleets. You will threaten our coasts and our cities; your ships may arrive, but they will never depart under the British flag—100 acres of land and 500 dollars in cash will be given to every man, besides a full share of the ship (share and share alike) bro't into any of our ports—they will be admitted to the rights of citizenship, be employed in our Navy Yards, Sail Lots and Rope Walks get two hard dollars per day instead of two shillings in paper, and purchase every necessary of life at one fourth part of the price they pay it in England or Ireland. Rum and Whiskey is at one dollar per gallon instead of eight or ten, & tobacco at four cents per pound instead of two shillings. Bread and meat in proportion. Their wives and children will be provided for, and the sons of some of those sailors and soldiers take rank and fortune in the new world, which in their own they can never expect, & if any of these men should by accident be taken and punished by your government retaliation will certainly follow—man for man. Those who are 2 years in your sea of war, merchant vessels or privateers, are declared ipso facto British subjects. The United States have an equal right to declare that two hours or two days in our service shall have the same effect.

Our privateers will prey upon your commerce, and instead of suffering, we shall on the general account be gainers; if in infancy the people of these countries only in America were able to take 2450 sail of your vessels (which is a fact) and in all above 55ths of your whole mercantile tonnage at that time what severe deprivations may not be expected to result, from an exertion of strength, of skill, and of resentment, for unprovoked continued aggression, robbery & insult, now they have the means so ample, and are stimulated by persevering violence & wrong?

From a contest so induced, for the motives are evident—it is not to retaliate on France, but to curb and cripple the rising empire Republic—From the trial the United States have nothing to fear—youthful vigor gains fresh evidence even from suffering, and in so just a cause, the God of battle will provide, but G. Britain has every thing to apprehend—pause, for Heaven's sake pause! she has passed the meridian, and whether the sun of her decaying splendor will set in the rich fulgure of honorable and gradual decay, or in tempest and precipitate disgrace, is firmly believed at issue—whether the present race shall sit upon the Throne or a new dynasty or Republic be established. Yours.

\* See Cox's view of the United States, page 346 and following. Of the prizes which will be taken from Great Britain how few seamen will be so silly as ever to return.

FROM THE WHIG. Extract of a letter dated Paris April 28, 1812

"The denouement of the mighty preparations opens every day more distinctly to ones' view, and the most incredulous will now admit that the gigantic power and ambition of France are directed solely to the subjugation of the world.—An army of 500,000 men and all Germany marching against Russia and to other conquests—France itself put into a new armour, which secures her internal tranquility, her frontiers from attack, and places every soldier of the line at the disposition of the emperor—add to this, the immense revenue of the empire; the most devoted and well disciplined troops, commanded by the ablest generals of the day,—and you have a combination of means unparalleled even in history.—New organizations are talked of, such as the re-union of Westphalia and other confederates of the Rhine to the empire, Jerome to have, either Prussia or Poland

the king of Prussia to become duke of Silesia—and the dispossessed German princes to be ecuyers, chambellans, &c. These speculations, which fifteen years ago would have appeared ridiculous, are now reasonable and require but the will of one person to verify them. France however is in the greatest distress, at this moment, for the want of corn; in the provinces bread has more than quadrupled in price—and even in Paris (where every exertion is made to keep up the supply) the people are not able to pay the price, and it often happens that not a loaf is to be had. Potatoes, rice and such articles rise in proportion. This want of bread creates serious alarms, and has already caused insurrections in several places.—The discontented speak out, notwithstanding the severity of the government. It may be a question whether the emperor will think it safe to leave his empire under such circumstances. I have no idea he will part before the campaign commences.

"I have no knowledge of the state of our affairs here; but, I shall be very much astonished if the Hornet take out any thing other than fair promises. Mr. Barlow will no doubt tell his government that the West will without fail, carry out their accomplishment; but, I would tell them, that if they were to send out swarms of Wasps and Hornets, they would all return home empty. It is not to be expected that our littleness will obtain from this omnipotence any advantage that would in the smallest degree interfere with its system; if any thing were granted, it would be only with an object to throw us into a war with Great Britain, and when we got there, we might get along the best way we could.

"I have seen some late American papers filled with paragraphs about Mr. Barlow's reception, &c. To show you in what favour he is—two of Mr. Russell's messengers are now at Morlaix, and all his applications, in their behalf remain unanswered. One of the messengers, Mr. Didier of Baltimore, has been there two months—he would not give up his dispatches, but stood by them manfully—Barlow at last directed him to give them over to the police, and they came up to Paris in the Dilligence!!! Since then Mr. Perkins has arrived at Morlaix with dispatches; we will be company to Didier—the Lord only knows how long they will remain—P's dispatches have not yet come up. I shall be happy when they arrive, as I have not letters from home later than the 24th of Dec. All letters coming from America are seized by the police, and the correspondence with England becomes daily more difficult."

DOCUMENTS Accompanying the President's Message of the 25th of May.

(CONTINUED)

MR. MONROE TO MR. BARLOW. Department of state, November 21, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the President's message to Congress at the commencement of the session, and of the documents which accompanied it.

In this very interesting communication you will find that the President has done justice to both the belligerents.—He has spoken of each as it deserves. To France he has given the credit due for the revocation of her decrees, while he has bestowed on those injuries which remained unredressed their merited censure. Of England he has spoken in terms of censure only, because she had in no respect changed her unfriendly policy. Thus the whole subject of our foreign relations is presented fully and fairly before the legislature and the public, and I am happy to add, that so far as an opinion can now be formed of the impression made, the public sentiment is in strict harmony with that expressed by the executive. Few, if any, seem to be willing to relinquish the ground which has been taken by the non-importation act: and most seem to be resolved, if Great Britain does not revoke her orders in council, to adopt more decisive measures towards her.

If the United States experience any embarrassment in the course which they are pursuing in support of their rights, or fail in the ultimate success, it will be owing to the conduct of the French government. It cannot be doubted, if France remains true to her engagements by a faithful observance of the revocation of her decrees, and acquiesces herself on the various other points on which you are instructed to the just claims of this country, that G. Britain will be compelled to follow her example; in which event the war will immediately assume a new character, such as has been the professed wish of both belligerents, mitigating its calamities to both of them, as well as diffusing the happiest effect on neutral states. The part which France ought to act in

a plain one. It is dictated in every circumstance, by the clearest principles of justice and soundest maxims of policy. The President has presented to view, in the message to Congress, the prominent features of this plan by stating equally our rights and injuries. It will scarcely be necessary for me to go into any of the details, which are already so well known to you. I will briefly advert to them.

It is not sufficient in the final decision of a cause brought before a French tribunal, that it should appear the French decrees are repealed. An active prohibitory policy should be adopted to prevent seizures on the principles of those decrees. All that is expected is that France will act in conformity to her own principles. If that is done, neutral nations would then have an important object before them, and one belligerent at least prove that it contended for principle rather than for power; that it sought the aid of neutral nations in support of that principle, and did not make it a pretext to enlist them on its side, to demolish its enemies. The abuses they are practised by French privateers in the Baltic, the Channel, Mediterranean, and wherever else they cruise, have, of late more especially, reached an enormous height. In the Baltic they have been more odious from the circumstance that it was expected that they had been completely suppressed there. Till of late these abuses were imputed to the privateers of Denmark, which induced the President to send a special mission to the Danish government, which, it was understood, was producing the desired effect. But it is now represented that the same evil is produced by a collusion between the privateers of Denmark and those of France. Hence it assumes a worse character to seizures equally unlawful, are added, by carrying the causes to Paris, still more oppressive delays.

If the French government is not willing to adopt the general rule alluded to, in favor of American commerce, it is presumed that it will not hesitate to define explicitly the causes of seizure, and to give such precise orders to its cruisers respecting them, with an assurance of certain punishment to those who violate them, as will prevent all abuse in future. Whatever orders are given would be satisfactory to this government to be made acquainted with them. The President wishes to know, with great accuracy, the principles by which the French government intends to be governed, in regard to neutral commerce. A frank explanation on this subject will be regarded as a proof of the friendly policy which France is disposed to pursue towards the United States.

What advantage does France derive from these abuses? Vessels trading from the United States can never afford cause of suspicion on any principle, nor ought they to be subject to seizure. Can the few French privateers which occasionally appear at sea, make any general impression on the commerce of Great Britain? They seldom touch a British vessel. Legitimate and honorable warfare is not their object. The unarmed vessels of the United States are their only prey. The opportunities of fair prize are few, even should France maintain the British principle. Can these few prizes compensate her for the violation of her own principles, and the effect which it ought, and cannot fail, to produce here?

Indemnity must be made for spoils on American property under other decrees: On this subject it is unnecessary to add any thing to your present instructions. They are detailed and explicit.

The trade by licences must be abrogated. I cannot too strongly express the surprise of the President, after the repeated remonstrances of this government, and more especially after the letter of the duke of Cadore to Mr. Russell last, informing him that that system would fall with the Berlin and Milan decrees, that it should be still adhered to. The exequaturs of the consuls who have granted such licences would long since have been revoked, if orders to them to discontinue the practice had not daily been expected, or, in case they were not received, the more effectual interposition of Congress to suppress it. It will certainly be prohibited by law, under severe penalties, in compliance with the recommendation of the President, if your despatches by the Constitution do not prove that your demand on this subject has been duly attended to.

It is expected also that the commerce between the U. States and France and her allies will be placed on the basis of a fair reciprocity. If the oppressive restrictions which still fetter and harass our commerce there are not removed, it cannot be doubted that Congress will, as soon as it appears that a suitable change may not be expected, impose similar restraints on the commerce of France. Should such a state of things arise

between the two countries, you will readily perceive the obvious tendency, or rather certain effect on the relations which now subsist between them.

This is a short sketch of the policy which it is expected France will observe in regard to neutral commerce, and the other just claims of the United States. A compliance with it will impose on her no onerous conditions; no concessions in favor of the U. S. She will perform no act which she is not bound to perform, by a strict regard to justice. She will abstain from none, the abstinence from which is not dictated by the principles which she asserts, and professes to support. What is also of great importance, the course pointed out cannot fail to prove, in all its consequences, of the highest advantage to her.

Among the measures necessary to support the attitude taken by this government it is more than probable that a law will pass authorizing all merchant vessels to arm in their own defence. If England alone, by maintaining her orders in Council, violates our neutral rights, with her only can any collision take effect—But in authorizing merchant vessels to arm, the object will be to enable them to support their rights against all who attempt to violate them. This consideration ought to afford a strong additional motive to France to inhibit her privateers from interfering with American vessels. The United States will maintain their neutral rights equally against all nations who violate them.

You will find among the documents which accompany the President's Message, a correspondence between Mr. Foster and me, by which the difference relative to the attack on the Chesapeake is terminated. It was thought advisable not to decline the advance of the British government on this point, although none was made on any other; & as the terms offered were such as had been in substance approved before, to accept them. The adjustment, however, of this difference, does not authorize the expectation of a favorable result from the British government on any other point. This government will pursue the same policy towards Great Britain, in regard to other injuries, as if this had not been accommodated.

You will also find among the printed documents a correspondence between Mr. Foster, respecting the Floridas. To his remonstrance against the occupation of West Florida by the troops of the United States, he was told that it belonged to them by a title which could not be improved. And to that relative to East Florida, he was informed that Spain owed the United States for spoils on their commerce, and for the suppression of the deposit of N. Orleans, more than it was worth; that the United States looked to East Florida for their indemnity; that they would suffer no power to take it, and would take it themselves, either at the invitation of the inhabitants, or to prevent its falling into the hands of another power. With so just a claim on it, and without any adverse claim, which, under existing circumstances, is any wise sustainable, more especially, as the necessary severance of the Spanish colonies from Old Spain is admitted, and the known disposition and interest of the inhabitants are in favor of the United States, the idea of purchasing the Territory, otherwise than as it has been already more than paid for, in the property wrongfully taken from the citizens of the United States, does not merit, & has not received a moment's consideration here. You will therefore, discontinue the idea every where, and in every shape.

You will be furnished with a copy of my correspondence with Mr. Sérurier on the subject of a vessel called the *Balaou*, No. 5, (formerly the *Exchange*) bearing a commission from the Emperor of France, lately libelled in the district court of the U. S. for Pennsylvania. The decision of that court was in favour of a discharge of the vessel. An appeal was taken from it to the circuit court, by which the sentence was reversed. The cause was then carried by appeal, at the instance of the government, to the supreme court of the U. States where it is now depending. The whole process in favor of the French government is conducted on the part of, & at the expense of the U. S. without, however, making themselves a party of it.

This vessel was one of those that was seized under the *Rambouillet* decree.—The French government took her into service, as appears by the documents in possession of the commandant, and sent her with dispatches to some distant quarter. She came into the Port of Philadelphia, in distress, the having on board a cargo, distress may have been a pretext. As this government denies the justice of the *Rambouillet* decree, has remonstrated against it, & expects an indemnity for losses under it, you will be sensible of the delicacy and difficulty which it has experienced in not tortering in any respect in the case.

To take the vessel from the court, and to procure, from the owner, and restore her to the French consul or other agent, under any circumstances; but you should have excited universal discontent. I cannot dismiss this subject without remarking, that if the government of France had not violated the rights of the United States by the Rambouillet Decree, this case would not have occurred; and that it is painful to see a question, connected with the public law, originate under such circumstances.

The public vessel which takes these dispatches to you, has others for our charge d'affaires at London. After landing Mr. Biddle, who is the bearer of yours, at some port in France, she will proceed immediately to the English coast, and land Mr. Taylor, the messenger who is charged with those for London. It is expected that she will be subject to a short delay only on the English coast, and that your dispatches will be prepared for her, on her return to France. It is highly important to this government to obtain, without delay, or rather with the greatest possible dispatch, correct information from you, and from our charge d'affaires at London, of the policy adopted, and the measures which have already been taken on the important interests depending with each government, on which you have been respectively instructed. A short detention of the vessel, for an obvious and useful purpose, as intimated heretofore, will not be objected to; but such a delay as has, on some occasions, occurred, is utterly inadmissible.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.  
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

No. 6.  
Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.  
Paris, Jan. 4, 1812.

SIR—Though Mr. Morris has been gone 36 hours, I send this by the mail to take its chance of reaching Cherbourg before the sailing of the frigate, just to say, that Mr. Biddle, the messenger by the Hornet, has reached me. I have scarcely had time to open the packets, but shall lose no time in obeying your instructions as far as I am able, as soon as I find what they are; and I hope not to detain the Hornet after her return from England.

With great respect and attachment,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. BARLOW.

Not No. by Mr. Barlow.  
[TRANSLATION]

Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow.  
Paris, 8th Jan. 1812.

SIR—You did me the honor to apprise me on the 15th December, that a certain number of Americans, making part of the crews of different vessels captured and carried into our ports, found themselves detained in France as prisoners of war. Evidence taken on their persons, and on board the vessels in which they served, denotes that eight among them have been seized under a neutral flag, and that the others were taken on board the American ship Friendship; Littleton Addison, William Banks, Martin Kelly, and Richard Miller, belonged to the American ship Spanish Lady; and John Beadley, to the Pappenburgh vessel the Catharine.

His majesty the emperor, upon the report which I have presented to him, has ordered that these eight seamen, whatever may have been the causes of the capture of their vessels, be placed at the disposition of their government.

The ancient decisions applicable to all seamen making part of the crew of an enemy vessel, whatever may be their citizenship, (nationalities) do not permit to be extended to American seamen, found under such circumstances, the friendly measure of which I have the honor to inform you.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration, &c. &c.  
(Signed)  
THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

No. 6.  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Jan. 28, 1812.

"In consequence of the note of the minister of foreign relations (of which I had the honor of sending you a copy by the frigate, and now sending you another copy) announcing that he was authorized to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce, on principles of perfect reciprocity, I had some personal conferences with him on the nature of these principles. I then drew up the project of a Treaty and sent it to him on the 17th instant.

I have reason to presume that in a short time, say three or four weeks, the work may be finished and the treaty ready to be submitted to the President. This being a matter of so much importance in itself, so essential, when finished, to have it dispatched as soon as possible, by the safest and swiftest conveyance, and so probable that at the time contemplated I shall be able to find any such conveyance, but by a public ship, that I have concluded to detain the Hornet.

Having ventured on this resolution, I am now anxious to impart it to you, with the copies above mentioned, as soon as possible, and for this purpose I send the Hornet with this dispatch to England, desiring Mr. Russell to forward it with such expedition and safety as may be in his power as none can be had at present from this country.

The affair of the *Acastus* now terminated will be at least one more proof that the obnoxious Decrees are in good faith annulled. The ship *Acastus*, Captain Cottle, loaded with tobacco, and bound from Norfolk to Tonnigen, was boarded by an English frigate, and afterwards taken by a French privateer, and brought into Portsmouth, for the sake of having been thus boarded. As soon as the emperor was informed of this by my letter of the 20th December to the Duke of Bassano, he ordered the ship and cargo to be restored to their owner, all which I have had the

honor to state to you, and I now state to you Mr. Russell."

No. 7.  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, January 18, 1812.

"Having an opportunity to send to London, which cannot be entirely relied upon for safety, I shall do little more than send you a copy of my last dispatch.

"Since its date I have had several conversations with the minister of foreign relations relative to the progress of the treaty. He is at work upon it, and probably in good earnest; but the discussions with Russia, and the other affairs of this continent, gave him and the emperor so much occupation that I cannot count upon their getting on very fast with ours.

"But he endeavors to assure me that it shall not suffer much delay, and that most of the essential points that I insist upon will be agreed on. These declarations, however, are not sufficiently precise to be relied on.

The Hornet sailed from Cherburgh the first of February, and may be expected back in a very few days.

No. 8.  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated March 3d, 1812.

"The Hornet returned to Cherburgh the second time, about the 15th of Feb. where she yet remains, and where I am under the painful necessity of detaining her still longer, or of sending her home without the treaty. The alternative is disagreeable, but I do not hesitate, under all circumstances, to detain her. It is in the hope that we shall bring the affair to a conclusion in time for her to arrive with the treaty before Congress will adjourn.

"Be assured that I spare no pains and omit no argument in urging forward this business.

"Mr. Russell has written me again for additional proofs of the removal of the decrees. I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of my answer to him of yesterday, which I shall send by the same ship that takes this dispatch, (the *Neptune* for New York.)—The captain, Hopkins, has promised to put the messenger, Mr. Fear of South Carolina, on shore in England without expense to the government."

[Inclosed in No. 8.]  
Mr. Barlow to Mr. Russell.  
2d March, 1812.

It seems from a variety of documents that I have seen, and among others the decision of Sir William Scott in the case of the ship Fox, that the British government requires more proof of the effectual revocation, by the French government, of the Berlin & Milan decrees. Though it is not easy to perceive what purpose such additional proof is to answer, either for obtaining justice or for shewing why it is refused, yet I herewith send you a few cases in addition to what have already been furnished.

Among these, I believe you will find such as will touch every point that was contemplated in these decrees, to prove them all to have been removed. If not, &c. still further proof may be required, but I deem it unnecessary, I can doubtless furnish it; for the subject is not exhausted, though your patience may be.

1st. The schooner *Fly*, Adams, of & from New York, loaded with cotton, sugar and coffee, bound to St. Petersburg, taken by an English cruiser and carried into Cowes, thence released, came into Havre, declared the facts as above, entered, sold her cargo, reloaded with French goods, and departed without molestation.

2d. The brig *Ann Maria*, of & from New York, D. Campbell, master, bound to a port in France loaded with pot ash, cotton, staves, put into Falmouth, then came to Morlaix, entered, sold, bought, reloaded & departed, as above.

3d. The ship *Neptune*, Hopkins, of and from London to Charleston, in ballast, taken, brought Dieppe, restored by a decree of the emperor, and departed again in ballast.

4th. Ship *Marquis de Someruelot*, with indigo, fish, cotton, bound to Civita Vecchia, boarded by a British frigate, arrived at her port, declared the fact, entered, sold, and is now reloading for the United States.

5th. Ship *Phoebe*, from Boston to Civita Vecchia, colonial produce, boarded as above, arrived, entered, sold, and is now reloading for departure.

6th. Ship *Recovery*, of Boston, with pepper, boarded, arrived, entered, and treated as above at the same place; now selling her cargo.

7th. Brig *Star*, bound to Naples, with colonial produce, taken and carried into Toulon, for having touched at Gibraltar, under pretence of a violation of the decrees, and restored by the emperor, on the express ground that the decrees no longer existed, as applicable to the United States.

It would be wrong to allege that any of those vessels were protected by special licences. In the first place, only three of the seven had licences; those were the *Fly*, the *Phoebe*, and the *Recovery*. Secondly, it is well known that licences are not and never were given, as protections against the effects of those decrees. The object of the licences given to vessels of the United States is distinctly defined to be merely to guard against false papers, and to prove the regularity of the voyage. They are used only for colonial produce, and not at all for the produce of the U. States; & we see in every instance, that a vessel loaded wholly in the produce of the U. States or in ballast, is respected by the government here. At least I know it has been so; in every instance, since my arrival in September last; and there have been, I doubt not, 30 or 40 such vessels in France within that period. But a vessel loaded with colonial produce and sailing without a licence, would be certainly confiscated, whether she had violated the supposed decrees or not. Indeed, the regulation about licences is not a maritime regulation, and it has nothing to do with neutral rights. It is strictly speaking a regulation of the French navigation act, in favor of such particular

persons to bring goods of an origin foreign to the U. States into France.

It is the same as if a vessel of the United States should, by a special relaxation of the English navigation act, obtain a licence to bring Brazil sugars or French wines into England. Such a licence would surely not be considered as a breach, on the part of England, of four neutral rights, neither would it be a breach of such rights to confiscate our vessels carrying such articles into England without a licence. The violation of the navigation law, either of France or England, is not a neutral right, and therefore the punishment of such violation is not a breach of neutral rights.

I have taken the liberty to be thus particular on this head, because in several instances, during the discussion with the ministers of the British government, I have seen a disposition in them to confound with the French maritime decrees, not only this affair of special licences, but several regulations merely fiscal and municipal, bearing no relation to neutral rights, or to the decrees in question.

I will terminate this statement by repeating the solemn declaration that I made to you in my letter to you of the 30th January, (and there is no impropriety in the repetition, since a greater length of time has given a wider scope to the declaration,) that since my arrival in September last, there has not been a single instance of the application of the Berlin and Milan decrees to an American vessel or cargo, and that I have not heard of their having been so applied, since the first of November, 1810, though many instances have occurred within that period, in which they must have been so applied, had they been in vigor.

It is difficult to conceive, probably impossible to procure, &c. certainly insulting to require amas of evidence more positive than this, or more conclusive to every unprejudiced mind.

(Signed) JOEL BARLOW.

(No. 9.)  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.  
Paris, March 16, 1812.

"Since I had the honor of writing to you yesterday, the *Moniteur* has come out with the senatus consultum of which I spoke. This I now enclose. This dispatch goes by a safe hand for Bordeaux, where to be confided to some passenger to go by after one of our fast sailing schooners. You will notice that the minister, in his report, says nothing particular of the U. States, and nothing more precise than heretofore of the revocation of the decrees.

"This furnishes an additional motive for using all efforts to get the treaty through, carrying with it an unequivocal stipulation that shall lay that question to rest. Its importance is surely sufficient to warrant my detaining the Hornet.

"The emperor did not like the bill we have seen before congress for admitting English goods contracted for before the non importation law went into operation.

"I was questioned by the duke of Bassano on the bill, with a good deal of point, when it first appeared, and I gave such clear and decided explanations, as I thought at the time would remove all uneasiness. But I have since heard that the emperor is not well satisfied.

If congress had applied its relieving hand to individual cases only, and on personal petitions, it would have excited no suspicion.

"In consequence of my repeated remonstrances in cases of condemnation of American cargoes, on frivolous or false pretences, I think the emperor is somewhat arrested, and they now show a disposition to revise the judgements. The *Betsy*, the *Ploughboy*, and the *Ant*, are ordered for revision. The *Belisarius* is in progress; and is likely to be liberated, as you will learn by the correspondence I now have the honor to enclose respecting that case."

NOTE. Mr. Barlow's of the 15, and 15th of March, are both marked No. 9 by him. MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO. [Inclosed in No. 9, of the 16th March.] Copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, dated the 6th of Feb. 1812.

My Lord—I understand that the brig *Belisarius*, of New York, captain Lockwood, and her cargo is about to be confiscated, after report made to his majesty, because this vessel and her cargo are liable to the decree of Milan, of the 17th Dec. 1807.

As I know positively that this American vessel left New York the 17th of June, 1811, seven months after the revocation of the decrees of Milan and Berlin, laden with permitted articles the produce of the soil of the U. States, I am unable to account for this decision, without attributing it to an error of date committed in the report, in which it is possible that the year 1810, has been taken for the year 1811.

I take the liberty therefore, to submit this remark to your excellency, well persuaded, if there has been an error in the report the justice of his majesty will order a revision of the affair.

I pray your excellency, &c. &c.  
(Signed) JOEL BARLOW.

BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.  
Copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, dated March 12, 1812.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, has the honor to transmit her enclosed, to his excellency the Duke of Bassano, minister of foreign relations, copies of the protest of Thomas Holden, master of the American brig *Dolly*, of N. York, and Stephen Bayard, master of the American ship *Telegraph*, of New York, by which his excellency will learn that these vessels have been met with at sea, by his imperial and royal Majesty's ships, the *Medusa*, captain Racel, and the *Nymph*, capt. Plawass, who, after having plundered them of a part of their cargoes, destroyed the remainder by burning the ships.

It is a painful task to the undersigned to be obliged so frequently to call the attention of his excellency to such lawless depredations. It appears to him, that in the whole catalogue of outrages on the part of the cruisers of the belligerents of which the U. S. have such great and just reasons to complain, there are none more vexatious and reprehensible than this.

Upon what ground can such spoliation be justified? Will it be alledged that the destruction of these vessels was necessary in order to prevent their carrying information to the enemy, and thereby endanger the safety of those frigates upon a trackless ocean? This would be a poor defence. After boarding these peaceful traders, they might easily have led their course south, when they intended to go north. They could even have maintained their assumed character of British ships, under which it seems they began the commission of these flagrant acts, and thus have prevented all information of their cruising in those latitudes.

But it appears that plunder and not safety was the object for which they have thus disgraced the imperial flag. For his excellency will probably have learnt from Brest, where the frigates entered, that the twenty boxes of spices, and other articles taken from the *Telegraph*, were smuggled on shore, and it is said, were sold for the benefit of the equipage of the *Medusa*.

This is the property of citizens of the United States seized, condemned and sold by officers in the imperial navy, who became at once captors, judges and vendors of the property of offending neutrals. Such disgraceful violations of every principle on which nations consent to live at peace, ought never to go unpunished, & surely in this case they will not.

The undersigned, therefore, most earnestly calls on his excellency, the minister of foreign relations, as the official guardian of public right, to lay a statement of this outrage before his majesty in such a point of view as shall produce a speedy compensation to the captains Holden and Bayard, and the owners of the ships and cargoes, for the losses they have sustained; and his majesty will doubtless take measures to avenge his dignity and signalize the justice of his government by punishing such a crime in a manner to prevent its repetition.

The value of the *Dolly* and her cargo, and of the *Telegraph* and her cargo, is herewith enclosed; the delay in obtaining the valuations has retarded for some weeks the presentation of this letter; and the undersigned cannot but indulge the hope that his excellency will now give as early attention to the whole of the case, as its importance manifestly demands.

The undersigned begs his excellency, &c. &c.  
(Signed) J. BARLOW.

[Inclosed in No. 9, of 16th March.]  
Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated Paris, 15th March, 1812.

SIR— I have had the honor of informing you that the case of the ship *Belisarius* was terminated, and that I had advised the minister of commerce of the intentions of his majesty.

It having been ascertained on the first examination of this affair, that the ownership (*le pour compte*) of a great part of the cargo was not proven; and this irregularity, as well as the insufficiency of the papers on board, being a formal contravention of the rules of navigation generally adopted and established, at all times, the decision to which this part of the cargo might be liable had at first extended beyond it. But on a circumstantial report which I had the honor of presenting to the emperor, his majesty who likes to carry into the examination of all the affairs on which you address me friendly dispositions, has ordered that the different questions, which were submitted to him should be separated, to the end that a decision may be had in the first place on those which present themselves under the most favorable aspect.

In consequence, sir, the vessel and the part of the cargo of which the ownership (*le pour compte*) is proven, will be given up to the proprietors; and as to the other articles of the cargo not accompanied with the same kind of proof, the necessary time and facilities will be given to establish the fact of their being American property, conformably to the ancient rules.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.  
(Signed)  
THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

FROM THE AMERICAN.  
AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Dr. MITCHELL has compiled from the returns made to the Treasury Department by marshals, deputy marshals and other persons pursuant to the 3d census law, the following interesting view of valuable manufactures in the U. States.

Some most valuable information is derived from these returns, incomplete as they are. Under the head of sheep, we find that Vermont contains a stock of 450,000 sheep; Massachusetts, 399,163; Connecticut, 400,000; and Pennsylvania, 1,469,918. These papers contain a more distinct and interesting exhibition than we ever had before of the soft wools manufactured in the U. States. Thus Virginia produces 48,175 pounds; Kentucky, 301,937; Massachusetts, 24,600—making nearly half a million pounds of home made wool, as good as that usually brought from foreign ports. It is alledged, that the quantity may be increased to any desirable amount. The connection of this with numerous manufactories of gun powder puts quite at our ease as to the nitrate of potash, and to the means we possess of competing it.

"The manufacture of straw is eminently worthy of notice. In Massachusetts, where the forming of bonnets from that material seems to have first begun, the yearly amount of the sale is not less than 551,918 dollars. The manufacture of straw bonnets has been since undertaken in Connecticut, and produce the yearly value of 27,100 dollars; and it is worthy of remark that the labors of two women in New Jersey in the same way, yielded them 150 dollars, amounting to the sum of 579,228 dollars for the single article of straw bonnets.

"Nor is the preparation of sugar from the juice of the maple tree unimportant. Of this domestic sweet, Ohio produces in twelve months 3,027,806 lbs; Kentucky 2,471,647; Vermont, 1,200,000, and East Tennessee, 162,340, making a quantity of nearly seven millions of pounds in these states only, where in the returns may be conceived to be greatly within the truth.

"Works in horn, ivory, and shell have made a progress that is worthy of notice. The combs, for instance, which Connecticut prepares annually for market, are estimated at 70,000 dollars; Massachusetts, 80,624; and Pennsylvania, 6,240; equalling a sum of 146,864 dollars.

"I may mention too the abundance of coppers which West Tennessee & Vermont afford. The quantity per annum from the former, is stated at 56,000 pounds; and from the latter at 8,000.—The quality of these sulphates of iron is declared to be very fine, and that druggists and dyers may be supplied to any demand they may make.

"The quantity of ardent spirits annually distilled appears by the returns, to equal the prodigious amount of 23,720,000 gallons!—The extraction of brandy from peaches, of alcoholic liquid from cider, and of whiskey from rye, and even maize, is carried to this alarming excess. The products of the distilleries are chiefly consumed among ourselves, though a portion of the latter is converted to gin before it reaches the human stomach. While therefore we observe the increase of these home made fluids, we must reflect on their insupportable effects. It cannot be disguised that their intoxicating quality recommends them to such general employment. Nor ought it to be concealed, that in a country where a gallon of this maddening stimulus can be bought for half a dollar, a still may be obtained at retail for three cents and the seller at the same time double his money. The fondness for this intoxicating beverage & the repugnancy to an excess upon it, raise in the mind a curious association between the free use of it and of political freedom—and it deserves the consideration of all the thinking part of society how far disease, idleness, immorality and other mischiefs incidental to strong potations may not degrade freedom to rudeness and something worse.

The number of water and horse mills employed in spinning cotton on this exhibition, amounted to 330, in the month of August, 1810, and working 100,000 spindles. [These, on an average, will spin annually between 4 and 500,000 lbs. of yarn; & that yarn would be sufficient to weave 19,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, three quarters of a yard wide and this is wholly independent of what may be spun in private families altho' it makes part of which is wove there.

"The falling mills returned amount to 1630; and the wool carding machines going by water to 1836.

"The number of looms returned exceeds 330,000, & the total number of yards of cloths made of wool, cotton and flax, as returned, exceeds 75,000,000.

"Gun powder mills are enumerated to the number of 207, and though some of them are small they prepare yearly 1,450,000 pounds of gun powder—530 furnaces, forges, and bloomeries are enumerated.

"The paper mills amount to 190."

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

We are authorized to state, that Stephen Girard, esq. who recently established a bank in the house formerly occupied by the Bank of the U. States in this city, has executed and recorded a deed of trust to David Lenox, Robert Smith, Robert Wain, Joseph Ball, and George Simpson, esquires, and the survivors of them, or to the heirs of such survivors; that in the event of his demise no delay or obstruction in the usual payment of the monies deposited with him may ensue, but that all business may be transacted, with the like promptitude and punctuality, as it could during the life of Mr. Girard. This arrangement we understand, places his business on the same secure foundation, in regard to the public, as that of the incorporated bank, and that a copy of the deed of trust may be seen on application to George Simpson.

NEW YORK, May 26.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

In the British House of Commons on the 17th ult. while the Orders in Council were under discussion, in reply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a part of whose speech we gave in a former number of this Gazette, Mr. Brougham observed, "about Birmingham there were about 73,000 people employed, who, if they were turned off by their employers, could never again be supplied, as they were persons who depended more on their skill than strength in the pursuit of their trades. The justice, therefore, choose rather to retain them on small wages,

at a considerable loss than lose them altogether. Their wages, however, which used to be from twenty five to thirty five shillings per week, were now down to twelve. In Manchester, Sheffield, and the cloth & spinning districts, where so much skill was not required in the workmen, the masters turned them off at pleasure; and the consequence was, that the poor rates which were at Manchester 6s. 6d. in the pound, were now as high as 10s. 6d.; 25,000 people, in fact the one fourth of the population of that great town, were paupers: It was asked where was the remedy for this? He answered in the repeal of the orders in council, in the opening of the American market. He confessed that the disturbances were to be greatly deplored, much to be blamed, & by no means to be encouraged; but the houses could not stand in any harsh or unbending posture towards those unfortunate sufferers. The honorable gentlemen then used many arguments, and produced some precedents, to prove that England had no other occasions been engaged in discussing the propriety of an extension of our belligerent rights & pretensions. He then called on the right honorable gentleman to open his eyes to the ruin into which he was burying the country, and to the fatal consequences of a war with America. The reality, not the prediction of distress, arising out of the Orders in Council, and breathed forth in the cries and groans of a petitioning nation, ought to warn him from proceeding in those measures which had already proved the curse of the country. But the right honorable gentleman might depend upon it that he would not be suffered to continue this system. However unpalatable predictions were to him, he had no hesitation to foretell, that the people of England would not permit him to do that which even Mr. Pitt, greatly tempted as he was to it, dared not attempt.

**THE REPUBLICAN STAR,**  
AND  
**GENERAL ADVERTISER.**  
E A S T O N:  
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1812.

From the National Intelligencer, of the 2d inst.  
It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of Congress that a message was yesterday received from the President of a confidential nature. Accompanying the message sundry documents, embracing a correspondence between Mr. Russell and the British government, much of the spirit of all the late correspondence in the same quarter, which we shall present to our readers in our next; and they are not deemed to require secrecy, and were by the Senate ordered to be printed. Of the import of the message we cannot pretend to speak with certainty; and every reader, who reflect on the course of measures of the present session, and the various indications of the sentiments of the Executive, is as competent as ourselves to conjecture its contents.

We complete the publication, in this day's paper of the interesting documents laid before Congress in relation to our affairs with France. It will be seen that no application had taken place in the knowledge of Mr. Barlow, of the Berlin and Milan decrees to an American vessel or cargo, since the first of November, 1810. But it will be seen also, that the demand of a restoration of our property rapaciously seized, and of an indemnity for those vessels unlawfully and shamelessly burnt on the high seas, is evaded by the French government. In this state of things, although a relaxation has taken place in French edicts affecting the rights of this country, and although that government has made many professions of a disposition to make reparation for other injuries, yet its acts are not correspondent to its professions, and it has in no far filled in satisfying the just expectations and reasonable demands of the United States.

But let it not be said that the misconduct of France neutralizes in the least that of Great Britain. In relation to the uniform and unrelaxed hostility of that nation the public sentiment is already decisively expressed. Measures have been commenced with a view to hostilities with her; and the necessity for them is in no degree lessened by the neglect or refusal of France to accede to our claims for redress. The comparative injustice of France cannot in any degree palliate the unmitigated infractions of our rights by Great Britain; and whatever impression may have been made by the evasions of France, let not our measures in relation to the other belligerent be therefore relaxed. Let the course proposed to be taken in relation to Great Britain be persevered in. The period fast approaches at which the embargo, if not as recommended by the Executive for many days, would have terminated, and at which we assume, more active measures were contemplated by that branch of the government to be substituted for it. After our measures as to Great Britain have assumed a decided character, we for ourselves shall be in favor of prompt and decisive measures in regard to France also, graduated by the measure of injustice and outrage we have received at her hands, and for which she refuses to atone.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress to a gentleman in Talbot county, Maryland.  
"In reply to your enquiries, as to the state of our foreign relations—the Hornet has arrived with flattering promises of an amicable character, but without a treaty. Great Britain continues obstinate, and nothing is left us but war or submission; dreadful alternatives—but one is temporary and honorable, the other will seal our destinies with disgrace, and will bind, not only the present, but generations yet unborn. I expect therefore we shall have a war with Great Britain on or before the 4th July, perhaps on the 4th June, the king's birth day.  
"Our troops are marching to the frontiers without delay, and in every direction, to engage the invaders of our frontier inhabitants of all ages, sexes and conditions, inflicted by the savage tomahawk and scalping knife, under the influence of a more savage British foe; so that even the alternative of war or submission, cannot be said to be left to our own choice.  
"I am to hope our republican friends will feel satisfied with our national councils. The times are awful, but perfect confidence in our rulers, and unity among the people, will secure us and posterity. I trust, that high destiny which the great ruler of the universe has hitherto favoured us with, and which our pacific policy and long suffering so justly entitle us to expect he will continue to us.  
"The high-minded sons of the Patriots of the Revolution will, I am confident, approve our conduct, in securing our innocent frontier inhabitants from the indiscriminating tomahawk; and 7400 impressed American seamen from the floating dungeons of Great Britain, and from a worse than Egyptian bondage. If in the expression of these sentiments, I misrepresent my district, I do it with an honest zeal for the best interest and honor of my native country; and shall console myself under an approving conscience, of the recollection of my intentions."

New-York, May 29.  
On Tuesday last, the council of revision took the question on the six million bails. Those who were in favor of the bill, were Messrs. Van Ness, Plimpton, Kent, and Spencer. The decision now depends on Chancellor Lansing, who left the city yesterday for Albany.

From PORTUGAL. Capt. Norton, of the brig Recompense, who arrived this morning, in 36 days from Oporto, informs us that there had been no battle in the Peninsula, since the capture of Badajoz. The French army had retreated to the North of Spain. Capt. N. sailed in company with 20 sail of English transports bound to Lisbon. Flour 15 1-2 dollars per bushel, and corn 2 dollar per bushel.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.  
Fifty one of captain Scott's company arrived on Tuesday night at Fort Columbus, from Morris-town. One hundred and ten men were removed from the rendezvous at Greenwich to Castle Williams, and a reinforcement of 215 are hourly expected from Trenton, comprising part of the 15th regt. We understand they are immediately to be drilled and disciplined for service. [N. Y. paper.]

MORE YANKEE PATRIOTISM.  
The militia of the town of E. Sudbury, on being summoned for the purpose of drafting their quota, UNANIMOUSLY agreed to neglect their services. The town generously voted an additional pay of two dollars per month, and a bounty of two dollars, which was paid on signing. If spirit like this pervaded the whole country, how easy would it be to repel any force that the powers of Europe might send against us. [Pho. & Chronicle.]

Lieut. GEORGE W. HIGHT opened his recruiting rendezvous in this city a few weeks ago, and has enlisted seventy as first looking and active men as any in the United States' service. Mr. Hight, by his industry and attention to his duty as an officer, has already succeeded in instructing them so as to perform military movements with considerable dexterity and correctness. [Nat. Intel.]

On Saturday last the militia of Norfolk county, comprising the 95th regiment, commanded by Col. Lee, were mustered for the purpose of drafting the quota required from that regiment; when we were happy to state the full complement stepped out from the ranks and made a voluntary tender of their services.

PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION.  
It is now short of 25 years since the formation of our national constitution, and out of 39 members of the convention, who signed that instrument 25 are now dead. The surviving members are—  
John Langdon, James O. Henry, M.D., Nicholas Gilman, N. H. James Madison, Vir. Rufus King, M. C. Hugh Williamson, N. C. Jonathan Dayton, N. J. Charles C. Pinckney, S. C. Jared Ingersoll, Gouverneur Morris, P. A. Charles Pinckney, S. C. Richard Bassett, D. C. William Few, S. C. Gov. [N. Y. paper.]

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.  
Every barrel of flour and every bushel of corn sent from this country to France or England will serve to retard a settlement of our disputes and wrongs, particularly with the latter. If they choose to do us justice, and justice is all we ask from either, they will have our bread, our work and our MONEY, in great abundance; but if not, and they still continue to steal our property and ship our citizens, instead of bread, work and money, they may be aware of getting only "scorpions, stones and stripes."  
YANKEE HOODLE.  
Baltimore, May 28.  
We have received the 10th number of a Meteor which has arisen at Savannah, in the south. Its name designates its character— "The American Patriot"—good Lord—designed to support "principles stamped by eternal experience" (that of monarchy,) approved by the plainest dictates of common sense—not Patino's (Common Sense) and recognized and practiced by Washington (see his farewell address in 1797) and Hamilton (see his plan of a constitution submitted to the convention in 1787). The web of sophistry is here seen through the cloven foot of federalism—Washington's virtuous, Washington societies, Washington benevolent societies—All these patriots, by their acts and their descendants, and tools, alas! flimsy gazette to conceal British attachments. Washington fought our battles—Tories then would have hung him. Were he living, how would he spurn such miscreants; but they think it necessary to cloak themselves, now he is gone, under his name "to play such proud fantastic tricks before high heaven as would make even Angels weep." But the veil is too thin—War and then—!!!

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Reporter, dated  
"Natchitoches, April 12.  
"Nothing new from the interior of New Spain. Colonel Cushing is now on trial before his peers at Baton Rouge. His friends, who are many, anticipate an honorable acquittal of charges founded, they say, on malice.  
"The honorable acquittal of Brigadier General Wilkinson has diffused almost universal satisfaction through this portion of the army."

Extract of a letter from an intelligent and very respectable character at St. Louis, dated April 25.  
"I have seen with great mortification and regret in some of the Atlantic prints the opposition which is given to admission of the usual Indian supplies: the want of them will, I fear, add materially to the mischief which already threatens us. Governor Clark is preparing to set off from this town to go to Washington with several Indian Chiefs of this and other neighboring territories. Every thing seems to indicate that an Indian war is in this quarter inevitable. The navigation is stopped from this place to the Prairie du Chien, to all the American traders. Those who had gone in company with Mr. Chanier, &c. were obliged to return. The Puans have declared that they will kill all the Americans they can find. Some apprehension is entertained for the safety of the garrison at Fort Madison; bolts have been sent to sundry tribes on the Missouri by the Prophet; the loyalty of the tribes is much to be suspected."

An unfortunate occurrence took place on Thursday the 21st instant at a Battalion's meeting over Severn. The facts are these. Lieutenant Karney, now on the recruiting service in this place, attended in military parade. After the Battalion was dismissed the recruits were marched off in an orderly manner, but the Sergeant (Mr. John Reamer) had forgotten his knapsack returned to the ground, when a man by the name of William Sanders unprovokedly fractured his skull with the butt end of his musket, of which wound he died the next morning. Sanders was immediately arrested and is now in prison to stand trial.  
Md. Rep.

Savannah May 21.  
A letter from a gentleman possessing the best source of information, to another in this city, arrived by last southern mail, states that he had recently been at Augustine, and that there was yet a distant probability of American troops being employed in that quarter.

Boston, May 28.  
General Election—Yesterday being the constitutional period for convening the General Court of this Commonwealth for the ensuing year, the senators and representatives assembled at the state house, when his excellency the governor and the honorable council attended, and administered the oaths, agreeably to the constitution.  
The senate proceeded to the choice of a president, with the honorable Samuel Dana, esq. was elected. The whole number of votes was 30—the hon. Mr. D. had 25, and the hon. Mr. Otis, (federal) candidate had 12. Marcus Morton, esq. was chosen clerk, and Mr. Robert C. Vose, was appointed assistant-clerk.  
The house of representatives proceeded as customary to the choice of a clerk, and the votes being taken, there were 213, of which Benjamin Pollard, esq. (fed) had 125, and was chosen.  
They then proceeded to the choice of a speaker—whole number of votes taken 716, necessary to make a choice 359, the hon. Timothy Bigelow, esq. had 423, and was elected—the republican candidate had 290, and there were 3 scattering.

A joint committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Sprague, Tuttle, Folger, Allen and Strong, on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Russell of B. Mills, of North Hampton, Pickering, of Salem, Watson, of Middleborough, Kingman, of Bridgewater, and Sprout, of Taunton, to examine the returns of votes from the several towns, for governor and lieutenant governor, and make a report.  
The legislature joined by the executive then proceeded to the Old South Ch. escorted by the Independent Company of Cadets under colonel Williams, where an appropriate discourse was delivered on the occasion by the rev. Edmund Foster, of Littleton, from 1 Cor. c. xii. 18—21 v. After divine service, the executive and legislature returned, under the same escort, to the state house.—Adjourned to this day, 9 o'clock.

The Democratic Press (Philadelphia) after some comment on the peremptory claim of the Boston Patriot, in favor of Governor Gerry as candidate for the next Vice President of the United States, observes:  
"We wish to be distinctly understood, that for ourselves we have no objection to Governor Gerry, at the same time we have good reason to believe, that the pure, the patriotic and the venerable John Langdon would be a most acceptable candidate to the people of Pennsylvania, and to the union generally."

He cannot but be surprised that the editors of the Boston Patriot, so generally correct on general principles, should degrade themselves by a resort to the unlauded suggestions of federalists, as a reason why His Excellency Gov. LANGDON should not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency at the approaching election—Admitting federal evidence, much more might be urged against Gov. Gerry, than federalism, with all its malignity has ever urged against Gov. LANGDON.—But we shall not adduce such evidence. We highly respect the political character of Gov. Gerry, and do not wish to be obliged to draw a newspaper paragraph. "The editors might have known, by asking any citizen of this vicinity, and many in Boston, that his ability and integrity was not among the reasons that induced Mr. LANGDON to decline to be Chief Magistrate of this state. And we extremely regret the want of that ingenuousness which should be found among republicans, when the claims of pretensions of any particular favorite appear in collision, which appears in the paragraph in the Patriot. Gov. LANGDON'S name appears among the survivors of those who signed the National Constitution, and amidst the conflicts of parties, has been the steadfast unwavering supporter of that national charter. His popularity in New Hampshire is unrivalled by that of any man in the state, and his services and patriotism seem to be appreciated by republicans of other states. Had Gov. Gerry been designated as candidate for the Vice Presidency, we should have considered the nomination as judicious. We do not conceive it less so in the nomination of Gov. LANGDON. He is well known in the state, and those who know him will bear witness, that no man in the country has been more uniform in his principles, or more warmly devoted to his country's honor and welfare."  
N. H. Gazette.

We are called to act in perilous times—the crisis calls loudly for decision—every step of the government indicates their expectation that the time is not very distant when we may be called on to vindicate our rights, to exchange the peaceful side and the sweets of domestic life for the tented field, and witness the horrid pomp and circumstance of war—When our brothers and our friends shall be called to hazard their lives in defence of what is most dear to the heart of man. How in that awful moment, when told that a brother or a friend is slain by British or Savage hands, can you look on those who by their conduct have invited British again to imbue their hands in American blood? Aged sires, who witnessed the trying crisis of the revolution, can you take to your bosoms men who at that era were the friends of the power that fought to enslave you? The charter of your independence was written with blood, the blood perhaps of a son or a brother—Has time effaced the record?—Have you no respect for the memory of those who sacrificed their lives for your freedom? Can you tread contemptuously on the ashes of the martyrs to the sacred cause of liberty? At this important crisis when even the hope of preserving peace seems vanished, can the American people esteem those as friends to their country, who are strengthening the hands and encouraging the hearts of the enemy? who arrogantly proclaim we will not go to war; and defy the government to try its power over them?—Such men can be looked upon only as TRAITORS, and perseverance in such treasonable conduct should ensure them a traitors fate.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.  
Though rival transgressors against American commerce, are distinguished by many degrees of difference.  
1st. France never had audacity to impress American citizens; she promptly restored the few who had been mistakenly seized at Danzig, and explained the affair. England, on the contrary, kidnapped thousands of American citizens, continued kidnap others and to hold them in the most galling and ignominious bondage. Were there no other cause of war than this grievance, it is all sufficient.  
2d. France professes attachment to equitable principles of maritime rights—England openly spurns them, and has established on the ocean—the law of the stronger. This is cause of war.  
3d. England counterfeits and abuses our flag (the sacred emblem of our national independence) and simulates our papers, &c.—This is cause of war.  
4th. England invited our citizens, by the public proclamation of her king, to violate our laws and renounce their allegiance. This is ample cause of war.  
France has set up no such intolerable pretensions; but she has nevertheless grossly violated her promise and our rights, that a provisional suspension of all her funds in the United States seems equally due to our plundered merchants, and to our national honor. Such a measure against France and war with England would accord with justice, and could not fail to unite every faithful heart in the country in a bond to support administration in the contest;—By this means, the door would be left open to a just settlement with

France—it follows, therefore, that war with England is necessary; but, with France, impossible. [Whig.]

CONGRESS.  
House of Representatives—Monday, June 1.  
On motion of Mr. Quincy, Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire what alterations are necessary in the several acts respecting consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American Seamen—with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for the relief, protection and indemnification of American seamen. [This is the bill introduced by Mr. Wright some time ago, making it felony in the officer of any foreign government to impress an American seaman, authorises the latter to resist by force, &c.] Mr. Grundy hoped the consideration of this bill would be postponed until the stronger measure, contemplation should be adopted. The committee accordingly rose, and obtained leave to sit again.  
A message in writing was received from the President of the U. S. which the speaker declared to be of confidential nature. The doors were closed, and remained so until the house adjourned—3 o'clock.

St. Louis, May 9.  
LOUISIANA RANGERS.  
Since our last, the Gov. has received information from Fort Mason, that the Indians are still lurking on our frontier. A small party of the rangers, a few days ago, discovered the trail of some, about 10 miles from the fort, and pursued them so closely that they were obliged to throw away some of their baggage, just before dark, this happened, and they were no doubt saved by night closing in; during the night a heavy rain fell, which rendered it impossible to follow the trail further.

We are authorized to state, that the contractors for the army have not received any orders to stop further purchases; but on the contrary, an additional quantity of whiskey, soap and candles, are now shipping from Philadelphia for New York, intended for the army. The mercantile interest should be cautious how they give credit to such reports as are daily going the rounds by speculators, with a view of taking advantage, of the delusive and visionary hopes of a speedy settlement with England.

A letter is received in town from major Mallory. He states that he has 160 men recruited for the new army at Canandaigua.—N. Y. Columbian.

A detachment of one hundred recruits enlisted in the additional army, in New Jersey, commanded by captain Hunter, and one hundred men enlisted in Philadelphia district, commanded by captain Connelly, marched yesterday from the depot, at Trenton, under the direction of major Carr, for Fort Columbus, in the harbor of New-York.

Of 220 recruits assembled at Trenton, there is not one man lost by desertion. Three men who absented themselves without leave, were brought back, but liberated upon its appearing that they were on their return to camp.

New York Election.  
The federal majority in the assembly of this state is 8, the whole of which would have been saved to the republicans by 128 more votes in different counties, where they lost their members.—The people of this state are undeniably republicans, and will prove themselves so, whenever left to the unobstructed and unbiased operation of their own sentiments and judgment. [Columbian.]

Wm. P. VAN NESS, Esq. is appointed by the President and Senate a District Judge of the State of New York, under the law lately passed authorizing the appointment of an additional judge. [Nat. Intel.]

Chief Justice MARSHALL decided a few days ago, by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, that the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 9th of August, 1809, (after the dissolution of Erskine's arrangement) interfering commerce with Great Britain, was not legal. An appeal of course taken to the Supreme Court. [Harrisburg, May 26.]

MILITARY SPIRIT.  
In addition to the tender of service by the Harbinger Volunteers, published last week, we ought to have mentioned that of the rifle company called the Paxton Rangers, commanded by capt. Gawin Heary. We are informed that the quota of Cumberland county will be made up by volunteers alone. Two troops of cavalry, eight infantry and a rifle company of Northampton county, have volunteered their services to the Governor.

Lexington (Ky.) April 23.  
The detachment of twelve hundred men called from the state of Ohio by the President, has received orders to rendezvous at Urbana on the 24th inst. at which place it will be joined by two companies of regulars, and will march immediately for Detroit. Governor Scott anticipates a similar call on this state for a quota of men. Whenever in times of difficulty and danger, the aid of Kentucky may be required by the general government, we are persuaded from past experiences, the call will be met with cheerfulness and promptitude. On former occasions of less import, Kentuckians were always ready—and to avenge the injuries inflicted on our fellow citizens by Britain and her savage allies, and to assert our rights as a nation, they will not be backward when the call is made on them. [Ky. Gaz.]

Philadelphia, May 30.  
Thursday last, arrived at Newcastle a British schooner from St. Thomas, with 15 or 16 French passengers, a prize to the U. States brig Argus, for a breach of the non-intercourse law.

The Rev. WILLIAM WHITE has been nominated by the President of the United States and approved by the Senate, Commissioner of Loans for the Pennsylvania District, in the room of Blair M'Clanahan, Esq. deceased.

Lieutenant O'Connor of this city, has enlisted 21 soldiers at Buffalo, and is expected here with them in a few days.—[N. Y. Gaz.]

WILLIAM LINDSAY, Esq. of this borough, is appointed a Major of Artillery in the new army of the United States. [Norfolk Herald.]

Married, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. EDWARD MARTIN, to Miss LUCRETIA THOMAS, both of this county.

FOR SALE.  
Will be sold at public sale, at Denton, on Tuesday the 23d inst. that elegant horse FARRAS DE LORE, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.  
JOHN LUCAS, 3d.

NOTICE.  
The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John W. Price, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, properly authenticated, to John Beard or William Hacker, of Centerville, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to them, who are legally authorized to settle said estate for me.  
SALLY A. PRICE.  
Centerville, June 5—1812.

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE.**  
April 30, 1812.

You are directed to have immediately prepared and to the several Major-Generals of Maryland, the enclosed general orders, which it is desired they may be promptly complied with as directed.

I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ROBT. BOWIE.  
John Gassaway, Esq.  
Adj. Gen. S. Md.

**ORDERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.**  
Government-House, April 30, 1812.

The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland, having been called on by the President of the United States in virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States passed the 16th inst. entitled "An act to authorise a detachment from the Militia of the United States," to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland, (the State's quota) to be detached and duly organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified. To comply with the demand of the President of the United States, I require that you call on the Major General of the first division of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; two troops of Cavalry, containing forty men each; two regiments of Infantry, containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing 152 men, the proportion of that division, to furnish by draft or otherwise 1,535 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; three troops of Cavalry, two containing thirty five men each, and one of forty men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eight hundred and twenty four men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty four men; and on the Major General of the third division, to furnish by draft or otherwise 2284 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing forty men; three troops of Horse, two to contain thirty five men each, and one to contain forty men; three regiments of Infantry, containing thirteen hundred and twenty four men; and three companies of Riflemen, to contain two hundred and thirty men. That you also require of the respective Major-Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be drafted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

ROBERT BOWIE.  
The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and Maryland Herald at Hager's town.  
June 5—1812.

ENQUIRY.  
GARRET HADEN, late of the city of Baltimore, by trade a smith, and an excellent workman, left home the first day of April last, with an intention of gaining employment either as an armourer, anchor-smith or white-smith. At the time of his departure he was in ill health, and his wife and family not having heard from him, are solicitous for his welfare to return. Any person who will be obliging as to write to his wife Mary Haden, Smith's alley, back of Calvert street, Baltimore, giving an account of his residence and circumstances, will confer a lasting obligation on HIS DISTRESSED FAMILY.  
may 28 (June 5)

NOTICE.  
Upon application made to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the fourth judicial district, during the recess of Somerset county court, by ELIJAH JOHNSON, Senior, of the said county, by his petition in writing, as an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act of assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and he being in actual confinement, under execution for debt, in the custody of the sheriff of the said county, and being brought before me by the said sheriff, and having taken the oath directed by the act of assembly testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding his said application: I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Elijah Johnson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he do appear before the judges of Somerset county court, at Princess-Anne town, on the Saturday next after the second Monday in September next, to answer any allegations made by his creditors, relative to his said application; and that the said Elijah Johnson give notice to his creditors, by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed at Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks, and also by notice set up at the court house door, and at one of the most public places in Annapolis six hundred, three months before the said day, that he and appear before the judges aforesaid, at the time and place aforesaid, to appoint a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Elijah Johnson should not receive the benefit of his said application. Given under my hand this twenty-seventh day of April, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve.  
JOHN DONE.  
True copy. Test—  
WM. DONE, Clk.

FOURTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, a white Sulphur, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a white man named HENRY, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, sandy hair, of a very sensible fellow to talk with, who is in a reasonable way to be a free man, and is in possession of a blue coat, a pair of blue breeches, a pair of blue trousers, a pair of blue shoes, a pair of blue stockings, a pair of blue gloves, a pair of blue handkerchiefs, a pair of blue neckties, a pair of blue cravats, a pair of blue waistcoats, a pair of blue jackets, a pair of blue coats, a pair of blue breeches, a pair of blue trousers, a pair of blue shoes, a pair of blue stockings, a pair of blue gloves, a pair of blue handkerchiefs, a pair of blue neckties, a pair of blue cravats, a pair of blue waistcoats, a pair of blue jackets, a pair of blue coats, a pair of blue breeches, a pair of blue trousers, a pair of blue shoes, a pair of blue stockings, a pair of blue 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**BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.**

THE sun emerging from his bed,  
Began to tinge the hills with red,  
Unfolding to the distant sight,  
The heroes brave on Bunker's height,  
Determined to be free, or fight,  
For country's rights and Liberty.  
Great Warren led his patriot band,  
Of heroes, nurs'd in freedom's land,  
Whose sturdy limbs, they boldly swear,  
No tyrant's chains shall ever wear,  
Nor lordly despot ever share  
The products of their industry.  
Thus fill'd with courage—rousd with fire,  
By indignation lends its fire,  
With hasty steps to arms they fly,  
And Britain's hosts their looks defy,  
Resolved to conquer or to die,  
Nor brook disgraceful slavery.  
Commissioned by perfidious Gage,  
The foe approaches, arm'd with rage,  
"Disperse ye rebels!"—loud they roar,  
"Ye rebels damn'd!" nor added more,  
But soon they shook the solid shore,  
With thunder of artillery.  
Then Warren snatch'd his shining blade;  
But courage cool his words display'd,  
"Your fathers' voice cries from their graves,  
My generous sons, scorn to be slaves!  
Nor ever yield to royal knaves,  
Your birth-right and your legacy!"  
Together then the armies clash,  
And lightning from their weapons flash—  
Now cannons roar and muskets blaze!  
And sheets of fire the hills display,  
Which all the distant towns amaze!  
So dreadful was the scenery.  
Now blood of heroes stains the ground,  
And slaughter'd ranks lie scatter'd round—  
And fiercer still the contest grows,  
As Putnam rushes on the foe,  
And warmly ev'ry bosom glows,  
With hopes of glorious victory.  
Twice the foe was put to flight,  
And rallied twice, renew the fight,  
And if some God had brought supply  
Of ammunition from the sky,  
Again they had been forced to fly,  
Before the arms of bravery.  
What scenes of horror and surprise,  
Now struck the wond'ring Briton's eyes!  
What groups of dying—wounded—slain,  
Brave freedom's sons left on the plain?  
The blood streams warm from many a vein,  
Of heroes, fam'd for gallantry.  
In rocky caves, and gloomy cells,  
In gaping vaults, and deep dug wells,  
They crowd their dead—a piteous heap!  
Far from their native land to sleep,  
Where widows mourn, and orphan's weep,  
Th' effects of British tyranny.  
But Warren, hapless was thy doom!  
On Bunker's height to find a tomb;  
What tongue can give thee due applause,  
A martyr to thy country's cause,  
Supporter of its rights and laws,  
A scourge to fraud and villainy.

HESIOD.

**CHARACTER OF LOVE.**

How imperfect is expression,  
Some emotion to impart!  
When we mean a soft confession,  
And yet seek to hide the heart.  
When our bosoms, all complying,  
With delicious tumults swell,  
And beat, what broken, fluttering, dying,  
Language, would, but cannot tell.  
Deep confusion's rosy terror,  
Quite expressive pains my cheek;  
Ask no more—behold your error;  
Blushes eloquently speak.  
What, though silent is my anguish,  
Or breath's only to the air?  
Mark my eyes, and as they languish,  
Read what yours have written there.  
O that you could once conceive me!  
Once my heart's strong feelings view!  
Love has nought more fond, believe me!  
Friendship nothing half so true.  
How imperfect is expression,  
Some emotion to impart!  
When we meet a soft confession,  
And yet seek to hide the heart.

**MISS FLEECEALL'S RECEIPT**

TO GET A SWEETHEART.  
Dress gaily and shew as many charms as you are able; look with a roguish eye, and let the becoming simper; use every artifice to catch the attention of men around you; give them enticing glances; stare till they fix their eyes upon you; display the beauties of your person, by heaving, sighing, prattling, smiling, laughing, dancing, tripping, and the like; shew yourself in as many pleasing attitudes as possible; but let each be calculated to recommend some limb or grace about you; be free with strangers, and part with old acquaintance—and let no man alone till you please or disgust him.  
When you have fixed a humble servant, humour his opinion; by agreeing to it; flatter his views and chuse the things you see him most pleased with—be angry with him now and then, but be sure soon to forgive him, and then admit him to double familiarity—but never let him see that he is of much consequence in your eyes, let your favors rather seem the effect of good nature than love; and that he may have the greater appetite to renew them, be sure to throw some slight obstacles in his way.  
These rules, well observed, may possibly decoy some weak sap-headed fellow into your net; and when you have fairly noosed him, 'tis your own fault if he finds that you have neither principle nor honor: for you will never be upon a tolerable footing with him, unless you continue the same deceptions which first allured him—and such a life of flattery and submission is alone sufficient to make you daily curse the advice that you have practised.

**LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.**



Further to amend the Charter of the City of Washington.  
Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first Monday in June next, the corporation of the city of Washington shall be composed of a mayor, a board of aldermen and a board of common council, to be elected by ballot, as hereafter directed. The board of aldermen shall consist of eight members, to be elected for two years. Two shall be returned, and chosen from each ward by the qualified voters resi-

dent therein; and the board of common council shall twelve members, to be elected for one year, three to be returned and chosen from each ward in manner aforesaid: and each board shall meet at the council chamber on the second Monday in June next (for the despatch of business) at ten o'clock in the morning; and on the same day and at the same hour annually thereafter. A majority of each board shall be necessary to form a quorum to do business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day. The board of aldermen, immediately after they shall have assembled in consequence of the first election, shall divide themselves by lot in two classes; the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of one year, and the seats of the second class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, so that one half may be chosen every year. Each board shall appoint its own president from among its own members, who shall preside during the sessions of the board, and shall have a casting vote on all questions where there is an equal division: Provided, such equality shall not have been occasioned by his previous vote.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the board of aldermen or board of common council, unless he shall be more than twenty-five years of age, a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been a resident of the city of Washington one whole year next preceding the day of election, and shall at the time of his election, be a resident of the ward for which he shall be elected, and possessed of a freehold estate in the said City of Washington, and shall have been assessed two months preceding the day of election. And every free white male citizen of lawful age, who shall have resided in the City of Washington for the space of one year next preceding the day of election, and shall be a resident of the ward in which he shall offer to vote, & who shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation not less than two months prior to the day of election, shall be qualified to vote for members to serve in the said board of aldermen and board of common council, and no other person whatever shall exercise the right of suffrage at such election.  
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the present mayor of the city of Washington, shall be, and continue such until the second Monday in June next, on which day, and on the second Monday in June annually thereafter, the mayor of the said city shall be elected by ballot of the board of aldermen and board of common council in joint meeting, and a majority of the votes of all the members of both boards shall be necessary to a choice; and if there should be an equality of votes between two persons, after the third ballot, the two boards shall determine the choice by lot. He shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation, in the presence of both boards, "lawfully to execute the duties of his office to the best of his skill and judgment, without favor or partiality." He shall ex-officio, have and exercise all the powers, authority and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace for the county of Washington, within the said city. He shall nominate, and, with the consent of a majority of the members of the board of aldermen, appoint to all offices under the corporation, (except the commissioners of election,) and any such officer shall be removed from office on the concurrent resolution of a majority of the two boards. He shall see that the laws of the corporation be duly executed, and shall report the negligence or misconduct of any officer to the two boards. He shall appoint proper persons to fill up all vacancies during the recess of the board of aldermen, to hold such appointment until the end of the then ensuing session. He shall have power to convene the two boards, when in his opinion the good of the community may require it; he shall lay before them, from time to time, in writing, such alterations in the laws of the corporation, as he shall deem necessary or proper, and shall receive for his services annually, a just and reasonable compensation, to be allowed and fixed by the two boards, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. Any person shall be eligible to the office of mayor, who is a free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained to the age of thirty years, and who shall be the bona fide owner of a freehold estate in the said city, and shall have been resident in the said city two years immediately preceding his election; and no other person shall be eligible to the said office. In case of the refusal of any person to accept the office of mayor upon his election thereto, or of his death, resignation, inability or removal from the city, the said two boards shall elect another in his place to serve the remainder of the year.  
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the first election for members of the board of aldermen and board of com-

mon council, shall be held on the first Monday in June next, and on the first Monday in June annually thereafter; the first election to be held by three commissioners, to be appointed in each ward by the mayor of the city, and at such place in each ward as he may direct; and all subsequent elections shall be held by a like number of commissioners, to be appointed in each ward by the two boards in joint meeting, which several appointments, except the first, shall be at least ten days previous to the day of each election. And it shall be the duty of the mayor, for the first election, and of the commissioners for all subsequent elections, to give at least five days' previous notice of the place in each ward where such elections are to be held. The said commissioners shall, before they receive any ballot, severally take the following oath or affirmation, to be administered by the mayor or the city or any justice of the peace for the county of Washington: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may be) that I will truly and faithfully receive and return the votes of such persons as are by law entitled to vote for members of the board of aldermen and board of common council in ward No. according to the best of my judgment and understanding; and that I will not, knowingly, receive or return the vote of any person who is not legally entitled to the same, so help me God." The polls shall be opened at ten o'clock in the morning, and be closed at seven o'clock in the evening of the same day. Immediately on closing the polls, the commissioners of each ward, or a majority of them, shall count the ballots and make out under their hands and seals a correct return of the two persons for the first election, and of the one person for all subsequent elections, having the greatest number of legal votes, together with the number of votes given to each, as members of the board of aldermen; and of the three persons having the greatest number of legal votes, together with the number of votes given to each, as members of the board of common council; & the two persons at the first election, and the one person at all subsequent elections, having the greatest number of legal votes for the board of aldermen; & the three persons having the greatest number of legal votes for the board of common council, shall be duly elected; and in all cases of an equality of votes the commissioners shall decide by lot. The said returns shall be delivered to the mayor of the city on the succeeding day, who shall cause the same to be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Washington. A duplicate return, together with a list of the persons who voted at such election, shall also be made by the said commissioners to the register of the city, on the day succeeding the election, who shall preserve and record the same; and shall, within two days thereafter, notify the several persons so returned, of their election.— And each board shall judge of the legality of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and shall supply vacancies in its own body, by causing elections to be made to fill the same in the ward and for the board in which such vacancy shall happen, giving at least five days' notice previous hereto; and each board shall have full power to pass all rules necessary and requisite to enable itself to come to a just decision in cases of a contested election of its members; and the several members of each board shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, take the following oath or affirmation: "I do swear, (or solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare, as the case may be) that I will faithfully execute the office of \_\_\_\_\_ to the best of my knowledge and ability,"— which oath or affirmation shall be administered by the mayor or some justice of the peace for the county of Washington.  
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the powers heretofore granted to the corporation of the City of Washington, by an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia," and an act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia," the said corporation shall have power to lay taxes on particular wards, parts or sections of the city, for their particular local improvements; that after providing for all objects of a general nature, the taxes raised on the assessable property in each ward shall be expended therein, and in no other, in regulating, filling up and repairing of streets and avenues, building of bridges, sinking of wells, erecting pumps and keeping them in repair; in conveying water in pipes and in the preservation of springs; in erecting and repairing wharves; in providing fire engines and other apparatus for the extinction of fires; and for other local improvements and purposes, in such manner as the said board of aldermen and board of common council shall provide; but the sums raised for the sup-

port of the poor, aged and infirm, shall be a charge on each ward in proportion to its population or taxation, as the two boards shall decide. That whenever the proprietors of two thirds of the inhabited houses, fronting on both sides of a street or part of a street, shall, by petition to the two branches, express their desire of improving the same by laying the kerbstone of the foot pavement, and paving the gutters or carriage way thereof, or otherwise improving said street agreeably to its graduation, the said corporation shall have power to cause to be done at any expense not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per front foot, of the lots fronting on such improved street or part of a street, and charge the same to the owners of the lots fronting on said street for erecting lamps for lighting any street or part of a street in due proportion; and also on a like petition, to provide or part of a street, and to defray the expense thereof, by a tax on the proprietors or inhabitants of such houses in proportion to their rental or valuation, as the two boards shall decide.  
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to erect and establish hospitals or pest houses, work houses, houses of correction, penitentiary & other public buildings, for the use of the city, & to lay & collect taxes for defraying the expenses thereof; to regulate party or other fences, and to determine by whom the same shall be made and kept in repair; to lay open streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and to regulate or prohibit all enclosures thereof; and to occupy and improve for public purposes, by and with the consent of the President of the United States, any part of the public and open space or squares in said city not interfering with any private rights, to regulate the measurement of, and weight by which all articles brought into the city for sale shall be disposed of; to provide for the appointment of appraisers and measurers of builder's work and materials, and also of wood, coals, grain and lumber; to restrain and prohibit the nightly and other disorderly meetings of slaves, free negroes and mulattoes, and to punish such slaves by whipping, not exceeding forty stripes, or by imprisonment, not exceeding six calendar months, for any one offence; and to punish such free negroes and mulattoes for such offences, by fixed penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one offence; and in case of the inability of any such free negro or mulatto to pay and satisfy any such penalty and costs thereon, to cause such free negro or mulatto to be confined to labor for such reasonable time, not exceeding six calendar months for any one offence, as may be deemed equivalent to such penalty and costs; to cause all vagrants, idle or disorderly persons; all persons of civil life or ill fame; & all such as have no visible means of support, or are likely to be chargeable to become chargeable to the city as paupers, or are found begging or drunk in or about the streets, or loitering in or about tipping houses, or who can shew no reasonable cause of business, or employment in city; and all suspicious persons; and all who have no fixed place of residence, or cannot give a good account of themselves; all eyedroppers and night-walkers; all who are guilty of open profanity or grossly indecent language or behaviour publicly in the streets; all public prostitutes and such as lead a notoriously lewd or lascivious course of life; and all such as keep public gaming tables or gaming houses, to give security for their good behavior for a reasonable time, and to indemnify the city against any charge for their support, and in case of their refusal or inability to give such security, to cause them to be confined to labor for a limited time, not exceeding one year at a time, unless such security should be sooner given; but if they shall afterwards be found again offending, such security may be again required, and for want thereof, the like proceedings may be again had, from time to time, as often as may be necessary; to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which free negroes, mulattoes and others, who can shew no visible means of support, may reside in the city to cause the avenues, streets, lanes and alleys to be kept clean, and to appoint officers for that purpose; to authorize the drawing of lotteries for effecting any important improvement in the city, which the ordinary funds or revenue thereof will not accomplish: Provided, That the amount to be raised in each year shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars: And provided also, That the object for which the money is intended to be raised shall be first submitted to the President of the United States, and shall be approved of by him: to take care of, preserve and regulate the several burying grounds within the city; to provide for registering of births, deaths and marriages; to cause abstracts or minutes of all transfers of real property, both freehold and leasehold, to be lodged in the registry of the city at stated periods; to authorize night-watches and patrols, and

the taking up and confining by them at the night time, of all suspected persons; to punish by law, corporally, any servant or slave guilty of a breach of any of their bye-laws or ordinances, unless the owner or holder of such servant or slave shall pay the fine annexed to the offence; and to pass all laws which shall be deemed necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested, in the corporation or any of its officers, either by this act or any former act.  
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the marshal of the district of Columbia shall receive and safely keep within the jail for Washington county, at the expense of the city, all persons committed thereto under the sixth section of this act, until other arrangements be made, by the corporation, for the confinement of offenders within the provisions of the said section. And in all cases where suit shall be brought before a justice of the peace, for the recovery of any fine or penalty arising or incurred for a breach of any bye-law or ordinance of the corporation, upon a return of nulla bona to any fieri facias issued against the property of the defendant or defendants, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court for the county of Washington, when required to issue a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum against every such defendant, returnable to the next circuit court for the county of Washington, thereafter, and which shall be proceeded on as in other writs of the like kind.  
Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That unimproved lots in the city of Washington, on which two years' taxes remain due and unpaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay such taxes, may be sold at public sale for such taxes due thereon: Provided, That public notice be given of the time and place of sale, by advertising in some newspaper printed in the city of Washington, at least six months, where the property belongs to persons residing out of the United States; three months, where the property belongs to persons residing in the United States but without the limits of the district of Columbia; and six weeks, where the property belongs to persons residing within the district of Columbia or city of Washington; in which notice, shall be stated the number of the lot or lots, the number of the square or squares, the name of the person or persons to whom the same may have been assessed, and also the amount of taxes due thereon: And provided also, That the purchaser shall not be obliged to pay at the time of such sale more than the taxes due, and the expenses of sale; and that if within two years from the day of such sale, the proprietor or proprietors of such lot or lots, or his or their heirs, representatives or agents, shall repay to such purchaser the monies paid for the taxes and expenses as aforesaid, together with ten per centum pro annum as interest thereon, or make a tender of the same, he shall be reinstated in his original right and title; but if no such payment or tender be made within two years next after the said sale, then the purchaser shall pay the balance of the purchase money of such lot or lots, into the city treasury, where it shall remain subject to the order of the original proprietor or proprietors, his or their heirs or legal representatives; and the purchaser shall receive a title in fee simple to the said lot or lots, under the hand of the mayor and seal of the corporation, which shall be deemed good and valid in law and equity.  
Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall in future be named and styled "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Washington;" and that if there shall have been a non-election or informality in the election of a city council on the first Monday in June last, it shall not be taken, construed or adjudged, in any manner, to have operated as a dissolution of the said corporation, or to affect any of its rights, privileges or laws, passed previous to the second Monday in June last, but the same are hereby declared to exist in full force.  
Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the corporation shall, from time to time, cause the several wards of the city to be so located as to give, as nearly as may be an equal number of voters to each ward, and it shall be the duty of the register of the city, or such officer as the corporation may hereafter appoint, to furnish the commissioners of election, for each ward, on the first Monday in June annually, previous to the opening of the polls, a list of the persons having a right to vote, agreeably to the provisions of the second section of this act.  
Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That so much of any former act, as shall be repugnant to the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.  
R. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Wm. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
May 4, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.



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

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1812.

[No. 42.....656.]

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.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

EASTON, Tuesday, May 26, 1812.

On this day a meeting composed of Democratic Republicans took place in this town, on which occasion

GEN. PERRY BENSON was called to the Chair, and JAMES DOORIS was appointed Secretary.

It was moved and resolved upon, that it be recommended to the Democratic Republican citizens of this county to meet at the place of holding elections in their several election districts, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June next, to make choice of three suitable persons to meet in general committee at Easton, on the ensuing TUESDAY (the 18th day of June) for the purpose of selecting and recommending proper characters as candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly of this State; and likewise to appoint deputies to meet the delegation from the counties of Queen Anne's and Caroline, to select a fit character to be recommended as candidate to represent this Congressional District, in the Legislature of the United States; and also to appoint deputies on the part of this county to meet those who may be appointed by Caroline county and the Upper District of Dorchester county, to fix upon a proper person to be recommended as candidate for Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.

It was unanimously agreed upon, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.

(Signed) P. BENSON. (Attest) JAMES DOORIS, Sec'y.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

In the Manufacturing Company of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on the 16th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on business very important to the Institution.

By order of the Directors. ROBERT MOORE, Presid't.

DIVIDEND.

Easton, 1st June, 1812. The President and Directors of the CHRYSTAL BANK COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of profits of 5 per cent. upon the Stock of the Company, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, at the office of Wm. W. Moore, their Treasurer, any time after this day. By the Board. N. HAMMOND, Presid't.

NOTICE

Pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and eleven, incorporating a BANK, to be called the FURNACE BANK of Somerset and Worcester, the Books of subscription for the Stock in said Bank will be opened on the 21st July next, at the court house in Princess Anne, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Somerset county; and at the court house in Snow-Hill, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Worcester county. Per order. ROBERT J. H. HANDY, Sec'y. Worcester court, June 2—3

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 6th of July next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue until 3 in the afternoon. R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier. N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year. The editors of the Eastern Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above notice a week for 6 weeks, and forward their accounts for payment to R. H. Cashier, may 12—6

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS. Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash. JAMES B. RINGGOLD. april 28—m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST OPENED HIS SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS. which he is determined to sell low for CASH. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call. JOHN MEREDITH. may 26—3

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS (ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.) And invites the public to give him a call. ROBERT SPENCER. Easton, april 28—m

BOARDING & LODGING.

MRS. S. SMITH, No. 39, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, (Formerly of Dorchester) A few doors below the Merchant's Coffee-House, on the opposite side of the street, informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE. as above, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated by the day, week, month or year, and be waited upon with an antiseptic wish to please. may 12—4

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

April 30, 1812. Sir, You are directed to have immediately forwarded to the several Major-Generals of Maryland, the inclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed. I am, sir, Your obedient servant, ROBT. BOWIE. John Gassaway, Esq. Adj't. Gen. S. Md.

ORDERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Government House, April 30, 1812. The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland, having been called on by the President of the United States in virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States passed the 22nd of August, 1811, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States" to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland, (the State's quota) to be detached and duly organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified. To comply with the details of the President of the United States, I require of you that you call on the Major General of the first division of the Militia of Maryland, to furnish with promptness and despatch by draft or otherwise 1,539 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; two troops of Cavalry, containing forty men each; two regiments of Infantry, containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing 152 men, the proportion of that division; on the Major General of the second division, to furnish by draft or otherwise 2,178 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; three troops of Cavalry, two containing thirty five men each, and one of forty men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty four men; and on the Major General of the third division, to furnish by draft or otherwise 2284 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; three troops of Horse, two to contain thirty five men each, and one to contain forty men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and three companies of Riflemen, to contain two hundred and thirty men. That you also require of the respective Major Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be drafted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

ROBERT BOWIE.

The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; and the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and Maryland Herald at Hagerstown. June 5—5

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE,

Governor of Maryland. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, Great and weighty matters requiring the immediate attention of the Legislature, render it necessary that the power of convening the members thereof vested in this department should be exercised, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to appoint the THIRD MONDAY of June next for the meeting and session of the General Assembly of this State. Whereof the several Sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice. Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve. ROBERT BOWIE. By his Excellency's command. NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clerk of the Council. June 2—3

FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, at Denton, on Tuesday the 23d inst. that elegant LOTS FARMING DISTRICT, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. JOHN LUCAS, 3d. June 5—3

LOOK TO THE RIGHT.

AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE. By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, on SATURDAY, the 15th of August next, WILL be exposed to public sale, a small but valuable FARM, lying in Caroline county, near the division line of Dorchester county, late the property of HENRY CHARLES, deceased, containing 111 1/2 acres of Land, on the following terms—a credit of one, two, and three years will be given, the purchaser giving his bond with two approved sureties, for ensuring a punctual payment of each instalment as it becomes due; that is to say, one third of the purchase money, and interest thereon, to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale—one other third to be paid with interest from the day of sale within two years, and the remaining third with interest within three years from the day of sale. The soil is particularly kind to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. The proximity of this farm to navigation, houses of worship, and the goodness of roads, must greatly enhance the value. The public are invited to view the farm.—Attendance will be given to view the farm.—JACOB CHARLES, Justice for the sale of said farm. may 19—13

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK, Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, which he will sell at a small advance for Cash. april 28—m

NEW ARMY.

The following is an essay towards the formation of a Register of the Additional Army of the United States. The arrangement is only provisional and incomplete. Transfers will reduce the supernumeraries.

Major Generals. Thos. Pinckney, Brigadier Generals. Joseph Bloomfield, William Folk, James Winchester, William Hull, Quarter Master General. Morgan Lewis, Deputy Quarter Master. Bartholomew Shamburg, Hospital Surgeons. Garret E. Pendergraft, James Mann, David C. Kerr

ARTILLERY, 2d REGIMENT.

Colonel. George Izard, Major. George C. Mitchell, William Lindsay, Surgeon. Jacob De Larocque, Surgeon's Mate. William Southall, Captains. John Goodall, George W. Russell, Spotswood Henry, Joseph Sandford, Nathan Towson, Charles M. Anderson, Joseph Phillips, First Lieutenants. Harold Smyth, Thomas M. Randolph, Jr, James G. McDowell, Jonathan Kearsley, Henry K. Orrig, James H. Larwell, Peter Parsons, John Nevill, Second Lieutenants. Jesse Robinson, Jacob E. McDon, Robert M. Gill, Isaac T. Avery, Philimon Hawkins, Jr, Samuel B. Archer, John Kitchie

Henry Slaughter, Lownde Brown, Adian Neil, William J. Cowan, Robert H. Rufin, James H. Deering, John S. Peyton, John Fontaine, Second Lieutenants. Montgomery Newman, Joseph Hook, Robert Stewart, Robert Morgan, Isaac Davis, jun, James H. Gamble, Alexander A. Meek

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Surgeon's Mate. Joseph Eaton, Captain. James M'Keon, Benjamin S. Ogden, John W. Gookin, John H. Connolly, Alexander S. Brooks, Horace H. Watson, Wm. Van Deuren, John Davis, Jr, Ichabod B. Crane, First Lieutenants. John M. O'Conner, George H. Richards, Benjamin K. Purce, Richard M. Bailey, Moses S. Chase, John W. Bly, Jeremiah L. Tracy, Barient Van Der Poel, Leather Scott, Samuel M. Dewy, Alexander C. W. Fanning, Samuel M. Dewy, Sylvester Churchhill, William Card, Benjamin Burchley, William De Peyster, John W. Green, Second Lieutenants. William Shaugh, William Henry, Greenleaf Denton, William R. Duncan, Chester Root, Thomas C. Legate, John Mountfort, Matthew Jenkins, Philip D. Spencer

CAVALRY, 2d REGIMENT.

Colonel. James Burn, Major. John T. Woodford, Surgeon's Mate. Lewis S. Bailey, Captains. John Butler, Samuel D. Harris, Henry Hall, John R. Stokes, James V. Ball, Joseph Selden, First Lieutenants. Abel Wheelock, James Hooges, Archibald H. Sneed, John Nicholas, Jr, Gabriel Barbour, John D. Hart, Charles J. Nourse, Second Lieutenants. Ira Williams, Benjamin Smith, David Deery, Thomas S. Johnston, Edward Conway, Fayette Roane, Cornets. Andrew M'Farland, Harmon Hays, James Mealin, Armstrong M'Kinney, James Tripp, Benjamin Wilds

INFANTRY, 8th REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel. William P. Anderson, Patrick Jack, Major. Edmund P. Gaines, Mossman Houston, Surgeon's Mate. Wm. Merrivether, Carlisle Humphreys, Captains. James M. Anderson, Charles Crawford, James H. Campbell, Philip Cook, John A. Rodgers, William Jones, Robert Deha, David E. Twigg, Robert Butler, William Christolm, Alexander Gray, William O. Allen, Francis Armstrong, John T. Chomn, Andrew H. Holmes, Felix B. Warley, First Lieutenants. Otis Dyer, Tilden Taylor, Hamlin Cook, Don Carlos Dixon, Obadiah Crawford, Isaac Walton, Hughes Walton, Michael A. Toomy, John S. Smith, William O. Winston, William Scott, Robert M. Evans, Minor Sturges, Roswell P. Johnston, Silas Stephens, Second Lieutenants. Beverly Martin, Joseph D. Smith, James Wilde, Joseph Anthony, Thomas C. Porter, Talfacro Richards, William Willis, John Malony, Julian Tertin, Samuel Scott, Moses A. Roberts, Uriah Allison, Henry Clark, Robert Denton, Henry Rauchner, Ensigns. Robert Caller, Jr, Samuel Coleman, C. B. Foyatt, Peter Lequeux, Adam Beck, Jr, Thomas W. Legge

NINTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel. Simon Larnel, Major. John L. Tuttle, Eleazer W. Ripley, Samuel S. Comer, Surgeon. Joseph L. Lovell, Surgeon's Mate. Daniel Cook, Captains. Seth Zanster, jr, Lemuel Bradford, Benjamin Ropes, Charles E. Toby, Elisha Jones, Charles Proctor, Joseph Grafton, Joseph Bucklin, Josiah H. Voss, Chester Lyman, Philip White, Joseph Treat, Turner Crooker, John Nye, Ebenezer Thompson, Daniel Libbey, jr, Moses Hoyt, Jeremiah Chapman, First Lieutenants. James F. Norris, Jared Ingersol, Daniel Sheaver, John Peley, Morril Marston, William Warren, Jonas Monroe, Sullivan Burbank, Ebenezer B. Morse, John Read, jr, William S. Moore, Edmund Foster, Joseph Zeller, Ebenezer White, George Bender, Lawson Mingsbury, Second Lieutenants. Ebenezer Childs, Loving Palmer, Ira Deev, Edward White, Shelton Felton, David Perry, Thomas Sturtevant, William Bowman, Stephen Turner, John Fowle, Azor Orms, Perez Loring, William L. Foster, Aaron Lewis, Lotan Smith, Samuel L. Allen, John Dawner, Henry Bender, Peter Palham, Thomas Harrison, Ensigns. Ebenezer K. Cox, Otis Fisher, Aaron Bigelow, Charles Foster, Francis Carr, jr, James Pratt, George Bender, jr, Henry Wellington, Elliot Clark, Henry Draper, Nathaniel N. Hall, Lewis Norris, Billings Otis, Thomas Bangs, William Lyman, William drawing, William Lyman, Daniel Chandler, Henry Bates, Edward Norton

TENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel. James Wellborne, Lieutenant Colonel. Andrew Pickens, jr, Major. William Droyton, William Strother, Surgeon. Laurence Manning, James Norcom, Surgeon's Mate. Ebert H. Bell, Captains. Arthur Simpkins, jr, Robert Mitchell, Henry P. Taylor, Joseph Bryant, William Taylor, Philip Brittan, Robert Cunningham, Owen Clinton, Matthew T. Keith, Thomas J. Robeson, Thomas W. Farrar, Edward King, George Cloud, Michael I. Kegan, Jesse Copeland, John Vail, First Lieutenants. William Winn, Hugh M. Carson, John W. Farow, John Graham, Thomas C. Hunter, Elias D. Dick, Billups Gayle, James Hamilton, Stephen Ford, Montague G. Wage, Benjamin T. Elmore, John McQueen, George Strother, William Ward, Simon Tisdale, William Rhodes, Charles Lutterloh, William Morris, Alexander King, Second Lieutenants. Robert Lamar, Thomas Barker, Thomas Reynolds, Peter Sumney, John Watkins, Emanuel S. Hawkins, Richard Thurston, John Street, James A. Black, Robert Melane, jr, Samuel B. Carty, Thomas Molton, William Bee, William N. Miller, John Clinch, Edward Fox, Edward Holloway, William Bee, Hamilton Brown, Ensigns. John O. Hara, John Pritchard, Alexander Pagan, Anthony M. Dickson, John Peebles, John Bid, Thomas Lane, John Devante, John Mickle, jr, John S. Todd, Anthony G. Glyans, John W. Lawson, James Roace, Robert Wynne, Robert Logan, Yellis Mandeville, William Tyler

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel. Isaac Clark, Lieutenant Colonel. Moody Eidel, Major. Timothy Dix, jr, Timothy Upham, Surgeon. Ephraim Brewster, Surgeon's Mate. Jacob B. Moore, Captains. Andrew M'Clary, Festus Cone, Joseph Griswold, William Walker, John M'Neal, jr, Samuel Gordon, Jonathan Stark, Phineas Williams, John W. Wreck, Joseph Beeman, Seth Piche, Samuel H. Holley, George Howard, Benjamin S. Eggeaton, Peter Bradley, Charles Foltz, First Lieutenants. John Bliss, Malachi Sprning, Richard Dean, Valerius R. Goodrich, Samuel Harper, Morace Hafe, Jonathan Eastman, Benjamin Smead, William S. Foster, Rufus Hatch, Daniel Henderson, Ebenezer Grey, John B. Murdock, Elisha Ashley, Henry Dyer, Second Lieutenants. James Greene, Able Farewell, Ira Aldrich, Rufus Bucklin, jr, James Wells, William S. Heaton, Josiah Bartlet, Walter Sheldon, Francis Cogswell, of G. Daniel Crawford, Edward Gerald, jr, Ensigns. Joseph Cilly, Frederick A. Sawyer, Salah Bennett, Newman S. Clarke, John G. Mann, John Duncan, Ephraim Shaylor, Timothy Aldrich, Joseph Hutchinson, Ezekiel Jewet, James C. Tracy, Samuel B. Ladd, Thomas Lwack, John V. Batron

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Colonel. Thomas Parker, Lieutenant Colonel. Archibald F. M'Neil, James P. Preston, Major. Thomas Taylor, Isaac A. Coles, Surgeon. James C. Bronaugh, Surgeon's Mate. Joseph Barry, Captains. James Gibson, Robert C. Nicholas, Thomas M. Nelson, Andrew L. Madison, Lewis L. Taylor, Josiah Woods, James Charlton, Emanuel L. Leigh, Thomas P. Moore, Willoughby Morgan, Charles Page, Mark Harden, Henry Branch, Hodjiah Meade, James Paxton, Archibald C. Randolph, Richard Pollard, First Lieutenants. Lewis B. Willis, William A. Shelton, William Bailey, Angus M'Donald, Charles Gee, Clement White, Spencer Hinton, Richard P. Fletcher, Thomas Harris, John P. Dural, George Vashon, Robert G. Hite, John G. Camp, Abner S. Lewis, Zackwell Morgan, William A. Blount, Matthew A. Payne, Second Lieutenants. Daniel Linn, Robert Houston, Thomas Howson, Matthew Hughes, John Key, jr, John Archer, Joseph G. Wall, John Towles, George Hatchet, George Wyche, Samuel Hirstone, jr, Richard Plummer, John Keimey, Thomas C. Wilright, William Ligon, George Evans, John A. Howard, Otho W. Callis, Thomas Monroe, Ensigns. Joseph Pettypool, Andrew Whitman, Thomas Grady, Billy Bruce, Burwell Goodwyn, William H. Godwin, John Garret, William C. Parker, Jonathan Cox, James Glassell, Joseph M'Garrock, jr, Francis Jones, Isaac Reves, Edward D. Randolph, Samuel Harris, Abner P. Neale, Joseph Shomong, George M'Laughlin

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel. Peter F. Schuyler, Lieutenant Colonel. Robt. Le Roy Livingston, Major. John Chrystie, Daniel M. Forney, James R. Mulany, Surgeon. Stephen D. Beekman, Surgeon's Mate. John M'Call, Captains. Hugh R. Martin, John Thompson, Willard Trull, Heman Finney, Benjamin Tuckerman, John Wilday, Thomas Lyon, Peter Mill, Samuel Campbell, John S. Wool, Mindert M. Dox, Abraham F. Hull, Richard Caldwell, Richard M. Malcom, Samuel Youngs, Robert Hclairg, Thomas Delawo, David Scott, John King, Henry Leavertworth, First Lieutenants. John K. Peige, Samuel Colwell, Miles Greenwood, Azariah W. Odell, Javis K. Pike, Thomas Donnelly, William Clark, George G. Finney, Joseph Scofield, Richard Goodale, Josiah Famar, Michael A. Myers, Benjamin D. Pardee, Wessel Gansereort, Simon D. Wittles, Samuel Chipman, Ephraim F. Gilbert, John Campbell, John M'Casty, Benjamin H. Moore, Second Lieutenants. Daniel Huglin, Robert Crouse, Chandler W. Drake, Henry Stagg, David Crofoot, Alfred Phelps, Rolothus Simmons, Hugh Robinson, Peter L. Hoge, John D. Boun, Daniel B. Wilcox, Ira Wilcox, Richard H. Root, Richard M. Harrison, Henry Whiting, Abijah Bennett, Charles Stewart, Jacob Sammons, Frederick Brown, John Brown, jr, Henry B. Turner, Waite Martin, Isaac Finch, Ensigns. John Kieky, Henry Hale, Ridel Morris, Henry Deyoe, Justus Ingersol, William C. Enos, George Reah, jr, Ezra Post, Samuel Tappan, John Williams, Russel Eddy, Alphonse Whitmore, John Gates, jr, Zadock Morse, Ezra King, Joseph H. Dwight, Richard Phillips, Samuel L. Merchant, Levi S. Burr, John Louis

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel. Charles G. Boeristee, Major. William H. Winder, Robert M'Calla, Joseph Lee Smith, Surgeon. William H. Brown, Surgeon's Mate. Samuel B. Hugo, Captains. James Brittain, Dyer C. Willis, Thomas Montgomery, Henry Grinidge, Robert W. Kent, Thomas B. Pottinger, Kenneth M'Kenzie, Thomas Bengter, Richard I. Crabbe, John Macrae, jr, Samuel Lane, John Starnad, William S. Jett, Isaac D. Barnard, Clement Sullivan, William M'Hvan, First Lieutenants. Richard Arl, Benjamin Nicholson, Thomas Kearney, Thomas Post, David Cummings, Walter G. Hayes, Peter Rich, Bernard Peyton, Joseph Marshall, Thomas Davis, Reuben Gilzer, John Caldwell, jr, Joseph S. Nelson, John W. Smith, Thomas Gist, James M'Dowell, James M'Donald, Second Lieutenants. James Christie, George Murdoch, Edward H. Hoon, John Green, John Becket, John Martin, John B. Sparks, Russel Harrison, John Haring, Thomas Breckwell, Thomas Randal, Benjamin Smith, Peter Maguizter, William Stone, John A. Thompson, Wm. Irvine, Augustus M. Shee

**FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel. Daniel Brown.  
Lieutenant Colonel. Benjamin White.

David Brearly Major. Ephraim Whitlock.  
Surgeon. Penn Denning.  
Surgeon's Mate. Leuben T. Baker.

George Mac Aray Captain. John Sproud.  
Zachariah Russell John Riddle.  
Henry H. Van Dalem Mordcaai Myers.  
John L. Hoppeok Peter Ogilvie, jr.  
Charles W. Hunter White Youngs.  
Charles Carson Wm. D. Laurence.  
John Scott Moses Buckley.  
Abraham Reynolds Henry B. Armstrong.  
Wm. Batty George G. Steele.  
David Bartlet Wm. Rodgers.

**First Lieutenants.**  
Jeremiah D. Hayden John Valleu.  
Wm. Barnett Wm. B. Adams.  
John Hunt Robert Brett.  
Joseph L. Barton Abraham Per Lee.  
Jacob D. Howell Samuel Haring.  
James Platt John L. Fink.  
Aaron Suthpen Israel Turner.  
Jeremiah Diman, 3d George M. Glassin.  
Thomas M. Reed Patrick M. Donogh.  
Stephen W. Kearney Robert S. Gardiner.

**Second Lieutenants.**  
George Henry Archibald C. Cray.  
Abraham Goodwin, jr. David Riddle.  
Richard Edgell, jr. David Curtis.  
Samuel Douglas Joseph C. Eldridge.  
Richard L. Howell Richard Zantzingor.  
Philip C. Whithead John S. Stake.  
Benjamin Watson Moses O. Bloomfield.

**Ensigns.**  
Jacob Dickerson Donald Frazer.  
John Scott James W. Sprout.  
Wm. Coffie James W. Lent, jr.  
Christopher Noyes George Kesse.  
Wm. G. Scott George M. Chain.  
Charles West Joseph Moore.  
Joseph Merry

**SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel. Cromwell Pierce.  
Lieutenant Colonel. Richard Dennis.

George M. Feely Major. John M. Chny.  
Robert Carr Surgeon. Samuel Gilliland.  
Surgeon's Mate. James Davis.  
James Davis Captain. Robert Gray.

Jacob Scherer John H. Bryson.  
Silas Amberson Samson S. Smith.  
Daniel M. Farlin Samson S. King.  
Washington Lee Wm. Mooney.  
Alexander M. Ewen Charles Kachelin.  
David Milliken Jacob Carmac.  
Wm. Nicholas Benjamin Foster.  
Henry Fleming John Pentland.  
James F. M'Elroy  
Thomas Biddle, jr.

**First Lieutenants.**  
David Topy Thomas Y. Sprong.  
Terah Jones Wm. Morrow.  
John Johnson John Machesney.  
James Morrow James Hutton.  
John Baldy James M. Bailey.  
Jonathan W. Aitkin Samuel Rutter.  
Joseph Henderson Archibald Kerr.  
James M. Stewart Thomas M. Church.  
J. Larkin Frederick A. Wise.  
John Hazleton Thomas Lawrence.  
Willis Foulk

**Second Lieutenants.**  
Eli Thomas George W. Ferguson.  
Wm. Sturges Wm. W. Carr.  
Thomas Horwel Bvjamin Eyerly.  
Nathan M. Laughlin Thomas N. Powers.  
Samuel S. Smith Jacob Fetter.  
Adam King Francis D. Cummins.  
James M. Ghee Samuel A. Rippey.  
John Cotrel John Wise.  
Dominick Cornyn David Blithe.

**Ensigns.**  
John D. Kehr John T. David.  
John Rhan George Metinger.  
Thomas Wright Hugh May.  
Frederick Messing John Armstrong.  
Robert R. Maxwell J. R. Guy.  
Jacob Whistler John Merrick.  
John Canhran

**SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel. Samuel Walls.  
Lieutenant Colonel. John Miller.

Wm. M'Millan Major. Richard Davenport.  
George Todd Surgeon. Alexander Montgomery.  
Surgeon's Mate. Lydell Wilkinson.

Charles Marvin Captain. David C. Irvine.  
George Canhran Robert Lucas.  
Wm. Bradford Augustus L. Langhan.  
David Holt Wilson Elliot.  
Robert Edwards James Heron.  
James Duran Abraham Edwards.  
Richard Hightower Hugh Moore.  
Wm. J. Adair Ha. rie H. Hickman.  
James Meade Charles Query.  
James Hunter

**First Lieutenants.**  
John D. Fleming Martin L. Hawkins.  
Benjamin Johnston Caleb H. Holder.  
Robert Logan Samuel Booker.  
Benjamin W. Saunders David Guinne.  
Alexander Robertson James Campbell.  
Stephen Lee George W. Jackson.  
Thomas C. Graves Lewis Howell.  
Thomas J. Overton John Anderson.  
Meredith W. Fisher Henry Crittenden.

**Second Lieutenants.**  
Philip King Willis R. Smith.  
Thomas Mountjoy Jonathan Rees.  
John T. Redding Henry Fredrick.  
Parry Hawkins Philip P. Price.  
Joshua Norvell Timothy E. Danielson.  
Ashton Garret Joseph Watson.  
James Hackley, jr. John Reeves.  
Berkeley Roy David Morris.  
Nimrod H. Moore Cyrus A. Bayler.

**Ensigns.**  
John Whistler Joseph Durcan.  
John Milligan James Minnsy.  
Battle Harrison Ruben Taylor.  
Daniel D. Armstrong Thomas S. Morgan.  
John E. Phillips Samuel H. Craig.  
John E. Morgan Edmund Ship.  
Philip S. Sharer Charles Mitchell.  
James Legget Thomas Hawkins.  
James Gray

**LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

BOSTON, MAY 30.

Captain Mayo arrived here yesterday from Gotteburg, which he left on the 24th April; informs that it was confidently believed there that Russia had declared war against France. A letter by this arrival states that the Swedish fleet had captured three French privateers.

The official account of the capture of Bajoz had reached England; and parliament had voted thanks to the earl of Wellington, &c.

A flag of truce had sailed from Deal for Calais with an answer from the British government to the recent communication from the French government.—The nature of which is not stated.

The Catholic question had been decided in the House of Lords in favor of the petitioners, by a majority of 72.

The following highly interesting state paper is copied from the London and Bristol papers:

At the court of Carlton house, the 21st day of April, 1812, present, his highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas the government of France has, by an official report, communicated by its minister of foreign affairs, to the conservative senate, on the 10th of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights & commercial interests of the British empire than inconsistent with the rights & independence of neutral nations, and has thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions which that system, as promulgated in the decrees of Berlin & Milan, was from the first designed to enforce.

And whereas His Majesty has invariably professed his readiness to revoke the orders in council adopted thereupon, as soon as the said decrees of the enemy were revoked, and the commerce of neutral nations restored to its accustomed course.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent (anxious to give the most decisive proof of His Majesty's disposition to perform the engagement of His Majesty's Government) is pleased in the name and on behalf of his majesty, and by with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order & declare, and it is hereby ordered & declared, that if, at any time hereafter, the Berlin and Milan decrees shall be formally and unconditionally repealed, and some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, then, and from thenceforth, the orders in council of the 7th day of January, 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April, 1809, shall, without any further order, be, and the same are hereby, declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked: and further, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or cargo captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French Decrees, although antecedent to such repeal such ship or vessel shall have commenced and shall have been in the prosecution of a voyage, which under the said orders in council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured or brought to adjudication on account of any alleged breach of either of the said Orders in Council, at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his majesty's government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the high courts of admiralty, or any court of vice admiralty, before which such ship or cargo shall be brought for adjudication that such repeal by the French government has been, by such authentic act, promulgated prior to such capture; and up on proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful as if the said orders in council had never been made; saving, nevertheless, to the capture, such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to in the judgment of the court, by reason of their ignorance, or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his majesty's government at the time of such capture.

His royal highness, however, deems it proper to declare, that, should the repeal of the French decrees, thus anticipated & provided for, prove afterwards to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the enemy; Great Britain will be compelled, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, & the judges of the high court of admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Most Important Declaration.  
This morning the following declaration was published by his Majesty's Government.

**DECLARATION.**  
"The Government of France, having by an Official Report, communicated by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Conservative Senate on the 10th day of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the British empire than inconsistent with the rights and independence of Neutral nations: and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions, which that system, as promulgat-

ed in the Decree of Berlin, and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those decrees, thus publicly to declare his Royal Highness's determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the Government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world, as the law of nations.

"From the time that the progressive injustice and violence of the French government, made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of the Crown, his Majesty has endeavored by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan decrees, necessarily called into action, to reconcile Neutral States to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable: and which his Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the Decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the Commerce of Neutral Nations be restored to its accustomed course.

"At a subsequent period of the war, his majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the orders in council of November 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions thereby imposed upon neutral commerce. The order in council of April 1809, was substituted in room of those of Nov. 1807, and the retaliatory system of G. Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggressive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined in its operation to France and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

"The United States of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied; and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed on the part of the enemy, who has pretended, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, altho' the decrees affecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the enemy knew Great Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares not only that those Decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed until Great Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those Decrees to be in full force against all Nations, which shall suffer their flag to be as it is termed in this new Code, "denationalized."

"In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May, 1806, and of the principles on which that blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British Orders in Council—he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral; that neutral property under the flag of an enemy shall be treated as hostile;—that arms and warlike stores (except to the exclusion of ship-timber & other articles of naval equipment) shall be regarded as contraband of war;—and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken [en prevention d'etre pris] and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger."

"By these and other demands, the enemy in fact, requires, that G. Britain, and all his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable right of the maritime war; that G. Britain, in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of G. Britain are to be in effect proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world; to which the arms or the influence of the enemy can extend.

"Such are the demands to which the British government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the code by which France hopes, under the cover of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade or to incorporate with her own dominions all states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and in abdication of their just rights, to adopt a Code, by which they are required to exclude, under the mask of municipal legislation, whatever is British, from their dominions.

"The pretence for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the treaty of Utrecht; as if a treaty once existing between two particular countries, should be a special and reciproc-

cal consideration, binding only on the contracting parties, and which in the last treaty of peace between the same powers, had not been revived, were to be regarded as declaratory of the public law of nations.

"It is needless for his Royal Highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars, and to her own established codes of maritime law; and it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alleged repeal of the French decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British Orders in Council.

"His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded, that so soon as this formal declaration, by the government of France, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan decrees, shall be made known in America, the government of the United States actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of G. Britain.

"To accelerate the result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's government, by revoking the Orders in Council, whenever the French Decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare:

"That if at any time hereafter, the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed: then and from thenceforth, the order in council of the 7th day of January, 1807, and the order in council of the 26th day of April 1809, shall without any further order, be, and the same hereby are declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked; and further, that the full benefit of this Order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French decrees, although antecedent to such repeal, such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the Claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French government, shall without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's Government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty or any Court of Vice Admiralty, before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French Government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful, as if the said Orders in Council had never been made; saving nevertheless to the captors, such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to, in the judgment of the said court, by reason of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's government at the time of such capture.

"His royal highness however deems it proper to declare, that should the repeal of the French decrees, thus anticipated & provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof, be still practically enforced or revived by the enemy, G. Britain will be obliged, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

"Westminster, April 21; 1812."

**CORRESPONDENCE**

(Laid before Congress on Monday the 1st instant.)

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.  
Washington, 15th April, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you, that, in addition to those seamen belonging to his majesty's hired armed ketch Gleaner, mentioned in my representation to you of the 20th ultimo, who lately revived protection in the violation of their engagements, or were seduced from the service of his majesty by citizens of the United States, I have since been informed by Lieutenant Green, her commander, of another subject of his Majesty's service; in consequence of encouragement to that effect from the inhabitants of Annapolis.

Such instances, sir, of improper attempts made on the part of citizens of the United States, to deprive his majesty's ships, even when employed in the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, of their seamen, will serve in conjunction with many others, in my power to quote, and perhaps in your remembrance, to show, that if the United States have reason at times to complain of irregularities in his majesty's officers, in undesignedly taking their seamen; mistaking

them for their own, we have occasionally so reason to make complaint of our own engaged on national service, and known as British subjects, being seduced from their allegiance by citizens of the United States with circumstances of aggravation and in all highly irritating.

Although, sir, it has unfortunately not as yet been found practicable by our governments to agree to such arrangements as might preclude the possibility of events taking place so calculated to produce vexation on either side, I cannot however but hope that the government of the United States may find some means to prevent a recurrence of similar irregularities on the part of their citizens; and I assure you, sir, that, as hitherto, so at all times, whenever you claim any person on board of any of his majesty's ships, as native American citizens, no exertion shall be wanting on my part to procure their discharge; and I will add, that it would afford me very high satisfaction to be now furnished by you with a list of all those whom you can claim as such, in order that I might use every effort in my power to obtain their immediate release.

You need not, I am sure, sir, be reminded by me of the prompt attention which has invariably been given by his majesty's commanding officer on the Halifax station, to the reclamations in similar cases, which I have transmitted since my arrival in the United States to him in your name, nor of the readiness with which he has given directions when practicable for their being instantaneously discharged.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, May 30, 1812.

SIR—Having had the honor to confer with you soon after the date of your letter of April 15, relative to a deserter from his Britannic majesty's ship of war the Gleaner, it is unnecessary to repeat here the remarks which I then made on that subject. I shall only observe that none of the men who deserted the vessel had any encouragement to do it from the constituted authorities of the U. States, or of the State of Maryland. If they received such encouragement from any of our citizens, it is a cause of regret; but it is an act not cognizable by our laws any more than it is presumed to be by those of Great Britain.

It is proper to state that a similar desertion took place last year from an American frigate in an English port, in which no redress was afforded. It was the more remarkable as the deserter took refuge on board a British ship of war, the commander of which refused to surrender him on being requested to do so.

Your proffered exertions to procure the discharge of native American citizens, from on-board British ships of war, of which you desire a list, has not escaped attention. It is impossible for the United States to discriminate between their native and naturalized citizens, nor ought your government to expect it, as it makes no such discrimination itself. There is in this office a list of several thousand American seamen who have been impressed into the British service, for whose release applications have, from time to time, been already made. Of this list a copy shall be forwarded you, to take advantage of any good offices you may be able to render.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Russell.

Department of State, July 27, 1811.

SIR—This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Barlow, who is appointed to represent the United States at Paris, as their Minister Plenipotentiary. You will deliver to him the papers in your possession, and give all the information in your power, relative to our affairs with the French government.

The President has instructed me to communicate to you his approbation of your conduct in the discharge of the duties which devolved on you as charge d'affaires at Paris, after the departure of General Armstrong, which I execute with pleasure. As an evidence of his confidence and favorable disposition, he has appointed you to the same trust in London, for which I enclose you a commission. It is hoped, that it may suit your convenience to repair to that court, and to remain there till a minister shall be appointed, which will be done as soon as the Congress convenes. The frigate which takes Mr. Barlow to France will pass on to some port in Holland, to execute a particular instruction from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to our debt in that country. She will then return to France, and take you to such English port as may be most convenient to you.

Your services in France will have given you such knowledge of your duties at London, that I shall not go into detail in this communication respecting them. It is wished and expected that you & Mr. Barlow will communicate fully on the subject of your respective duties, and co-operate together in the measures which are deemed necessary to promote the just objects of the United States with the countries in which you will respectively represent them.

You will receive a copy of the notes of Mr. Foster on several important topics, and my answers to them, particularly on the British Orders in Council, the possession taken by the U. States of certain parts of West Florida, and the late encounter between the U. States' frigate the President and the British sloop of war the Little Belt. It is hoped that the British government will proceed to revoke its orders in council, and thus restore, in all respects, the friendly relation which would be so advantageous to both countries. The papers relative to West Florida show the ground on which that question rests.—The affair of the Little Belt cannot excite much feeling, as it is presumed in England: The chase was begun by the British captain—who fired the first shot and the first broadside; to which it may be added, that the occurrence took place near our coast, which

**OFFICERS NOW ENGAGED.**

Colonel. Lancel Trencott.  
Lieutenant Colonel. John E. Campbell.

is sometimes infected by vessels from the West India, without commissions, and even for political purposes. It seems to be a right inseparable from the sovereignty of the United States to ascertain the character and nation of the vessels which hang on their coast. An inquiry is ordered into Commodore Rogers' conduct, at his request, for the purpose of establishing all the facts appertaining to this occurrence.

You will be allowed an outfit for Paris, and half an outfit to take you to London.

Should you by any circumstance be unable to proceed to London, which would be a cause of regret, you will be so good as to transmit, by a special messenger, the papers forwarded for you to Mr. Smith, who, in that event, will remain there.

You will receive enclosed a letter to Mr. Smith, to be delivered to him in case you go to London, as it is wished that your removal to London should not be imputed to a want of due respect for him.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

**JAMES MONROE.**

Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Russell, dated Department of State, Nov. 27, 1811.

"I had lately the honor to transmit to you a copy of the President's Message to Congress at the commencement of the session, & of the documents which accompanied it, so far as they were then printed. In the papers now sent, you will receive a complete copy of that highly interesting communication.

"You will see by these documents the ground which has been taken by the Executive, in consequence of the new ground taken by Great Britain. The orders in council are considered as war on our commerce, and continue till the continental market is opened to British products, which may not be pending the present war in Europe. The United States cannot allow Great Britain to regulate their trade, nor can they be content with a trade to Great Britain only, whose markets are already surcharged with their productions.

"The United States are therefore reduced to the dilemma either of abandoning their commerce, or of resorting to other means more likely to obtain a respect for their rights. Between these alternatives, there can be little cause for hesitation.

"It will be highly satisfactory to learn that a change in the policy of Great Britain shall have taken place, & it is expected that you will avail yourself of every opportunity, and particularly of this vessel, to communicate the most full and correct information on the subject.

"The Hornet will land a messenger in France, who takes despatches to our minister in Paris, after which she will proceed to England and land there a messenger with despatches to you. It is desired that you will hurry her return to France with the greatest expedition possible, from whence she will be sent to the U. States.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated London, 22d Nov. 1811.

"I have the honor to inform that I reached London on the 12th of this month, and on the 15th waited on the Marquis Wellesley, in pursuance to his appointment. His Lordship said it was very uncertain when he should be able to present me to the Prince Regent, as his Royal Highness had the day before met with an accident at Ouland which might prevent his return to town for some time.

"Our conversation was of a very general character, and did not embrace with precision any of the questions in agitation between the two countries. His Lordship once observed, that he hoped, in the course of five or six weeks, we might have some amicable discussion with each other.

"Until I am otherwise instructed, I shall confine myself to the exercise of the ordinary duties of the legation. After the proof which has been already produced of the revocation of the French decrees, it would probably do no good for me to make a statement on that subject, especially as I have nothing new to offer. Enough has already been said to convince those who were not pre-disposed to resist conviction.

"The Constitution left Portsmouth on the 21st inst. for Cherbourg."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated London, 23d Dec. 1811.

"Since I wrote you on the 22d ult. nothing new in relation to the United States has occurred here.

Every thing remains in doubt with regard to a change of ministers, and much more so with regard to a change of measures.

I have not heard from Mr. Barlow since I left France, and do not know if the Constitution has left that country.

"The newspapers which I transmit you herewith contain the late occurrences, and to those I beg leave to refer you."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell, Charge d'Affairs of the United States at London, to the Secretary of State, dated London, 10th Jan. 1812.

"Mr. Taylor, the messenger by the U. States ship Hornet, arrived in town on the 3d of this month, and delivered your despatches. I regret that I have nothing of a satisfactory nature to communicate to you in return, relative to a change of system here. I have detained Mr. Taylor a few days, as the opening of Parliament, and the early debates might indicate the spirit and develop the views of the ministry with regard to us.

"I have announced to the Marquis Wellesley that the messenger will leave London on the 14th inst. and while I offered to take a charge of any despatches which his lordship might wish to transmit by him, I availed myself of the occasion, to state the high satisfaction it would afford me to be able to communicate to the American government, by the same opportunity, the repeal, or such modification of the orders in council violating the rights of the United States, as would remove the great obstacle to free intercourse and perfect harmony between the two countries. I do not, however, flatter myself that this suggestion will produce any effect."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe, dated London, Jan. 14, 1812.

"Since I had the honor to address you via Liverpool on the 10th of this month, I have received no communication from this government.

The expectation of a change of ministry, which was confidently entertained a few weeks since, appears to have vanished, and a hope of the extinguishment of the orders in council is very much diminished."

(To be continued.)

# THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1812.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday last.

The Senate sat a short time with closed doors yesterday, and the House of Representatives for the whole of the two last days. Report says that some measure of a decisive character has passed the House, and has been sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The President of the United States yesterday communicated to Congress two letters from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, and replies thereto by the Secretary of State, which have passed within the last week. Of these documents we have not been able to obtain the perusal; but we learn that they embrace, on the part of the British minister, an amplification of the principles contained in the "Declaration" published in our last, and on the part of the Secretary a nervous exposition of their real character, and incompatibility with our rights and the law of nations. These documents we will endeavor to publish in our next.

CHESTER TOWN, June 1, 1812.

The democratic Republicans of Kent county having met on the 30th ult. in the several election districts of the said county, at the usual place of holding elections therein, and having appointed a committee of seven from each district, to meet at the court house in Chester Town, on Monday the 1st day of June following, to fix on a suitable person to be supported by the democratic Republicans for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in October next: And the said committee then appointed having met accordingly on the said 1st day of June, present, Saml. Wickes, Samuel Gomer, Joseph Cox, John Maslin, John Griffith, James Claypoole, Geo. W. Thomas, Benjamin Barger, Emory Edwards, Cornelius Combes, junr, John Usleton, Archibald Fowler, Simon Calder, David Hart, Thomas Chatterton, Benjamin Vansant, and George C. Sanders, Chairman.

**GEO. W. THOMAS** was unanimously chosen Chairman.

**GEO. C. SANDERS**, Secretary.

The committee from each district then produced the minutes of the proceedings of the general meetings on the 30th ult. and the same being read, it appeared from the proceedings of the meeting in the first district, signed by Richard Erice, as chairman, and James Blake, as secretary, that Thomas Carville, Samuel Wickes, Samuel Copper, Joseph Cox, John Maslin, John Griffith and Jonathan Harris were appointed the committee for that district: And from the proceedings in the second district, signed by Benjamin Chambers, as chairman, and George W. Thomas, as secretary, that James M. Anderson, junr, James Claypoole, Geo. W. Thomas, Benjamin Barger, Emory Edwards, Cornelius Combes, junr, and John Usleton were unanimously appointed the committee for that district: And also from the proceedings in the third district, signed by Cornelius Combes, as chairman, and Benjamin Massy, as secretary, that Archibald Fowler, James Welch, Simon Calder, David Hart, Thomas Chatterton, Benjamin Vansant and Geo. C. Sanders were unanimously appointed the committee from that district.

The meeting then proceeded to nominate a suitable person to be supported by the democratic Republicans of Kent county, for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election in October next; and Mr. Edward Browne being proposed—it was unanimously resolved, that Mr. Edward Browne be recommended as a suitable person to be supported by the democratic Republicans of Kent county, for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in October next.

The chairman then read from the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting in the second district, the following resolution, viz—Resolved, that the committee, when convened on Monday next, be requested to call district meetings to take measures for the benefit of the republican interest of Kent county.

The chairman also read from the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting in the third district, an extract, authorizing the committee from the said district to enter into arrangements with the committees from the other districts of the county, for nominating candidates to be supported by the democratic Republicans of this county for the next General Assembly, as well as Elector of President and Vice-President for the district composed of Kent and Queen Ann's counties.

Whereupon the following resolution being moved and seconded, viz:

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary of this meeting be authorized to request (and notify by public advertisement) the democratic Republicans of the several districts of this county to meet at the usual places of holding their elections, on Saturday the 13th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. for the following purposes, viz—1st. To fix on one candidate for the General Assembly—2d. To choose a committee of seven, to meet similar committees from the other districts of this county, to fix on a fourth candidate for the General Assembly; the said committees to meet at the Court House in Chester town, on Monday the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.—3d. To choose a committee of three to unite with like committees from the other districts of this county, to meet such committees as may be chosen by Queen Ann's, and jointly with them to fix on a candidate for Elector of President and Vice-President—4th. To choose a committee of three to unite with like committees from the other districts of this county, to meet such committees as may be chosen by the four districts in Cecil, and five districts in Harford, and jointly with them to fix on a candidate for Congress—Provided the number of such committees from Cecil do not exceed twelve, and from Harford fifteen.

The question being put on the 1st, 2d and 3d sections, they were unanimously assented to: the question being put on the 4th section, it was assented to, eleven to four. The meeting then came to the following resolutions, viz: Resolved, that in recommending the adoption of the 4th and last section of the said resolution, they have noticed only in their individual characters as democratic Republicans, and from a conviction of the unquestionable importance of union among the democratic Republicans of this congressional district, in the present critical situation of our affairs.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings, and send a copy thereof to the Editors of the Whig, in Baltimore, and a copy to the Editor of the Star, in Easton, for publication.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Secretary for the correct and impartial discharge of their respective duties.

**GEO. W. THOMAS**, Chairman of the Committee.

**GEO. C. SANDERS**, Secretary.

We learn that the venerable **JOHN LANGDON** has declined the honor of this support tendered to him by the republican party for the office of the Vice-President of the U. States, for reasons stated in a letter from him to the general committee, and which we will endeavor to obtain for publication in our next.

Most of the absent members of Congress have returned to their seats. Three members only of the Senate are yet absent, and not more than ten or twelve of the House of Representatives.

**EDWARD TIERIN**, Esq. of Ohio, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, to take upon himself the duties of Commissioner of the Land Office of the United States, to which station he has been recently appointed.

**ROBERT LE ROY LIVINGSTON**, Esq. having accepted a commission in the army of the United States, has resigned his seat in Congress as a Representative from New York.

**FREDERICK CARB**, Esq. a firm and undeviating republican, elected from Massachusetts vice B. Gannett, resigned, took his seat in the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

"What do you want of Canada?"—**FEDERALISM.**

As surely as we exist the American people is destined forever to remain a great commercial nation; nature has decreed this destiny; Europe cannot prevent it; she can only oppose obstacles—such as a brave people can easily overcome.

No nation is so jealous of our commercial prosperity as England: for her dominion of the seas depends on her monopoly of the commerce of the world. This jealousy was obvious as late as '93; we felt it in the orders in council; of that year, in the treaties of England with Spain, Prussia, Russia, and in Mr. Jay's treaty. It is evident that the present war is continued by the British ministry as well for the purpose of depressing the commerce of America, as for crippling the power of France; if not why the "brick trade with France," which the English government encourage!

Suppose Canada in possession of France; should we hear the "federal" enquiry, "What do we want of Canada?" No: they would be as eager for the conquest of Quebec, as they formerly were for that of New Orleans.

The annual exports of the Canadas is now more than eight millions sterling with a rapid progressive increase. It is said that more than 600 sail of shipping cleared from Quebec last year. The trade is beyond conception—the exportation of lumber, immense. Cut off this supply, and you seriously affect the naval power of England. The soil of these provinces, is in many districts, fertile; and their boundless forests would furnish for ages timber to supply domestic consumption and foreign markets. The crown lands would more than indemnify the expenses of conquest; to say nothing of an artillery, military stores, king's shipping on the lakes, &c. &c.

The trade of the vast country bordering on this side of the big lakes is already great: in a few years it will be prodigious, and owing to the facility with which canal navigation can be accomplished along the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence, there is great danger of our finally seeing the whole of this trade find its way down that river, to the great prejudice of the interests of the United States.

Where do the savages who are daily intruding their hands in the blood of our innocent citizens, receive their means of annoyance? At Malheur! Who have purchased American scalps? The king's agents! As long as England holds Canada, so long will a horde of counterfeiters and smugglers receive the encouragement and protection of the colonial government. Yet among the people of Canada there are profuse as many men of principle, and as good republicans, according to their numbers, as there are in Connecticut, Rhode Island, or Delaware.

**Washington City, June 4.**

Both Houses of Congress have sat with closed doors the two last days; but their sittings have not been of long duration.

**Presidential Election.**—By an article in another part of this paper it will be perceived that certain members of the Legislature of New York have convened and nominated a candidate for the Presidency. Far be it from us to question the right of any portion of the People to assemble and express their opinion on the expediency of supporting one or another person as candidates for the great offices of the state; but it cannot be forgotten that this nomination of a President is made by the same party which stigmatized as usurpers the Republican meeting of the Legislature in Virginia, because they ventured to recommend to their fellow citizens fit persons for Electors at the ensuing election; nor that it is made by the same party which prides itself in its adherence to what it calls regular nominations. We mention this only as evidence of inconsistency; not that we nor the friends of Mr. Madison can desire a wish even to rouse the indignation of Republicans against this project to diffuse that distraction and division throughout the Nation which the same party has already introduced into the state in which it exists; nor will we advert to the propriety of Antislavery which would climb to elevation and power on the ruins of every Principle heretofore held sacred by the Republicans of the Union. The topics we discard, unless forced in self-defence to strike a chord which vibrates so discordantly. On the relative merits of **JAMES MADISON** and **DEWITT CLINTON** let the question stand; and to the people we cheerfully leave the award, with the single remark, that the mere pronouncing these names in the same breath forces on our observation a contrast so marked that we will not at present trust our pen to describe it.

**New York, June 1.**

**PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.**

Extract of a letter from Albany, received by the Steam Boat Car of Neptune, dated 25th May.

Nomination at the Capital in Albany, (the seat of government of the state of New York) on Friday evening the 25th May.

The whole number of Republicans in the Legislature, are—

In the Senate	26
In the Assembly	69—95

Absent, Messrs. Lewis and Sandford, officers of the General Government

Messrs. Coe and Livingston, from indisposition

91

On the resolution to proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States, 87

And on the resolution to support the honorable **DE WITT CLINTON**, for President, the vote was Unanimous.

**Gen. JAMES W. WILKINSON**, Senator from the Middle District, was by the unanimous call of the meeting placed in the chair, and the

**Hon. ALEXANDER SHELTON**, Speaker of the House of Assembly, was by the same unanimity selected Secretary.

A committee of one from each Congressional District, being 17, was appointed to promote the election of the Candidate nominated at the Capital.

After the meeting adjourned, the General Committee waited upon Mr. Clinton, and informed him through their chairman, Gen. Wilkinson, that the Republican Members of the Legislature had unanimously nominated him for the Presidency of the United States for the ensuing four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next: To which Mr. Clinton replied, that he sensibly felt and duly appreciated so distinguished a proof of their confidence.

Mer. Ado.

The reader will find, in the preceding columns, a singular state paper, from the British government, in which the principles of the Orders in Council are re-asserted with much formality. The object of an a cursory perusal we cannot define, unless it be intended for the use of that description of politicians in this country who pretend that the British Orders in Council are justifiable so long as the French Decrees remain in force.

Not. Intell.

**PATRIOTISM.**

Philadelphia, June 3.

The Regiment of Cavalry of the city and county of Philadelphia, composed of pretty equal proportions of Democrats and Federalists, last evening unanimously agreed to tender their services to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Circleville, O. May 23.

Some days ago, about 30 of our hardy and heroic citizens, and descendants of our revolutionary patriots, volunteered their services, & marched without a commander from the Walnut creek in this county, to Dayton, the place of rendezvous. Upon their arrival, Mr. Reed, a republican citizen of Dayton, and, as we are informed, the only one of that place, invited them to his house, where they partook of a splendid dinner, prepared for their reception, at his own expense.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of the United States, dated

"**PORT HARRISON**, May 3, 1812.

"There are no families living within 60 miles of this place except Barnabas Lambert, his son & two sons-in-law who not long since removed from your county—and they are compelled to live in the Fort, in consequence of the hostile manoeuvres of the Indians towards us. About 3,000 Indians are now in council in Missisiquia, about one hundred and fifty miles from this place. I am fully persuaded they are for war. We hourly look for an attack from the Indians on this fort; and so sure as it is made, so sure are we all killed.—Yesterday, Lieutenant Albright received orders to repair to Fort Knox with Captain Posey's detachment, which will leave us here in the wilds of the Territory, in a miserably constructed Fort, with about fifty men, all of which are entirely new recruits."

General Duncan McArthur has been elected Lieutenant Colonel; Colonel James Denny, First Major, and William Trimble, Esq. Second Major, by the volunteer troops lately assembled at Dayton. We understand that they march in a few days for Detroit.

**Detroit, May 21.**

Governor Meigs returned to this place on Friday last.

Captain Mansfield's company of light infantry, from Cincinnati, arrived yesterday morning. The troops at this place, amounting to about fifteen hundred, have been divided into three regiments, under the command of Col. McArthur, Findley and Cass.

Capt. Wm. Van Cleave's rifle company, of this county, have volunteered their services to the Governor, for the protection of the frontier. They will march to Greenville in a few days.

We understand that Friday last, five or six men who were covering corn in a field near Greenville, were first upon by five Indians; one of the men was wounded. They instantly pursued the savages, killed one and wounded another.

**Georgetown, May 21.**

**VOLUNTEERS.**—We understand that Major T. Herndon, will this day leave this county with a company of about 100 volunteers, who are to be joined by about 50 from Franklin county—the whole company to march to the Indian Territory, for the purpose of relieving the frontier inhabitants, who are at this time in imminent danger, of being murdered by the savages.

**Frankfort, (K.) May 27.**

On Thursday last, the company of Volunteers raised in this county for the purpose of marching immediately to the Indiana territory, assembled in this place, to the number of between 50 and 60, and elected John Arnold capt. Anthony Crockett lieutenant and Barry Seavey, ensign. In the afternoon of the same day they left this place for Louisville, where we understand they arrived and crossed the Ohio on Saturday, and proceeded directly to Vincennes, to receive their orders from Gov. Harrison.

The enthusiasm and zeal manifested by this patriotic band of soldiers affords a proud example of the spirit of freedom. The company is composed of stout active men, well armed with rifles, &c. and should they be brought into action, we have no doubt that under the command of their brave and experienced officers, they will acquit themselves with honor, and render eminent service to their country.

Extract of a letter from Governor Edwards to a gentleman in this place, dated

**Randolph County, N. C. April 12.**

"News has just arrived, that about 20 Winnebagoes (or Ioways) are marching to attack us, and, unless as I am, I set out to-morrow morning to oppose them; and it is very probable that I shall have a fight before I return. My rangers took two of their spies, and killed another; as I learn from an official communication just received. I have also understood, from a gentleman from the upper part of the territory, that another encounter took place between some of them and the rangers, in which it is believed the Indians sustained considerable loss. War is inevitable."

[Bassettville paper.]

**Alexandria, June 1.**

Both houses of Congress sat with closed doors these three days past.—The business in which they were engaged has not yet transpired; but is conjectured to have been on the ultra measures of the committee of foreign relations. A declaration of war against England is anticipated; & some time will probably elapse before the adjournment of secrecy will be taken off.

Mer. Ado.

**RUMOR.**

Letters of Marque and Reprint.

The news of the day at this place is, that Congress have in conclusive passed a law, authorizing the issuing of letters of marque and reprint against England.

**New York, June 3.**

Brigadier-General Dismontfield having taken the command of the forts and troops in and about this city, yesterday visited the fortifications on Governor's Island, and was feagerly saluted.

**Alexandria, June 5.**

The books for subscription to the Mechanics' Bank were closed at ten o'clock yesterday morning, when it appeared that the stock was more than taken, in consequence of which it is said that some of the large stockholders had to be reduced in their subscriptions.

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

**Boston, May 30.**

Captain Mayo arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Gottenburg, spoke on the 13th inst. ship Richard and Margaret, captain Sisson, 11 days out from Bristol, Eng. of whom he received London papers to the 25th of April. One of the papers, we understand, contains a state paper of great length, in which the Prince Regent declares his intention to persevere in the Orders in Council in the most vigorous manner, as long as the French Decrees shall be in force. A paper of the 27th contains the President's message to Congress, relating to Henry, the British spy.—The editor says, he cannot believe the information to be true. He doubts, before this, has found his mistake. He says that Henry was a spy, and open rebellion against, and people are daily falling at the point of the bayonet.—*Robt. Britton*, says, happily! Captain Mayo says, it was believed at Gottenburg, that Russia had declared war against France. This is a rumor, that has often been stated. Business was very dull when he left there. Several additional captures have been made under the Orders in Council, for particulars of which the reader is referred to the next issue.

Patriot.

**Appointments by the Governor of Councils in March 1812.**

(Comm. from May 6.)

**LIFE COMPANIES.**

William H. B. D. capt. 1-ter Foy, 1st lieutenant Ephraim Smith, 2d lieutenant, attached to 3d brigade Baltimore.

Charles Stansbury, capt. Jacob Conn, 1st lieutenant Richard Bower 2d lieutenant, do do.

George Reynolds, capt. James Reynolds, 1st lieutenant, Ephraim Cook, 2d lieutenant, do do.

James Norris, captain, George Stover, 1st lieutenant, John Beck, 2d lieutenant, do do.

**ARTILLERY.**

Christopher Hughes, junr. capt. Charles Pennington, 1st lieutenant, Oliver H. Nelson, 2d lieutenant, attached to 3d brigade.

Joseph Myers, 2d lieutenant, Albur's company, do do.

**INFANTRY.**

Daniel Malloy, adjutant, John Blackford, major, Ohio H. V. Stull, adjutant 10th regiment, Washington county.

Peregrine Blake, major, 28th regiment, Queen Ann's county.

Thomas Pitt, colonel, 11th regiment, Dorchester county.

Peter Coblenz, major, 23rd regt. Frederick county.

John Ritchie, lieutenant col. Ezra Mantz, major, 16th regt. ditto.

John Huston, capt. 47th regt. do.

Thomas H. Reader, major, Alexander Johnson, major, 43d regt. Charles county.

Joseph James, major, 13th regiment, Frederick county.

Samuel Moore, capt. of a company 27th regt. Baltimore.

Richard Estep, lieutenant John H. Lane, ensign of capt. McCenoy's company, 2d regiment, Anne Arundel county.

Baughum Acworth, capt. Isaac Nichols, lieutenant, 25th regt. Somerset county.

William Huntington lieutenant William H. Addison, ensign, of capt. Watkins' company Baltimore 30th regt.

William Evans, lieutenant George Bandall, ensign, of capt. Sheppard's company 4th regiment, Baltimore.

George Weisler, capt. Sheppard C. Leakin, lieutenant Thomas L. Lawrence, ensign of a company 6th regt. Baltimore.

Gregory Fey, capt. John Miles, lieutenant Robert Conway ensign, do do.

Nicholas Bark, ensign of capt. Rowe's company do do.

James Piper, capt. Samuel McDonald, lieutenant James Bryer, junr. ensign, do do.

William Ford, ensign, of capt. Taylor's company, do do.

Peter Gall, capt. John Brown, lieutenant Samuel Kinard ensign, do do.

Peter Fey, capt. Ephraim Smith, lieutenant Josiah A. Smith, ensign, do do.

Charles M. Poor, capt. 6th regt. Baltimore.

John Snyder, paymaster, do do.

Stephen Millerton, ensign of capt. Dean's company, 12th regt. St. Mary's.

William Floyd, capt. James Brewer, lieutenant of a company, do do.

John Mackall, junr. adjt. of 19th regt. do.

Fiddling Dorset lieutenant col. Benjamin Naylor, major, of the 17th regt. Prince Georges.

Levin Raleigh, capt. William Hutson, lieutenant, Wills Vinson, ensign of a company extra battalion, Dorset.

Jonathan Rutwood, capt. Joseph Keys, lieutenant, Edward Stapleton, ensign, do do.

Thomas Owens capt. John Garrett, lieutenant of a company, 32d regt. Anne Arundel.

Nicholas Dorey, capt. William Spurrier, lieutenant, Joseph Roy, ensign, do do.

George Reinhardt, capt. John Hill, lieutenant, Adam Ferrer, ensign, 20th regt. Frederick.

James Brown lieutenant col. 35th regt. Queen Ann's.

John W. Lockart, major, do do.

Samuel Deas, major, do do.

**CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.**

Joshua Massey, justice of the peace, Q. Ann's county.

Baltzer Schaeffer, justice of the peace, Baltimore.

Daniel Coover, justice of the peace, Frederick.

Moses Brown, justice of the peace, Baltimore.

William Williams, justice of the peace, Baltimore.

Samuel Rice, J. Bennett, dead.

Jacob W. Brashers inspector of tobacco at upper Malborough, vice C. Clagget resigned.

James Hunter coroner for Anne Arundel county.

**CAVALRY ORDERS.**

The Members of the Association to form a Troop at Easton, are desired to meet at Mr. Peacock's Tavern, on Tuesday Evening the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock, to receive the report of the committee on the bye-laws.—And on the following Saturday (the 23rd instant) the troop will parade in uniform at 10 o'clock in the morning, for exercise, in front of the Court House. A punctual attendance is expected.

**ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.**

June 9.—2

**NEW GOODS.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Store, nearly opposite the Bank,

**A VARIETY OF GOODS,**

Adapted to the season,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash.

**JOSEPH & WILLIAM HASKINS.**

June 9.—m

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert M. M. M. Junr. late of said county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

**JAMES CLAYLAND, Esq.**

June 9.—m

**MARYLAND.**

**Kent County Orphan's Court, April 20th, 1812.**

Ordered, on application of **WILLIAM H. NICHOLSON**, Executor of **Robert Walters**, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, that he continue to be inserted for three successive weeks, a notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, for all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them to him at Cambridge, properly authenticated, on or before the sixth day of March, 1812, after which time no claims shall be received.

**WILLIAM H. NICHOLSON, Regt.**

Will, Kent county.

**This is to give Notice.**

That the subscriber, of Cambridge, in Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of **Robert Walters**, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the sixth day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.

**Wm. H. NICHOLSON, Esq.**

of Robert Walters, deceased.

June 9.—3

FROM THE ENQUIRER.  
**TO THE VOLUNTEERS.**  
"ARM, ARM AND OUT!"  
Shakespeare.

Ye sons of Freedom! to the field repair!  
And all the dangers of the trumpet date—  
Bright, from the seaboard bid the sabre leap!  
From north to south thy banners broad unfurl;  
O'er Abraham's Plains re-echoing thunders hurl,  
And flash thy vollied lightning on the deep.  
Arm, freemen, arm! will you wince from your shore  
Exiled the Nation's satellites before?  
Will you again his influences own,  
And bend obedient to a Tyrant's throne—  
Vassals to him! Shall this become your lot,  
And Freedom's sacred charter be forgot?  
I'd rather, torn from competence and home,  
Eat the vile scrap solicited obtains;  
Cold, thro' Kamtschatka's frozen regions roam,  
Where, wild in night, eternal winter reigns,  
Than see my country to unjust power,  
And own the mandate of a Despot's power.  
Arm, freemen, arm! Delusion's veil is rent—  
Ho, every gallant spirit to his tent!  
Ho, from the vale, the mountain, and the brake!  
Let none from duty's impositions swerve—  
Brace to its sternest tension every nerve!  
Bid all thy slumbering energies awake!  
Bask in the sun in Freedom's light,  
Who would restore Liberty to fight?  
Her country, fame and character at stake!  
Place me amid Siberian deserts, where  
Caved in eternal snow, Samoides dwell;  
Mid Africa's scorching sands, and feetid air,  
Or where dread Uras darts her venom ill,  
Yet would my heart, to patriotic truth,  
Breathe its last sigh, O Liberty, for you!  
Arm, freemen, arm! loud sounds the trumpet of war,  
The clang of conflict rends your eastern sky;  
Lo, Bella Hesperia plies her crimson car!  
Lo, Heroes press to conquer, or to die—  
"Arm, arm and out!" obtain yourselves a name,  
And live, immortal, in the rolls of Fame!  
So, when of old, the tyrant Xerxes rose,  
And press'd Athens with unnumbered foes,  
Elste, to arms her generous children flew!  
The burghish spear and pike, and iron sword drew;  
The host barbaric sought with eager eye,  
Alone intent to conquer, or to die—  
While the pale Despot—struck with terror—fell!  
And left his legions number'd with the dead.  
SEDLLEY.

**THE BACHELOR'S WISH.**

- 1 Female companion to soften my cares,
- 2 Thousand a year to support my affairs,
- 3 Dogs and a gun to pass away time,
- 4 Horses and chase to indulge me and mine,
- 5 Jolly companions with whom to make merry,
- 6 Dishes each day, with six glasses of sherry,
- 7 Beds in my house for my friends at their leisure,
- 8 Somethings or other to add to their pleasure,
- 9 Pounds in my pocket when the same I require,
- 10 I grant me these, Heaven, no more I'll desire.

**FOWLING.** A Mr. Flood, of Newbury, Massachusetts, brought down seven wild geese on the wing, at one shot, last Monday week; the flock then lit, and his companion fired and killed three. They were entirely white except the wings. Light of them were exposed in the market the next day. Two remain alive.—[Vermont pap.]

Judge Toler, afterwards Lord Norbury, whose severity was one time proverbial, was at a public dinner with Curran, the celebrated Irish lawyer. Toler observing Curran carving a piece of corned beef, told him, "If it was hung beef, he would try it." "If you try it, my lord," replied Curran, "I am sure it will be hung."—[London pap.]

A fellow was taken up about a fortnight ago, near Strabane, Ireland, on a strong charge of horse robbery; and being committed for trial, he was found next morning suspended by a handkerchief, in his cell, quite lifeless. On the wall of his cell he had written in chalk, "Is not this better than bothering a jury?"—[Ibid.]

**LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.**



**AN ACT**

Granting to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for the time being, and his successors in office, a lot of ground and the public buildings thereon, in the city of New-Orleans.

Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States, to the use, possession and occupancy of a space of three hundred and sixty six by two hundred and twenty feet of a lot of ground in the city of New-Orleans, bounded by Chartres and Levee streets, and by Thoulouse street and the lot of the widow Castillon, together with the house on the above described lot, known by the name of the Government House, and the other buildings thereon, be, and the same are hereby vested in, and conveyed to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for the time being, and his successors in the same office, for the sole use and benefit of the said State of Louisiana forever: Provided, however, That this act shall not affect the claim or claims of any individual or individuals, if any such there be.

**H. CLAY,**

Speaker of the House of Representatives  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 29, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

**AN ACT**

For the relief of Charles Minife.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to settle the account of Charles Minife for a cargo of masts, yards, bowsprits, spars and other ship-building materials, delivered by him at the Navy Yard in Washington, for the public service, in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and three; and if in his judgment the said Charles Minife has not heretofore received a just and adequate compensation therefor, he allow the said

Charles Minife such additional sum as he may deem just and equitable.  
H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
May 1, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

**VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

The subscriber wishing to leave the county, will sell that valuable Farm and Property, whereon he now resides, situated in Caroline county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, containing about 450 acres of LAND, all lying together, and in a compact form—250 (or thereabouts) of which are cleared and in cultivation, the residue in valuable timber. This property, in some respects, has singular advantages over the neighbouring and most of the lands in the county—on the whole of it there is not a swamp, pond of water, or an acre of waste land. Also, there is running through the middle of said property, one of the very finest branches in the county, heavily timbered with oak, poplar, maple, ash, and all kind of low land timber, affording a stream of water equal to any on the Eastern Shore, which to a farmer is of the greatest importance, on account of his stock; and on each side thereof is a deep rich soil, which may be profitably put into low land grass, or be a never failing source of manure to the upland.

The property is high and dry by nature, together with what has been done by art; there is not an acre of it which after the heaviest fall of rain that we have had for six years past, retained water 48 hours. The soil is ranked with the best in the county; it is kind and well adapted to the production of wheat and corn, and favorable to the growth of clover, and all kinds of grass. The subscriber is confident, from the favorable result of the experiments which he hath made, that by a proper mode of the use of clover and plaster, the poorest parts thereof may be reclaimed.

The improvements are valuable—The buildings are lately built, or lately repaired, and consist of a two story frame dwelling house, well built and of the best materials, with two rooms and an entry on the lower floor, three and an entry on the upper, and a roomy garret, and cellar throughout—with a wing to one end, of a story and an half, which is appropriated as a pantry and cook room, with good lodging rooms above for domestics;—together with a milk house, meat house, quarter, barn, corn crib, stable, carriage house, cart house, and poultry house; with a well of the best water in the county, very convenient, and an orchard with fences all in good repair and order.

This property is situated in the most healthy, respectable, pleasant and thick settled part of the county, convenient to navigation and good markets. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the property. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.  
HENRY DRIVER.  
may 19—4

**SUPERIOR TEAS.**

The subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH TEAS, In chests, half chests, small boxes and lead canisters, Imported in the ship *Leeds*, direct here; And superior in quality to any that has come to this country for several years. The lovers of fine Teas are particularly invited to give them a trial.

ESPECIAL AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF OLD WINES & LIQUORS. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, by  
WILLIAM NORRIS, Junr.  
TEA DEALER & GROCER,  
No. 66, Market-st. Baltimore.  
Who has also for sale,  
Remarkably fine BLACK TEAS, Claret, Champagne, and Burgundy Wine, in cases of 10 dozen each.  
may 12—7\*

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, handsomely situated on the waters of St. Michael's river, and within two miles of the town of Easton. The improvements are tolerable, and might with a very little repair, be made comfortable. There is on it a thriving young apple orchard, of four hundred trees, of later fruit; and as great a variety of other fruit, as almost any farm in Talbot county. The soil is excellent, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover, &c. There is a timely meadow on it, of six acres, well set in grass, and is very productive. The Farm contains about 210 acres, one half in cultivation, the remainder well set in young timber. Almost all the luxuries of our soil water Avars may be had here in their season, in the greatest abundance.—I will exchange it for Bank-Stock, or sell to any person who may be inclined to purchase on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN BERRYMAN, Esq. Easton, or to the subscriber.  
JAMES SETH.  
Bay Side, Talbot county, may 26—6

**PASTURAGE.**

The subscriber will take from 5 to 600 CATTLE, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the Cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.  
JOHN DAWSON.  
June 2—3

**PASTURAGE.**

The subscriber will take from 2 to 300 head of CATTLE, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from any charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.  
WILLIAM B. SMYTH.  
may 12—m

**TAKE NOTICE.**

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Ebenezer Newton*, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on the first Monday, the 28th of November next, if they can do so; otherwise by law he will be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Witness my hand this 22nd day of June, 1812.  
MARY NEWTON, adm'x  
of E. Newton.  
Dorchester county, June 2—3\*

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

These circumstances that has taken place with respect to my being deprived of doing Mr. Groome's work, that it was in consequence of Mr. Groome's considering me not capable of executing his work in a workman like manner, or some other incapability—but this is not the case, which can be satisfactorily proved by a reference to Mr. Groome himself, I had the first offer of this work, but Mr. Groome thinking my prices too high, he determined not to employ me, but to seek for other workmen that would do it for less money, and agreeably to his wish, he got them, notwithstanding the prices were too low before—lower than they are in any other part of the state that I am acquainted with. But seeing I am undetermined in this low degrading way, I take this method to inform my friends & the public throughout the Eastern Shore that I will **LAY BRICKS six per cent.** below what Mr. Groome gets his work done for.  
I have the honor to be,  
The public's very humble servant,  
AMOS HALE.  
April 21—m

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of *John W. Price*, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, properly authenticated, to John Beard or William Hackett, of Centreville, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to them, who are legally authorized to settle said estate for me.  
SALLY A. PRICE.  
Centreville, June 5—8

**ENQUIRY.**

GARRET MADEN, late of the city of Baltimore, by trade a SMITH, and an excellent workman, left home the first day of April last, with an intention of gaining employment either as an armorer, anchor-smith or whitesmith. At the time of his departure he was in ill health, and his wife and family not having heard from him, are solicitous for his welfare and return. Any person who will be so obliging as to write to his wife Mary Maden, Smith's ally, back of Calvert street, Baltimore, giving an account of his residence and circumstances, will confer a lasting obligation on  
HIS DISTRESSED FAMILY.  
may 28 (June 5)

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**

That the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Worcester county, Maryland, letters of administration pendente lite on the personal estate of *Elijah Townsend*, late of said county, dec'd.—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 1st day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 1st day of June, anno domini 1812.  
SUSANNA TOWNSEND, Adm'x.  
June 2—3\*

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Worcester county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *James Swiggett*, late of said 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 25th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 23rd day of April, 1812.  
JOHN GIBSON SWIGGETT, Ex'or.  
may 26—3\*

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas it has been stated to me that Levin C. Haskell has lately lost two houses by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some wicked and evil disposed person set fire to the same; and whereas it is highly important that all offenders against the laws and peace of society should be brought to justice; I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them be brought to justice: And I do further in virtue of the powers vested in me by law, offer a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime on the aforesaid condition.  
Given under my hand at the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.  
ROBERT BOWIE.  
By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

**MARYLAND, Kent County, Se.**

On application to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of Kent county court, by WILLIAM GLANVILLE and EDWARD PERKINS, in the recess of the court severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied me they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications; and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said William Glanville and Edward Perkins should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed.  
THOMAS WORRELL.  
may 26—4

**MARYLAND, Kent County, Se.**

On application to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of Kent county court, by WILLIAM GLANVILLE and EDWARD PERKINS, in the recess of the court severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied me they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications; and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said William Glanville and Edward Perkins should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed.  
THOMAS WORRELL.  
may 26—4

**MARYLAND, Kent County, Se.**

On application to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of Kent county court, by WILLIAM GLANVILLE and EDWARD PERKINS, in the recess of the court severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied me they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications; and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said William Glanville and Edward Perkins should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed.  
THOMAS WORRELL.  
may 26—4

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

That the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of *Col. Charles Carey*, late of Talbot county; and letters de hominibus non on the estates of *David D. Lanyon* and *Henry Bayne*, late of Dorchester county. All those indebted to either of the said estates, and those who have claims against said estates, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JONATHAN GAREY, of Easton, who is authorized to settle the said estates. As the subscriber is desirous to settle the estates as quick as possible, those indebted must make immediate payment.  
ELIZABETH GAREY, Adm'x.  
may 19—m

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the **ROPE MAKING BUSINESS**, in Easton, where he intends to keep a constant supply of all kind of ROPE. Those who wish to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with punctuality and despatch.  
JAMES JONES.  
may 26—3\*

**NOTICE.**

Upon application made to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the fourth judicial district, during the recess of Somerset county court, by ELIJAH JOHNSON, Senior, of the said county, by his petition in writing, as an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act of assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property and list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and he being in actual confinement, under execution for debt, in the custody of the sheriff of the said county, and being brought before me by the said sheriff, and having taken the oath directed by the act of assembly aforesaid; having also satisfied me by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his application: I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Elijah Johnson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Somerset county court, at Princess-Anne town, on the Saturday next after the second Monday in September next, to answer any allegations made by his creditors, relative to his said application; and that the said Elijah Johnson give notice to his creditors, by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed at Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks, and also by notices set up at the court house door, and at one of the most public places in Annapolis, six hundred, three months before the said day, that they be and appear before the judges aforesaid, at the time and place aforesaid, to appoint a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Elijah Johnson should not receive the benefit of his said application. Given under my hand this twenty-seventh day of April, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve.  
JOHN DONE.

**MARYLAND, Kent County, Se.**

On application to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, in the recess of the court, by WILSON EDWARDS and NATHANIEL TOWNSEND, Junior, of Kent county, by petition several, in writing, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied me they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications; and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: I do therefore hereby adjudge and order that the said Wilson Edwards and Nathaniel Townsend, Junior, be severally discharged from their confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September next, next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Wilson Edwards and Nathaniel Townsend, Junior, should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors.  
True copy. Test—  
WM. DONE, Clk.  
June 5—4

**MARYLAND, Kent County, Se.**

On application to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of Kent county court, by WILLIAM GLANVILLE and EDWARD PERKINS, in the recess of the court severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied me they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications; and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said William Glanville and Edward Perkins should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed.  
THOMAS WORRELL.  
may 26—4

**MARYLAND, Kent County, Se.**

On application to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of Kent county court, by WILLIAM GLANVILLE and EDWARD PERKINS, in the recess of the court severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied me they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications; and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said William Glanville and Edward Perkins should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed.  
THOMAS WORRELL.  
may 26—4

**MARYLAND, Kent County, Se.**

On application to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of Kent county court, by WILLIAM GLANVILLE and EDWARD PERKINS, in the recess of the court severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied me they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications; and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said William Glanville and Edward Perkins should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed.  
THOMAS WORRELL.  
may 26—4

**100 DOLLARS REWARD.**

FOR apprehending and bringing home to the subscriber, near Kenton, in Kent county, Delaware, a negro man named PERRY, who ran away on Saturday, the 2d instant. Perry is about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has six toes on each foot, very stout made, his clothes not recollected. Any person taking up said runaway and bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and for securing said negro in any jail, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the reward of SEVENTY DOLLARS, paid by  
NATHANIEL WILDS.  
may 23, (June 2)—3m  
This Editor of the "Easton Star," will please insert the above three months.

**100 DOLLARS REWARD.**

FOR apprehending and bringing home to the subscriber, near Kenton, in Kent county, Delaware, a negro man named PERRY, who ran away on Saturday, the 2d instant. Perry is about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has six toes on each foot, very stout made, his clothes not recollected. Any person taking up said runaway and bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and for securing said negro in any jail, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the reward of SEVENTY DOLLARS, paid by  
NATHANIEL WILDS.  
may 23, (June 2)—3m  
This Editor of the "Easton Star," will please insert the above three months.

**FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

Ran away from the subscriber, near Salisbury, in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the 17th inst. a negro man who calls himself *Edward Peterson*—he is supposed to be about 17 or 18 years of age, 4 feet 9 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed was a smock colored cloth coat and waistcoat, a light colored cloth pants and waistcoat.—He has some small scars on his face, and one small scar on his forehead. Says he belongs to Mr. Simmon, within six miles of Montgomery court house, in Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.  
EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff.  
may 22 (June 2)—6

**100 DOLLARS REWARD.**

BROKE jail in Eastern, Talbot county, Maryland, on the 2d of October last, a negro man by the name of *Jac*, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, yellow complexion, round face, his front upper teeth wide apart, speaks quick, clothing not remembered.—Formerly the property of James Ratcliff, of Talbot county, within five miles of Easton. The above reward will be given to any person for taking up and lodging at the jail at Easton, the above negro, or 75 dollars if lodged in any jail, so that I get him again, by applying at the bar of Mr. Solomon Lowe.  
THOMAS GOODE.  
June 2—3

**NOTICE.**

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 6th May inst. as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself *Edward Peterson*—he is supposed to be about 17 or 18 years of age, 4 feet 9 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed was a smock colored cloth coat and waistcoat, a light colored cloth pants and waistcoat.—He has some small scars on his face, and one small scar on his forehead. Says he belongs to Mr. Simmon, within six miles of Montgomery court house, in Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.  
EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff.  
may 22 (June 2)—6

**SIX CENTS REWARD.**

Ran away on Saturday morning last, 20th ult. an apprentice boy to the shoe and boot making business, by the name of *Charles Jennings*. This boy is so called, that I am informed who he is not known, he alters his name from the above to Peter Phillips, and Peter McClery. I do forewarn any person from harbouring or employing the said boy. Any person or persons that will take up said boy, and secure him in any jail, or bring him home, or give information where he is, shall have the above reward paid.  
GEORGE SEWELL.  
June 2—m

**SIX CENTS REWARD.**

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 17th inst. an apprentice boy named *Nathan Chen*, about 19 years old. Had on when he went away, yellow smock round robin and trousers.—Was an apprentice to the farthing business. I forewarn all persons from employing said boy, and all masters or skippers of vessels from carrying him from this shore. The above reward will be paid for apprehending said boy, but no further charges paid.  
JOHN GREGORY.  
Talbot county, may 26—3

**NOTICE.**

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 21st day of April last, a negro man who calls himself *Henry Dudley*; his height is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, stout and well made, a good countenance, says he is about 23 years of age, has a scar on his left arm.—His clothing when committed was a smock colored cloth coat and pants, a line-sew woolsey waistcoat, and a homespun linen shirt. Says he belongs to the widow Ann Carter, near Winchester in Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.  
EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.  
may 5 (12)—8

**CAUTION.**

Whereas my wife *Phebe* hath left my bed and board, without any just cause, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from receiving her on my account from this day, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting; and also all persons from harbouring her, as I wish her to return home.  
JOHN WEBB.  
Talbot county, may 26—3\*

**MAIL STAGE.**

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centreville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia;—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.  
The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared on all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn. **SOLOMON LOVE.**  
Easton, September 10—m

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named *Waltman*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow-legged and has ring holes in his ears.—Had on when he went away a horsey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat made of calfskin—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county as in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Crutchers Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland.  
CYRUS BELL.  
December 31—6m



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

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1812.

[No. 43.....657.]

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.

CAVALRY ORDERS.

The Members of the Association to form a Troop at Easton, are desired to meet at Mr. Pencock's Tavern, on Tuesday Evening the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee on the by-laws—And on the following Saturday (the 20th instant) the Troop will parade in uniform at 10 o'clock in the morning, for exercise, in front of the Court-House. A punctual attendance is expected.

ROBT. H. V. GOLDSBOROUGH.

DIVIDEND

The President and Directors of the CHESTER BRIDGE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of profit of 4 per cent. upon the Stock of the Company, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, at the office of Wm. W. Moore, their Treasurer, any time after this day. By the Board.

N. HAMMOND, Presid't.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

In the Manufacturing Company of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on the 16th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on business very important to the Institution.

ROBERT MOORE, Presid't.

NOTICE

Pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and eleven, incorporating a BANK, to be called the Farmers' Bank of Somerset and Worcester, the Books of subscription for the Stock in said Bank will be opened on the 21st July next, at the Court House in Prince-George's, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Somerset county—and at the Court House in Snow-Hill, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Worcester county.

ROBERT J. H. HANDY, Sec'y.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, handsomely situated on the waters of St. Michaels river, and within two miles of the town of Easton. The improvements are tolerable, and might with a very little repair, be made comfortable. There is on it a thriving young apple orchard, of four hundred trees, of later fruit; and as great a variety of other fruit, as almost any farm in Talbot county. The soil is excellent, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover, &c. There is a timely meadow in it, of six acres, well set in grass, and is very productive. The Farm contains about 210 acres, one half in cultivation, the remainder well set in young timber. Almost all the luxuries of our soil water-tives may be had here in their season, in the greatest abundance. I will exchange it for Bank-Stock, or sell to any person who may be inclined to purchase on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN BERRY, Esq. Easton, or to the subscriber.

JAMES BETH.

Bay-Side, Talbot county, May 26—6

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OPENING, At their Store, nearly opposite the Bank, A VARIETY OF GOODS, Adapted to the season, Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash.

JOSEPH & WILLIAM HASKINS.

June 9—m

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphan's Court, April 25th, 1812. Ordered, on application of WILLIAM H. NICHOLSON, Executor of Robert Walters, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, that he cause to be inserted for three successive weeks, a notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, for all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them to him at Centreville, properly authenticated, on or before the sixth day of March, 1813, agreeably to the mode prescribed by law.

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r.

Wills, Kent county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, in Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Walters, late of Queen Ann's 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 sixth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.

Wm. H. NICHOLSON, Ex'or.

of Robert Walters, deceased.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John H. Price, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, properly authenticated, to John Board or William Hackett, of Centreville, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to them, who are legally authorized to settle said estate for me.

SALLY A. PRICE.

Centreville, June 5—3

CORRESPONDENCE

(Laid before Congress on Monday, 1st Inst.—Continued.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated

London, Jan. 14, 1812.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 27th of November last. It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction to have been able to communicate to you by the return of the Hornet, the revocation of the orders in council: hitherto, however, there has been exhibited here no disposition to repeal them."

Copy of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated

London, Jan. 14, 1812.

Sir—I lament that it is not in my power to announce to you, by the return of Mr. Taylor, the adoption of a system here towards the U. States more just and reasonable than that of which we now complain. No intimation has been given to me of an intention to abandon the existing orders in council. I have not hitherto made any representation in regard to these orders, and if they are to be persisted in, as Mr. Foster declares, not only until the Berlin and Milan decrees be entirely abrogated, but until we compel the French government to admit us in France with the manufactures and produce of Great Britain and her colonies, it must be useless to say any thing upon the subject. The revolting extravagance of these pretensions is too manifest to be subject of argument, and the very attempt to reason them down would admit that they are not too absurd for refutation.

Should Mr. Barlow furnish me with any new evidence of the discontinuance of the French edicts, so far as they were in derogation of our rights, I shall present it to this government, and if it is an opportunity of revoking its orders, which can no longer be pretended to rest on our acquiescence in decrees of its enemy from the unavailing operation of which we are specially exempted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

London, Jan. 22, 1812.

Sir—Yesterday I understood the case of the Female, one of the vessels captured under the orders in council, to be tried before Sir William Scott. He rejected a motion for the production of evidence of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees by the U. States, and suggested that there would be a question of law, if such revocation, when shown, would be considered by the British government as sufficient to require the repeal of the orders in council. At any rate, that he was bound to consider the order to be in force until their repeal should be notified to him by this government. The Female was condemned.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Non. James Monroe, &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated

London, Jan. 25, 1812.

"Since I had the honor to address you on the 14th instant, by the Hornet, I have received no communication either from Washington or Paris. The Hornet did not leave Cowes until the 12th, owing, I presume to the indisposition of the captain, whom I understand to have been very ill. I dismissed Mr. Taylor here on the 14th."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe, dated

London, Feb. 3, 1812.

"Since I had the honor to address you on the 25th ultimo, I have received your communications of the 24th Dec. through the good offices of Mr. Foster.

"While I lament the necessity, as I most sincerely do, of the course indicated by the proceedings of Congress; yet it is gratifying to learn that it will be pursued with vigor and unanimity. I am persuaded that this Government has presumed much on our weakness and divisions, and that it continues to believe that we have not energy and union enough to make efficient war."

"I have this moment learnt that the Hornet has returned from Cherbourg to Cowes, and I understand from a letter from the Consul there, that there is a Mr. Foster on board with dispatches from Mr. Barlow on this legation; but he has not yet made his appearance here. I am obliged to close this letter without waiting for him, as I understand the next post may not arrive at Liverpool in season for the Hornet."

Copy of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated

London, 9th Feb. 1812.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you enclosed a copy of a letter, dated 26th ult. from Mr. Barlow, and a copy of the note which I yesterday communicated that letter to the Marquis Wellesley.

Although the proof of the revocation of the French decrees contained in the letter of Mr. Barlow, is, when taken by itself, of no very conclusive character, yet it ought, when connected with that previously exhibited to this government, to be admitted as satisfactorily establishing that revocation; and in this view I have thought it to be my duty to present it here.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

[Enclosed in Mr. Russell's of February 9th 1812.]

Mr. Russell to the Marquis Wellesley

London, 8th Feb. 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor to have had to hand to your Lordship a copy of a letter addressed to me, on the 29th of last month, by Mr. Barlow, the American minister at Paris.

I have felt some hesitation in communicating this letter to your Lordship, lest my motive might be mistaken, and an obligation appear to be admitted on the part of the U. States, to furnish more evidence of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees than has already been furnished, or than has been necessary to their own conviction. I trust, however, that my conduct on this occasion will be ascribed alone to an earnest desire to prevent the evils which a continued diversity of opinion on this subject might unhappily produce. The case of A. v. s. necessarily implies that American vessels, captured by the cruizers of France, are adjudged by the French navigation laws only, and that the Berlin and Milan decrees make no part of these laws, the Acanthus decrees acquiesced notwithstanding the fact of her having been boarded by an English vessel of war.

To the declaration of Mr. Barlow, that since his residence at Paris there had been no instance of a vessel, under either the Berlin or Milan de-

crees, being detained or molested by the French government, I beg leave to add that previous to his residence and subsequent to the first of November, 1810, these decrees were not executed in violation of the neutral or national rights of the U. States.

Whatever doubts might have originally been entertained of the efficient nature of the revocation of these decrees, on account of the form in which that measure was announced, the doubts ought surely now to yield to the uniform experience of fifteen months, during which period not a single fact has occurred to justify them.

I do not urge in confirmation of this revocation the admission of American vessels with cargoes arrived in the ports of France after having touched in England, as stated by Mr. Barlow, and as accords with what occurred during my residence at Paris, because such admission is evidence only of the cessation of the municipal operation of the decrees in relation to the United States, of which it cannot be presumed that the British government requires an account.

I cannot forbear to persuade myself that the proof now added to the mass which was already before your Lordship will satisfactorily establish in the judgment of his Britannic Majesty's government, the revocation of the decrees in question, and tend to such a repeal of the orders in council, in regard to the U. States, as will restore the friendly relation and commercial intercourse between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

[Enclosed in Mr. Russell's of February 9th, 1812.]

Mr. Barlow to Mr. Russell.

Paris, 29th Jan. 1812.

Sir—The ship Acanthus, captain Cottle, from Norfolk, bound to Tonningen, with tobacco, had been boarded by an English frigate and was taken by a French privateer and brought into Fecamp for the fact of having been so boarded. This was in Nov. last. On the 2d of Dec. I stated the fact to the Duke of Bassano; and in a few days after for the ship and cargo were ordered by the Emperor to be restored to the owners on condition that she had not violated the French navigation laws, which latter question was sent to the council of prizes to determine. The council determined that no such violation had taken place, and the ship and cargo were definitely restored to captain Cottle.

To the above fact, I can add that since my residence here several American vessels with cargoes have arrived and been admitted in the ports of France after having touched in England, the fact being declared, and there is no instance within that period of a vessel in either of the cases of the Berlin and Milan decrees being detained or molested by the French government.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. BARLOW.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

London, 21st Feb. 1812.

Sir—I regret that in announcing to you the cessation of the restrictions on the registry here, I cannot, at the same time, approve you of the adoption of a more liberal and enlightened policy in favor of the U. States, than has hitherto prevailed. The partial changes in the ministry will probably produce no change of its character, or lead to an abandonment of the existing system in relation to us.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State of the U. S.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

London, 22d Feb. 1812.

Sir—I have the honor to hand you enclosed a copy of a letter to me from the Earl of Liverpool, relating to a person by the name of Bowman, said to be a British subject, and formerly detained on board the United States' ship Hornet, together with copies of the deposition of Elizabeth Eleanor Bowman which accompanied it, and of my reply.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Hon. Jas. Monroe, &c. &c.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO MR. RUSSELL.

Foreign Office, 20th Feb. 1812.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of an affidavit, sworn at Portsmouth by Elizabeth Eleanor Bowman, stating herself to be the wife of William Bowman, one of his Majesty's subjects, now detained against his will on board the United States' ship Hornet, at present in Cowes road.

You cannot be aware of the urgent necessity of putting the facts, alleged in this document, into an immediate train of investigation; and I am to request that you will communicate, without loss of time, with the commanding officer of the Hornet, in order that he may afford you all information in his power, and that the vessel may not put to sea before the result of the inquiry shall be ascertained, in a manner satisfactory to yourself and to this government.

You must likewise be aware, that this government has no power to prevent the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus by the friends of Bowman; and that, in that case, it would be impossible to impede or delay its execution, and the consequent removal of this question out of the hands of the two governments, into those of the legal force and authorities of this country.

Anxious to prevent any such proceeding, the inconveniences of which, even if they did not involve the possibility of a forcible execution of the legal process, might yet be considerable, I request your immediate attention to this communication, and I cordially hope that you will, by affording the means of an amicable investigation, supercede the necessity, in which the friends of Bowman may otherwise feel themselves, of taking the course to which I have before alluded.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

Borough of Portsmouth, }  
County of Southampton. }

Elizabeth Eleanor Bowman, of Kingston, near Portsmouth, in the said county, maketh oath, that she was married to Wm. Bowman, late of Portsmouth, shipwright, about six years ago; that he was employed in the dock-yard there, which he quitted about three years ago, & sailed from hence in the Edward Fork, a transport, which was wrecked on the Island of Cuba. That she was informed by her husband that he got from Cuba to New York in an American ship, and about the fourth of June last, having got in liquor, he found himself in the American rendezvous there, and that he was compelled, against his inclination, to go on board the Hornet, an American sloop of war, being conducted on board her by a file of soldiers; that the Hornet having arrived lately at Cowes,

she received a letter from her husband, requesting her to come on board to see him; that she accordingly went on board her, but was kept along side the sloop about half an hour before the officer would admit her on board; that the permission to remain on board was for half an hour, but the officers would not afterwards permit her to quit the ship until the following Friday. That her husband told her, that the officer threatened to punish him for having informed her where he was; and he also told her there were a great many English on board, several of whom would be glad to quit her; also, that some men on board much wished her away from this country, but that she does not know the names of any of the parties.

That the said William Bowman, who passed on board the Hornet by the name of Wm. Elby, is now detained on board her against his will, and is very anxious to quit the American sloop Hornet, and to return to his native country.

The mark of

ELIZAB. E. BOWMAN.

Sworn at Portsmouth, in the said County, the 25th day of January, 1812, before me; the said having been first read, & she having set her mark thereto in my presence.

(Signed) A. H. AMAND.

One of H. M. Justices of the Peace for the County of Southampton.

MR. RUSSELL TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

London, 21st Feb. 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the U. States sloop Hornet left Cowes on the 13th of this month. The statement of this fact does away, I presume, the necessity of a more particular reply to your Lordship's note of yesterday, concerning Wm. Bowman, a seaman on board that ship.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The most noble the Earl of Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe, dated

London, March 4th, 1812.

"Many American vessels which had for a considerable time been wind bound in the ports of this country, were at length released on the 29th ult. by an easterly wind, and took their departure for the United States. By some of these vessels, particularly the Friends, you will have received many letters from me; and you will have learnt, as nearly as it was in my power to inform you, what in your letter of the 18th of January you desire to know—namely, the precise situation of our affairs with England.

"Since my letters of the 19th & 22d ult. which, I trust, will have extinguished all expectation of any change here, the motion of Lord Lansdowne, on the 26th of February, and that of Mr. Brougham yesterday, have been severely debated in the respective Houses of Parliament. I attended the discussions on both, and if any thing was wanting to prove the inflexible determination of the present ministry to persevere in the orders in council without modification or relaxation, the declarations of the leading members of administration on these occasions must place it beyond the possibility of doubt. In both Houses these leaders expressed a disposition to forbear to canvass, in the present state of our relations, the conduct of the United States towards England, as it could not be done without reproaching her in a manner to increase the actual irritation, and to do away what Lord Bathurst stated to be the feeble hopes of preventing war.

"In the House of Commons, Mr. Rose virtually confessed, that the Orders in Council were maintained to promote the trade of England at the expense of neutrals, and as a measure of commercial rivalry with the U. States. When Mr. Canning inveighed against this new (he must have meant newly acknowledged) ground of defending these orders, and contended that they could be justified only on the principle of retaliation on which they were avowedly instituted, & that they were intended to produce the effects of an actual blockade, and liable to all the incidents of such blockade—that is, that they were meant only to distress the enemy—and that G. Britain had no right to defeat this operation by an intercourse with that enemy which she denied to neutrals, Mr. Percival replied, "that the orders were still supported on the principle of retaliation, but that this very principle involved the license of trade; for as France, by her decrees, had said that no nation should trade with her which traded with England, England retorted, that no country should trade with France but through England. He asserted, that neither the partial nor even the total repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, as they related to America, or to any other nation, or all other nations, could form any claim on the British government while the continental system, so called, continued in operation. He denied that this system, or any part of the Berlin and Milan Decrees were merely municipal. They had not been adopted in time of peace with a view to internal regulation, but in time of war with a hostile purpose towards England. Every clause and particle of them were to be considered of a nature entirely belligerent, & as such requiring resistance, and authorizing retaliation on the part of G. B. It was idle and absurd to suppose that G. Britain was bound, in acting on the principle of retaliation in these times, to remain exactly, and in form, like for like, and to choose the object and fashion, the mode of executing it, precisely by the measures of the enemy. In adopting these measures, France had broken through all the restraints imposed by the laws of nations, and trodden under foot the great conventional code received by the civilized world as prescribing rules for its conduct in war as well as in peace. In this state of things England was not bound any longer to shackle herself with this code, and by so doing become the unresisting victim of the violence of her enemy; but she was herself released from the laws of nations and left at liberty to resort to any means within her power to injure and distress that enemy and to bring it back to an observance of the law of nations which it had so egregiously and wantonly violated. Nor was England to be restricted any more in the extent than in the form of retaliation; but she has a right, both as to the quantity and manner, to inflict upon the enemy all the evil in her power, until this enemy should retract his steps, and renounce, not only verbally but practically, its decrees, its continental system and every other of its belligerent measures, incompatible with the old acknowledged laws of nations. Whatever neutrals might suffer from the retaliatory measures of England was purely incidental, and as no injustice was intended to them they had a right to complain of none. And here I should observe that no charge of such injustice had that night been bro't forward in the house, as England was contending for the defence of her maritime rights and for the preservation of her national existence, which essentially depended on the maintenance of these

rights, she could not be expected in the prosecution of this great and primary interest, to arrest or vary her course to listen to the pretensions of neutral nations, or to remove the evils, however they might be regretted, which the impetuous policy of the times indirectly and unintentionally extended to them."

"As the newspapers of this morning gave but a very imperfect report of this speech of Mr. Percival, I have thought it to be my duty to present you with a more particular account of the doctrines which were maintained in it, and which so vitally affect the rights and interests of the United States.

"I no longer entertain a hope that we can honorably avoid war."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

London, 20th March, 1812.

"I had the honor to address you on the 4th instant, giving a brief account of the debate in the House of Commons on the preceding evening; since then no change in relation to us has taken place here."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

London, 24th March, 1812.

"Since I had the honor to address you a few days since, nothing has occurred here to induce a hope of any change in our favor."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

London, 9th April, 1812.

"Since my last respects to you, nothing of importance to us has occurred here."

RICHMOND, JUNE 1, 1812.

At a meeting of the Citizens and Inhabitants of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinity, convened at the Capitol, in the morning of Saturday, May 30th, 1812.

His Excellency JAMES BARBOUR, Governor of the Commonwealth was unanimously called to the Chair, and WILLIAM MURFORD appointed Secretary.

Alexander McRae, Philip Norborne Nicholas, Robert Greenhow, Wm. Fouché, senr. Thomas Ritchie, George Hay, Wm. Wirt, Samuel Pleasants, Peyton Randolph, Peter Smith, John Brockenbrough, James Wood, Peter V. Daniel, George Storrs, Thomas H. Prosser and Wm. Brown were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting on the present state of public affairs, and make report at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The committee accordingly reported the following resolutions, which, after full consideration and discussion, were approved, & adopted by a very large majority of the meeting:

"Whereas the present critical situation of our affairs is calculated to seize the attention of every one who loves his country; and it may be important that the voice of the people should be heard on those measures which may effect the future prosperity and honor of the United States—Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we have long viewed with the keenest sensibility the aggressions committed by Great Britain on the rights of the United States; we have seen with the most glowing indignation the rights of person & property ruthlessly wrested from us, under almost every shape; our fair and legitimate Commerce arrested under pretext of paper-blockades; all trade to her enemies' ports cut off, without distinction, by her orders in council, and the sons of our soil forbidden to export the productions of their own farms to their natural markets; whilst the same articles, when wrested from us by British frigate-boats, are licensed to visit the very same markets for the benefit of the British merchant.—We have seen, with feelings which baffle all description, our very cradle infested; our own harbors imperiously blockaded by her ships of war; and our brave Tars, torn from their country's colors and their homes, cast into British ships, and compelled in their turn to exercise the very same cruelties upon the rest of their countrymen—till the catalogue of her victims is now swelled to not less than 15 thousand; and to crown the whole, we have seen a serpent in the shape of a spy seeking to our factories and altars, and attempting to sting us in the very heart of our Union.—We have seen these things, until the blush of shame has tinged our cheeks at their disgraceful repetition.

Resolved, 2d. That the government of the U. States, true to the feelings of the people, have remonstrated against the wrongs of Britain; in spirit of forbearance which was calculated to invite redress from a just and generous nation; but that their remonstrances have been heard with such a proud indifference as forbids further repetition.—We may say, indeed, as the fathers of our revolution have said before us, that "in every stage of these oppressions, our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury."—Our brave countrymen are yet continually dragged into captivity; and terms have been set forth as the conditions of the repeal of the orders in council by G. B. which defeat all hopes of adjustment; terms that involve demands which neither we nor any other nation have a right to press upon France; terms, which, too well prove the interested and jealous views of her infamous Orders; terms, which, were they in the slightest degree rectified by us, would justify Great Britain in arresting our trade with the continent, until her own trade was also admitted. For in theory she declares that we ourselves shall not carry on our trade, until she enjoys the same privilege herself; and her private articles, that which she forbids our carrying our own articles, in their fair channel of trade to the enemy, she carries on the very same trade by licenses, and by a system of forgeries, which is worthy only of the most unprincipled nations.

Resolved, 3d. That though Peace is dear—very dear—the rights and honor of our Country are still dearer, to our hearts—that to avert the calamities of War, we have tried every means of conciliation; our government has exhausted every expedient of compromise, as well as every expedient of policy, and exhausted them in vain.—It is time, therefore, to fly to arms; to employ what may be emphatically styled the last resort of Republics, and to wait that reparation from Great Britain, which we have so long sued for in vain.

Resolved, 4th. That a prompt, open and vigorous War against Great Britain is the only expedient now left, to save the sinking honor of the Nation; and that, "our Government will strike the blow, with all ability to the utmost of our power, and we willingly leave ourselves to our privations shall discountenance no dangers during war."

Resolved, 5th. That we have viewed with high feelings of resentment the various wrongs of the Government of France, by repeated and unprovoked spoliation on our Commerce, situated

admiral's conduct... by haughty, self-satisfied and contemptuous disregard of our rights and demands of justice... and, especially, that the recent burning of our ships on the high seas by an armed squadron, and at a moment when she promised a truce in her hostilities, and a reparation for her wrongs, reflect disgrace on the Government that countenances, and the Government that would submit to them, that they call forth but one sentiment in our bosoms, a spirit of vengeance; and that, unless the negotiations now pending should speedily eventuate in an honorable adjustment of these aggressions, we trust that our Government will in due season, make out to some measure to France, which they are about to make out to G. Britain.

6th Resolution. That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to all those Members of Congress who have labored by their Country at this crisis, and are preparing to strike a blow at her enemies.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions, be addressed to the President of the U. States, and to the Speakers of both Houses of Congress.

J. A. BARBOUR, Chairman.

Wm. MUNFORD, Secretary.

On motions, severally made, the thanks of the Meeting were then presented to the Chairman and Secretary, for the manner in which they had performed the duties of their respective appointments.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be inserted in each of the Newspapers published in the City of Richmond.

J. A. BARBOUR, Chairman.

Wm. MUNFORD, Secretary.

Richmond, May 30th, 1812.

### REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of Republican citizens held at the State House, agreeably to public notice on Saturday the 30th May, William Killy, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John S. Skinner, appointed Secretary.

The purpose of the meeting was stated by the Chairman in a short and appropriate address. He observed that the citizens were assembled in order to determine on the expediency of expressing in a public manner their sentiments on the present posture of affairs. That it was at all times their right to make such an expression and that it became their duty so to do when any important crisis occurred. And that such a crisis appeared then to have arrived.

That it was not considered necessary to enter into a recital of the injuries which we had sustained in our foreign relations, which were unfortunately too well & too generally known.

That they had long occupied the attention of the general government, and that preparation had been made for the state of war, which they were likely to produce, notwithstanding our earnest desire to remain at peace. But that with respect to Great Britain there was reason to believe that every hope of an honorable peace had vanished, and that we had only to choose between war and disgraceful submission.

That without entertaining any doubt of the wisdom or patriotism of the constituted authorities, it was nevertheless proper that the people themselves in the different sections of the States should freely & explicitly declare their opinions.

That this had already been done in the city of Baltimore, and in other parts of the union, and that it was an example proper to be followed.

It was further observed, that if our representatives should be forced to the alternative of war, it was proper they should be assured that the hearts of their constituents were with them, and that they would be supported in every measure and every sacrifice which the honor and safety of the country might demand.

The chairman concluded by expressing his confidence that the Republican citizens who were assembled would on such an occasion and on such a question be united in their sentiments, and in the manner of making them known, and by assuring them of his aid and concurrence.

A committee was then appointed consisting of J. Stephen, R. Ghieslin, Lewis Duvall, Dennis Claude, N. Brewer, W. H. Marriott and Joseph Sands for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting in regard to the present interesting crisis in our national affairs.

The committee having retired, after some time returned & reported the following preamble and resolutions which were read to the meeting by the Secretary and unanimously adopted:

WE, a portion of the Republican citizens of Anne Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the solemn importance of the present crisis of public affairs; feeling with a just indignation the lawless violence and unprovoked outrages which have been committed upon our most sacred rights as a free and independent nation, and believing that those rights can only be protected from further infringement and violation by an immediate and strenuous exertion of the physical force of our country, embrace the present occasion of declaring to our fellow citizens, our oppressors and the world, the deep sense we feel of the monstrous iniquity and cruel injustice which have been practised upon us by the inexorable tyranny and frantic ambition of the government of Great Britain. At the same time it is a duty which we owe to our own feelings to declare in the strongest terms the indignation excited in our bosoms by the conduct of the rulers of France; who, regardless of the principles of national faith and candor, seem to be governed by an exclusive regard to the advancement of their own interests, the gratification of their ambition and the aggrandizement of their fortunes. From both of these belligerent powers we have sustained the most serious injuries; against both we have experienced the most heavy complaints; and in our accommodation with one, every ray of hope seems to be extinguished; an adjustment of our differences with the other, we trust is not yet impracticable; nor can we forget the broad lines of distinction which mark the conduct of those governments in the nature of the injuries they have inflicted upon us. Both it is true, have violated the sacred rights of property; but our precious and inestimable rights of personal

liberty and security have also been trampled upon by the government of Great Britain. To redress these injuries, and prevent their recurrence, the constituted authorities of our country have resorted to negotiation, and adopted every means consistent with the national dignity and honor. All these efforts to obtain justice and a respect for our rights as a free people, having been hitherto used in vain with the British nation, and the course of those measures, which have been recently adopted by the general government indicating a prospect of war with that power; Therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of those here assembled, that the conduct of our constituted authorities, in the management of our foreign relations, and the endeavors they have used to obtain from the belligerent powers justice and indemnity for the past, and security for the future, merit the thanks, confidence and support of the American people.

Resolved, That should it be necessary for the vindication of our rights as a free and independent nation against the injustice and oppression of either of the belligerents, to appeal from the tribunal of reason to the power of the sword, we pledge ourselves to our country in the most solemn and fervent manner, to act as freemen conscious of the value of our rights, and determined to defend them.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the Chairman to the President of the United States—and that the same be published in the Maryland Republican of this City.

True Copy.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Secy.

### MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of letters which have passed between the Secretary of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

JAMES MADISON.

June 8th, 1812.

### CORRESPONDENCE (ON THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.)

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, June 4, 1812.

SIR—Since I had the honor of seeing you at your office yesterday, I have perceived an article in the public prints, stated to be extracted from an English newspaper and purporting to be an official declaration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the orders in council will be and are actually revoked from the period when the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed. A considerable time has now elapsed since by order of my government I had the honor of urging to you the expediency of procuring such an authentic act from the French government, and in all probability the above declaration may have been issued in the confident expectation that the government of the United States would have been able to produce it ere this.

At all events, sir, considering the important nature of the above mentioned article and the probability that I shall have soon to be the organ of some official communication to the American government in relation to it, I cannot but trust that no measure will meanwhile be adopted by the Congress, which would defeat the endeavor of procuring a complete reconciliation between our two countries.

Should any embarrassments arise in consequence of the declaration on the subject of the proposed revocation of the Orders in Council, above alluded to, resting at present upon a mere statement in the newspapers, it will no doubt occur to your recollection, that on the enactment of those orders a measure was taken by Congress for the purpose of meeting them when they were as yet known but through the public prints.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) AUGS. J. FOSTER.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, June 4th, 1812.

SIR—I must rely upon your candor to feel for the embarrassment into which your note of this day throws me.

Willing to comply with the request contained in it, I yet cannot but be sensible that in making any portion of a dispatch from his majesty's Secretary of State to me the subject of a correspondence between us, I should not be justified to my own government. I believe there is no example of a correspondence of such a nature, and I should be very loth to establish the precedent.

When I had the honor to make the communication of Lord Castlereagh's dispatch to you, in consequence of its being left to my own discretion to do so, I did it because I had reason to think, from the number of letters which then remained unanswered at your office, such accommodation, if made through a note, might have shared the fate of the rest. You will recollect that it was at your own request that I acceded to the dispatch being communicated to the President; and that it was also at your instance as being the only regular way in which the subject could come before the American government, that I determined to write you a note founded upon it. You were aware at the latter end of last week, that such was my determination, which I repeated to you through Mr. Graham who called upon me on the 30th ultimo, to ask me when I contemplated sending it to your office. The note must have reached you and been read before any message could have been sent from the executive to Congress.

I cannot, sir, consider my note as liable to the charge of ambiguity which you now impute to it. The abandonment of our most important maritime rights is more extensively than ever connected by France with the demand of a repeal of our orders in council, and while you are entirely silent as to how far America concurs with her on this point of vital interest to Great Britain, without even a prospect of a reply from you to our just complaints, as expressed in my note on the coincidence of the attitude taken by

America with the hostile system of France, I cannot but be aware of the difficulties to which I should expose myself in entering into an explanation on any insulated passage in it. I might, perhaps, by continued silence on your part, never afterwards have an opportunity of making further explanation, and you are well aware how frequently points taken unconnected with what precedes or follows them are liable to misconception.

But, sir, a reason paramount to every other, for my not committing myself to an explanation on any single topic, without the discussion between us were to be continued, is the publication of the highly important declaration of his royal highness, the Prince Regent, to which I had the honor to allude in my note to you of this morning. You will there find stated: in as explicit and authentic a manner as language can convey, the ground upon which his majesty's orders in council will be revoked. I cannot, it is true, as yet, refer you officially to this document, but I may now be in the expectation of receiving it in a formal shape within a very few days, and together with it every explanation possible which you may require.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) AUGS. J. FOSTER.

The Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

(COPY)

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, June 6, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant. The receipt of that of May 30th, has already been acknowledged.

As these letters relate to the same subject, the orders in council, I shall take both into view, in this reply.

I am not disposed to make any unnecessary difficulty, on account of the informality of the document alluded to in the last letter. If the declaration of the Prince Regent was such as to afford the satisfaction desired, it would be received, in any form entitled to credit, with great interest, as a token of just and friendly sentiments in your government towards the United States. But nothing is seen in that act, of the character which you impute to it. Without removing a single objection to the principle on which the orders in council were issued, and have been maintained, it affords a complete justification of the demand heretofore made on your government for their repeal.

The British government has complained, that the United States demanded the repeal of the orders in council on a conditional repeal of the French decrees, although the French condition required nothing of Great Britain which she ought to have consented to; and was, moreover, a condition subsequent, and not precedent; and it now proposes to repeal the orders in council conditionally also, with this difference, that the condition on which their repeal is to be made, is a condition precedent and not subsequent, & is likewise one which G. Britain has no right to claim.

This condition requires that the French decrees shall be absolutely and unconditionally repealed; that is, that they shall be repealed according to explanations given, not only as they related to the United States, but as to all other neutral nations; and also as they prohibited a commerce in British manufactures, with the enemies of Great Britain.

So far as the French decrees violated the neutral commerce of the United States, we had a right to demand their repeal. To that extent we did demand their repeal, and obtained it. The repeal was declared by an authentic and formal act of the French government, and communicated to this government, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, and to the British government by their Minister Plenipotentiary at London, and has moreover been officially published within the United States. The authenticity of the repeal was placed beyond all controversy, and the official manner in which it was communicated to your government ought to have been satisfactory to it. A general repeal of the French Decrees in favor of all neutral nations, and of such parts of them as prohibited a trade with France and the countries under her control, in British manufactures, the United States have not demanded, because they had no right to demand it.

The United States have required of G. Britain no more than they required of France; namely, that her unlawful edicts should be repealed so far as they related to us. To a compliance with this demand your government has prescribed conditions, the mere recital of which is sufficient to show their injustice. The United States can never suffer their rights to be violated by Great Britain because the commerce of her enemy is not regulated to suit her interest and policy.

If the Duke of Bassano's report to the Conservative Senate of France, published in a French newspaper, be sufficient evidence that the French decrees are now in force, it is not perceived on what ground their repeal could have been resisted.

It is further made a condition on the proposed repeal, by the declaration of the Prince Regent, that it shall take effect at a future uncertain day; and that the orders in council should be again in force on a contingency of which the British government as to be the sole judge. If this were a ground on which the United States could call upon France to repeal her decrees in case they were still in force as to them, surely the French repeal, to take effect on a future specified day, and whose revival was not provided for on any contingency whatever, was a ground on which their call on Great Britain to repeal her orders in council in respect to the United States, ought not to have been resisted.

In reply to your insinuation, that the demand made on your government to repeal the edicts which violate the neutral rights of the U. S. is made in concert with France, to obtain from G. B. an abandonment of maritime rights, it is sufficient to refer you to doc-

uments which have been long before the public, and particularly to the letter of Mr. Pinkney to the Marquis Wellesley of January 12, 1811, protesting in the most pointed manner against looking to any other source for the opinions and principles of the U. S. than to the U. S. themselves. Let me repeat, with respect to the orders in council, that all we demand is, that they cease to violate the neutral rights of the U. S. which they have long violated and still violate on the high seas. Should they be continued to France in any form which may not violate these rights, or as to any other neutral nation to which they may be applicable, it would be for such nation and not for the U. S. to contend against them.

The report of the French minister on which this declaration of your government is founded, affords no proof that the French government intended by it to violate its engagement to the U. S. as to the repeal of the Decrees. It evidently refers to the continental system, by the means relied on to enforce it. The armies of France can be of no avail either in the support or violation of maritime rights. This construction is the more justifiable from the consideration that it is supported by corresponding acts of the French government, continued from the time of the repeal, and by communications to the minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. at Paris to the date of that report.

I beg you, sir, to be assured that it is painful to me to have imposed the least embarrassment on you, by the correspondence on the difference between the tenor of Lord Castlereagh's letter to you, & yours founded on it to me. I continue to persuade myself, however, that you will become sensible, that with a knowledge of the extent given by your government to the conditions on which alone its orders will be repealed, and that this extent, was always contemplated by your government, it was impossible for the President to be inattentive to the fact, or withhold it from the legislative branch of the government; I have to add, that had it been proper for him so to have done, the late hour at which your note was received, not till the noon of the 1st inst. was not in time to be considered in relation to the message sent to Congress on that day.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

(On the subject of Impressed seamen.)

MR. FOSTER TO MONROE.

Washington, June 1, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult. in reply to my note of April 15, relating to a seaman who had been encouraged to desert from his majesty's schooner Gleaner, by certain of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, and containing an offer, which I shall always be very happy to repeat, of using my best exertions to procure the discharge of such seamen as have been impressed on board his majesty's ships and can be legally claimed by the government of the U. States.

The circumstances which attended the instance mentioned in my former letter of April 5th, when several seamen of the same vessel (the Gleaner) were under the very eyes of their officer, and in a manner exceedingly insulting to his feelings, assailed the endeavors of the same people to engage them to desert, is not adverted to in your letter; but I suppose I am to conclude, from the tenor of it, that no remedy can be applied in such cases by the constituted authorities of the country, which is very much to be regretted, as it leaves the commanders of ships of war who may have despatches to convey on shore in American ports continually exposed to have their boats crew seduced from them with impunity, and tends to shew, more than ever, the disagreeable necessity under which they are endeavoring to recover them from on board of the merchant-ships in which such seamen afterwards engage themselves.

I do not pretend, sir, to justify the captain of the British ship of war who refused to deliver the American deserter, mentioned in your letter, not knowing the circumstances under which he acted.

It will no doubt however occur to you, that if you could state a single instance where crowds have collected round an American officer on his landing in England, with a view to insult him and entice his men to abandon him, as is too often the practice in the United States such an instance would be more directly in point.

I have now, sir, the honor to lay before you, by order of his royal highness the Prince Regent, the enclosed papers (No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) relating to English seamen who have been detained, against their will, on board of certain ships of war of the United States, which have of late visited Great Britain; and to express his royal highness's sincere belief, that these several sources of complaint have originated without the concurrence or participation of a state with which he is so anxious to preserve an amicable intercourse, as well as his conviction that the government of America has only to be informed of the fact to take prompt and satisfactory measures for the correction of the practice.

The American government will perceive, from this friendly communication, that it is not on this side of the water alone that the inconvenience necessarily resulting from the similarity of habits, language and manners, between the inhabitants of the two countries, is productive of subjects of complaint and regret. These are however, at the same time natural and strong inducements for a conformity of interests, and most particularly for a readiness to give and receive mutual explanations upon all subjects of difference.

I have it in charge to repeat to you, sir,

for the information of your government, that the government of his royal highness the Prince Regent, will continue to give the most positive orders against the detention of American citizens on board his majesty's ships; and that no difficulties, beyond what are requisite for clearly ascertaining the national character of individuals, whose cases are brought before the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, will be interposed to prevent or delay their immediate discharge.

The Earl of Liverpool, while he held the office of his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ad interim, was commended to make known the case of William Bowman, stated by the affidavit of his wife to be forcibly detained on board the U. States' ship Hornet. The departure of this vessel precluded Mr. Russell from making the necessary representation to the commanding officer of the Hornet. As, however, Mr. Russell will have probably stated, the circumstances of the case to this government, I am in hopes there will be no difficulty in obtaining his release.

On the papers enclosed, those marked No. 1. consist of a copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, commander in chief at Portsmouth, to Mr. Croker, the secretary to the admiralty, enclosing a copy of the deposition upon oath of Charles Davis, an Irishman by birth, who was lately serving on board the U. States' frigate Constitution under the name of Thomas Hollands; and of a letter from Captain Hall, of his Majesty's ship Royal William, to Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, giving an account of the same Charles Davis, & of his escape from the Constitution frigate.

No. 2. contains the copy of a letter from Captain Hall to Sir Roger Curtis, transmitting a statement of the names and descriptions of 28 British seamen on board the Constitution and Wasp.

No. 3. contains a copy of a letter from Sir Roger Curtis to Mr. Croker, stating the real name and birth place of William Smith, who ran away from the U. States' Constitution, and who proves to be a native of England and whose name is John Taylor.

No. 4. contains the copy of another letter from Sir Roger Curtis to Mr. Croker, transmitting the affidavits of George Warren and Daniel Murphy, British seamen who ran away from the Constitution and Hornet; and of the wife of William Bowman, who is alluded to above.

And No. 5. contains the deposition upon oath of John Taylor, mentioned in No. 3.

The correspondence between the Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Russell, on the subject of Bowman, I do not enclose, concluding that Mr. Russell will have already transmitted copies of it to his government. You will, however, find in No. 4. the statement of the circumstances attending Bowman's forcible detention.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, June 8, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of June 1st, with the papers enclosed, relating to several British seamen who are stated to have entered into the naval service of the United States.

Without repeating what I had the honor to state to you in a personal interview respecting the deserter from the Gleaner, and the conduct of the armed party from that vessel who pursued him some distance into the country; I shall confine my remarks to your complaint of the detention of British seamen in American vessels, twenty eight of whom are said to be on board the Constitution. Although the fact cannot have been admitted on the evidence produced, because it is contrary to the laws of the U. States, yet it will be enquired into. It is also possible that the seamen so detained, admitting the fact of their detention, may have become legally American citizens, in which case they must be protected as such. The government of the United States can make no distinction between native and naturalized citizens as has been already remarked to you. I repeat also, that your government cannot object to this rule, because a British statute naturalizing a *ipso facto*, all alien seamen who shall have been two years on board a British ship of war, and considers them, equally with natives, within the allegiance, and entitled to the protection of G. Britain.

The principal object of your letter seems to be, to find some analogy between the American practice with respect to seamen and the British practice, and to deduce from the former a justification of the latter. Permit me to note the difference, or rather the contrast between them.

The regulations of the U. S. prohibit the enlistment of aliens into their vessels of war. No such regulations exist on the side of G. Britain.

Enlistments, by force or impressment, are contrary to the laws of the U. States. This mode of procuring crews for public ships is not only practised by Great Britain within her legal jurisdiction, but is extended to foreign vessels on the high seas, with abuses which aggravate the outrage to the nations to whom the vessels belong.

Most of the states composing our Union have enacted laws providing for the restoration of seamen abandoning the service of merchant vessels, to which they were bound by voluntary engagement. If no provision has been made for the surrender of deserters from public ships, it is because such deserters, although in many instances forced into

the service, would be deemed malefactors and punishable as such; and it is now the practice of any country, particularly of Great Britain, to surrender malefactors without a stipulation, which is always reciprocal. In G. Britain, we know from experience, that no provision exists for restoring American seamen to our merchant vessels, even to the fulfilment of their voluntary engagements; and if deserters from American ships of war are ever restored, it is by the courtesy, not the legal duty, or perhaps authority, of British naval commanders, and from the policy of recommending a practice, which if mutual, must be evidently in favor of the British service, the desertion from it being so common, in comparison with that from the service of the U. S.

You observe that your government has charged you to state, that it will continue to give the most positive orders against the detention of American citizens on board British ships of war. If those orders were to prohibit the impressment of seamen from American vessels at sea, the great source of the evil, they would have been a welcome proof of its disposition to do justice and promote a good understanding between the two countries. Nothing short of this can be an adequate remedy; and the U. States are known to be ready to substitute to practice the most liberal arrangements on the subject. But, suppose the orders to be given as signified, and in the latitude and form promising most efficacy, how could they restore that portion of the thousands of our citizens who have been impressed or passed into ships stationed or cruising in remote parts of the globe? But it is signified only that your government will continue to give orders against the detention of American citizens on board British ships of war. It follows that they are to be detained as heretofore, until formal proof can be produced to the British admiralty, in each particular instance, that seaman is a native citizen of the U. S. the difficulty and delay in doing which are too obvious to need explanation. Nor is this the only cause of complaint. When such proof has been produced to the British admiralty, a direct refusal is made to the discharge of the seaman, if he has resided in Great Britain, shall have married there, or shall have accepted the bounty given to seamen voluntarily entering the service, although for the most part the American seamen, after having been forced into the service, have accepted the bounty either to relieve their wants, or to alleviate their condition. I omit other causes of detention which might be mentioned. Add to the whole, that it is not sufficient to prove, that the seamen taken from American vessels are not subjects of Great Britain, nor the subjects of her enemy. It has been the inevitable practice of the British cruisers to include in their impressments from American vessels the citizens and subjects of every neutral nation, even where it was known, that they were such; and no instance, it is believed, can be given of the success of an application for the restoration of such neutral aliens to the service of the U. S.

These observations cannot fail, as I presume, to satisfy you, sir, how little ground your government has for the complaints stated in your letter, and how much the United States have for those they have so long and so strenuously, but at the same time so ineffectually presented, in behalf of their injured mariners. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.  
Zanesville, Ohio, June 3.

HEAD QUARTERS.  
Camp, on the banks of Mad River, May 25, 1812.  
Officers and Soldiers of the first army of Ohio,  
Collected suddenly and rapidly from various parts of the state, you have manifested a zeal worthy the character of a free people. You will soon be completely organized, and I trust that harmony will forever continue. Already you have made considerable advances in discipline—you will improve—it will soon become easy, familiar and agreeable. Subordination is the soul of discipline—order, safety and victory are its result. Honor consists in an honorable discharge of duty, which every man may be the task. Respect each other according to your stations. Officers, be to your men as parents to children. Men, regard your officers as fathers. You will soon march. My heart will always be with you. The prayers of all good citizens will attend you.

By direction of the President of the U. States, I have so far organized and marched you. In his name I thank you.  
I feel great satisfaction in knowing, that you are so pleased under the command and guidance of Brigadier General HULL, a distinguished officer of revolutionary experience, who being superintendent of Indian affairs, and Chief Magistrate of the territory to which you are destined, was happily selected for the service. His influence and authority there, will enable him to provide for your convenience.  
I pray that each may so conduct that when you return to the embrace of your friends and relatives, they may be proud to salute you, as men who had honorably belonged to the first army of Ohio. The second army is organizing and will follow if necessary.  
Our frontiers must be protected from savage barbarity, our rights maintained, and our wrongs avenged.  
Go then—fear not!—be strong!—quit yourselves like men, and may the GOD of ARMIES be your shield and buckler.

R. J. MEIGS, Cav. of Ohio.  
Portsmouth, June 5.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.  
The Legislature convened at Concord on Wednesday last. We learn last evening, that the Hon. Clement Storrs was chosen speaker of the House. That there was no choice of Governor by the people, Mr. Gilman having 180 votes more than Mr. Plumer, not being sufficient to balance the scattering votes, both houses in convention, Mr. Plumer was chosen by a majority of 22. Every branch of the government is democratic.

### THE REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1812.

Washington City, June 11.  
The Senate has been sitting with closed doors until four o'clock of each of the two last days. It is generally understood that serious and solemn debate has occupied the time employed in their sittings; and that as yet they have come to no decision on the important question before them.  
The House yesterday sat with closed doors from 12 to 4 o'clock, when they adjourned, after interesting debate, without having concluded the subject before them.

From Washington, June 11.  
To-day the doors of the House of Representatives were open; yesterday both houses sat with closed doors till a very late hour. Report says the doors of the lower house were closed upon account of a message from the Senate; this is incorrect, it was distinct matter introduced incidentally by the committee of foreign relations. The Senate assented not to have decided on the great question before them; and the S. is some doubt whether it will prevail in its present shape, or letters of marque and reprisal be substituted in its place; the latter inference might be inferred, as the Senate have by a message informed the House that they have postponed the bill for establishing the department of war till the first of October next.—[Alex. Herald.]

Washington City, June 8.  
At a meeting of the Republican Members of Congress, convened in the Senate Chamber this evening for the purpose of recommending a proper person to be supported for the office of Vice-President of the United States at the ensuing election, agreeably to notice given by the committee of arrangement appointed at the late meeting: Mr. VARNUM stated the object of the meeting to be to fix on a candidate to be supported in lieu of John Langdon, resigned, for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, read the letter from Mr. Langdon to the general committee.  
On motion of Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. VARNUM was appointed Chairman, and Mr. JOHNSON Secretary.  
On motion of Mr. WAINWRIGHT, the names of those present were noted, and are as follow:  
SENATORS.—Messrs. Cutts, Varnum, Howell, Smith of N. York, Condit, Brent, Giles, Turner, Franklin, Gaillard, Taylor, Fair, Crawford, Campbell of Ten.—14.  
REPRESENTATIVES.—Messrs. Bartlett, Dinsmore, Harper, Cutts, Carr, Turner, Wildgery, Richardson, Fisk, Shaw, Sage, Boyd, Condit, Maxwell, Morgan, Anderson, Bard, Brown, Crawford, Davis, Findley, Hymenau, Liscock, Lyle, Piper, Roberts, G. Smith, Ringgold, Wright, Basset, Burwell, M. Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Gholson, Goodwyn, Haver, T. Hattero, Nelson, Newton, Pleasants, Roane, Alston, Blackledge, Franklin, King, Pickens, Butler, Calhoun, Eule, Moore, Vian, Bibb, B. Hill, Troup, Clay, (Speaker) Desha, Johnson, Ormsby, Grundy, Sevier, Morrow, Poindexter.—63.

On motion of Mr. Findley, the meeting then proceeded to ballot for a person to be supported for the office of Vice-President.  
Messrs. Council of Senate and Crawford of Pennsylvania being appointed tellers, on counting the ballots it appeared that there were:  
For Elbridge Gerry 74  
For John Langdon 3

Resolved, That Elbridge Gerry be recommended to the People of the United States as a proper person to fill the office of Vice-President of the U. States for four years from the fourth day of March next.  
On motion of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, a ballot was opened, for such persons as were not present at the former meeting, for a candidate for the Presidency, when the following persons voted, viz. Messrs. Roane, Clifton, Cutts, Wildgery, M. Franklin, J. Franklin, Carr, Crawford of Penn. Maxwell and Blackledge—10  
All of whom voted for JAMES MADISON.  
On motion of Mr. TALLIENOR, The same committee of arrangement, &c. was appointed as at the last meeting.  
J. B. VARNUM, Chairman.  
R. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

JOHN LANGDON.  
The following are copies of the letter of the General Republican committee to the venerable John Langdon, announcing the determination of the Republican party to support him as Vice-President, together with the Patriot's reply thereto.  
To the hon. John Langdon, of N. Hampshire.  
We are directed by the general committee of Correspondence appointed by the Republican members of congress, at their meeting held on the 12th May, for the purpose of recommending to their fellow citizens suitable persons to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States for the term of four years from the third day of March next; to inform you that a large majority of that meeting have recommended you for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

This recommendation is the result of a deep conviction, that unanimity, not only in our councils, but in the nation, it is indispensable to the success of the measures which the government has adopted, and intends to adopt, for the vindication of the national rights and interests against the lawless aggressions of foreign nations.  
In this awful period of arms and calamities, when the whole system of nature appears to be convulsed, the republic has a right to the service of its citizens. When the nation is imperiously called upon to exchange the garments of peace for the habiliments of war, there is a peculiar fitness in your presiding over the deliberations of the Senate of the United States.

Having felt the throes which preceded our national existence—ministered to the wants and weakness of our national infancy—and participated largely in forming our national constitution which is the admiration of the wise and good in other nations, and the object of the most ardent attachment in this; you will, we confidently trust, attend to the call of your countrymen, and your exertions secure to the remotest posterity the blessings which that constitution faithfully administered is calculated to confer.  
We cannot but hope that the motives which influenced your fellow citizens to require your services at this time, will furnish you with additional inducements to comply with their wishes.  
With sentiments of the highest respect, we subscribe ourselves your fellow citizens.  
(Signed by the Sub-Committee.)  
MR. LANGDON'S ANSWER.  
Portsmouth, May 23, 1812.

GENTLEMEN,  
By the mail last evening, I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 22d inst. which informs me that at a meeting of the Republican Members of Congress I was recommended for the office of Vice-President of the United States. This mark of attention and confidence shows me by honorable gentlemen demands my most grateful acknowledgments. I wrote the honorable Mr. Ringgold the day before yesterday, giving some further reasons why I could not consent to be brought forward as a candidate for Vice-President of the United States, to which I beg leave to add, that I am now 71 years of age, my faculties blunted, have lived the last forty years of my life in the

which of politics, and am longing for the sweets of retirement. I am therefore under the painful necessity of declining the honorable offer of my friends of being brought forward as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. My advanced age forbids my undertaking long journeys, and renders me incapable of performing the duties of the important station of Vice-President with any advantage to our beloved country, or honor to myself. To launch again into the ocean of politics at my time of life, appears to me highly improper. I therefore am assured that my honorable friends will forgive me for declining to accept their kind offer.  
I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obliged humble servant,  
JOHN LANGDON.

Honorable JOHN SMITH, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, CHARLES CUTTS.

New York, June 6.  
Yesterday morning, whilst the officers of the British schooner Mackerel were breakfasting on board the President, a messenger came on board and informed the British officers that first man of the Mackerel's had made their escape with the boat. The British officers requested Commodore Rogers to grant him his boat, to go in pursuit; which was complied with. The pursuers (Americans) made a great splash in the water with the oars, as if they were in great haste, but did not gain an inch on the rowways. They soon had the satisfaction to see them land in safety on Staten Island. We likewise learn that last night and this morning nine more of the Mackerel's crew have made their escape. And the British Consul has declared he fully expected all the crew would escape.

We understand that the greater part of the crew of the British schooner Mackerel, has deserted. Merc. Adv.  
It is said that Mrs. General Moreau, who had taken state-rooms in the British Packet for the purpose of visiting France, has given them up.

JOHN LANGDON.—It will be seen by a recurrence to another part of this paper, that the ever-to-be-remembered Patriot John Langdon, our present Governor, is to be the next republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States. This selection, while it is an honorable testimony to the sterling integrity and undeviating republicanism of one of the first and best heroes of the revolution, proves the falsity of the charge so often reiterated by the federalists, that the southern states are jealous of the northern states; that they are determined to engross all the honors and all the emoluments of office in the general government. We know that but very little influence was made by the northern members for Governor Langdon—as the Massachusetts delegation thought only of Gov. Gerry; it was the spontaneous gratitude of southern men for long and unwarlike services to the country—for undeviating firmness and attachment to the cause of liberty—that induced them to select the Washington of New Hampshire. Gov. Langdon had long been in the National Legislature—he was as well known at Washington as in his own native state; and the republicans of New Hampshire will ever be grateful to the republicans of the south for selecting the man to fill the second office in the Union, whom we have ever delighted to honor. N. H. Patriot.

Defence of New York.  
From the daily accessions of strength to the fortifications of this harbor, we feel more reconciled to the approach of war, than the state of our defenses heretofore has warranted. On Governor's Island, we understand, there are upwards of 1000 effective troops, and several hundred on the other fortress in the vicinity; and their numbers are increasing every day by the arrival of detachments of recruits from different parts of the country. Of cannon and ammunition there is undoubtedly a great abundance. And when the force under Gen. Bloomfield is completed, independent of the fine body of volunteer artillery of this city, we shall be under no apprehension for the security of New York against any disposable force in Europe which may be expected to come against it.—[N. Y. paper.]

ARMY MOVEMENTS.  
A detachment of 137 men of the old sixth regiment, passed the bridge of Brunswick yesterday morning, and are expected at Fort Columbus this evening.  
Col. Simonds is ordered to rendezvous with the sixth regiment.  
Col. Swift's, some time since, marched from Canandaigua with 609 men for Niagara. An additional detachment was, we understand, collected at that place on the 23th ult. and ordered to join Col. Swift.

Last Saturday the quota of the sixteen hundred men, recently detached from this brigade commenced their march from Sacket's Harbor, under the command of col. Christopher P. Ballinger. Merc. Adv.  
The frigate President, Com. Rogers, came up yesterday from the watering place, and anchored off Castle Williams.  
The Essex frigate, capt. Porter, also came up & anchored at the Navy Yard.

We believe the Hornet is ordered to get on board three months provisions, and to be ready for sea by Tuesday.

A FINE HAUL!!!  
On Thursday evening, the fishing schooner Dequo, of Salisbury, was seized, together with her cargo of English Dry Goods, said to be worth about \$15,000.—[Box. Pat.]

We are authorized to state that a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of America, last evening, Oliver Wolcott, Esq. was unanimously chosen President, and Jonathan Buel, Esq. Cashier of the said Bank. N. Y. Pop.

Departed this life, on Tuesday evening, the 9th day of June, Mrs. LECOMPTRE, wife of Mr. Samuel Lecomptre, of Cambridge, Dorchester county. Her illness, which was long and excruciating, she bore with exemplary piety, fortitude, and christian resignation. Newspaper panegyric is so frequently resorted to, and indiscriminately upon all characters, that of late it is of little avail to the character of the deceased.—But it would be injustice to virtue itself, were it omitted in the present instance. Possessed of those interesting qualities and amiable virtues, which so rarely unite upon mankind, she conciliated the affections and friendship of all in the extensive sphere of her acquaintance. Blessed, in an eminent degree, with those moral and social virtues, which abound in this world, and sought to enhance that security of mind, by a strict adherence to her religious tenets, and a due performance of her duties, which afforded her a bright and consoling prospect of eternal happiness, in a world more worthy of her virtues. She has left an affectionate husband and two children; beside a great number of acquaintances, friends and relations, bereaved of that happiness she so liberally imparted to all, to lament and regret her loss.  
Such is the fate of mortality—such the stern decree of Heaven. We behold those who yesterday were rejoicing like the mid-day sun, fresh with youth, vigor and activity, to-day faded like the winter rose, or the ephemeral splendor of a lily—

the victims of relentless death.—We daily witness this occurrence, which should penetrate our very souls, and make it shrink back with horror at beholding those who were valued, the ornaments of society, promiscuously with the idle and the gay, the veterans of pleasure and of this world, press forward to the silent tomb. Yet we remain listless and indifferent to the sad and mournful spectacle. The cloudless prospect of better days, and that heart-consoling peace, derived from the full and implicit belief of a Saviour, yielded her consolation and repose in her last sad struggle. So pleasing and well founded a reflection will doubtless infuse drops of sweetest comfort into the agonized hearts of her bereaved friends, and strengthen the bewailing days of affliction. It is not mere conjecture, (for she expressed herself,) and to declare a truth so solemn was the last effort of expiring nature. This just tribute to departed worth is from a female friend of the deceased.

NOTICE.  
The members of the EASTON LIGHT INFANTRY BLOWS are hereby notified to appear on parade at their usual place, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on FRIDAY, the 19th inst. with uniform and arms complete. By order LAMBERT REARDON, Lieut. Easton, June 16—1

PUBLIC SALE FOR CASH.  
This day, and continued on Saturday and Tuesday, until all is sold—  
OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE.  
The subscriber offers the following articles, viz. teas, coffee, soap, candles, tobacco and snuff, common and Spanish segars, good blacking ball, half pint tumblers, whiskey and rum, cotton yarn and thread of home manufacture.  
Household and kitchen furniture, one large ten plate stove and pipe, some stove plates for chimneys, one young mare, well broke to the saddle and harness.  
The subscriber wishes all accounts due by him, sent in for settlement, and desires immediate payment of all out standing debts, as he will move in a few days, and will let the house and store to the 1st January next, and give a preference to one who would purchase a part of the goods.  
JAMES FLETCHER.  
June 16—3

PUBLIC SALE.  
By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Saturday, 27th inst. on a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving bond or note with good security—  
ONE NEGRO MAN.  
Late the property of Adam Camper, deceased.—The sale will take place at the residence of the subscriber, at 12 o'clock on the above day; and attendance given by THOMAS CAMPER, Adm'r of A. Camper, deceased.  
June 16—2\*

THE REV. JOSEPH JACKSON  
Having removed from St. Peter's Parish, in Talbot county, State of Maryland, to the Western Shore—the Vestray deem it their duty to fill this vacancy with a suitable Rector, without delay; they therefore take this method of notifying the Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that they are desirous of employing a Rector for the Parish aforesaid, as soon as possible. The Gleebe and Pew rents afford a decent support.  
Per order—  
JAS. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Reg. Easton, Md. June 16—3

WILLIAM HARRIS,  
Has lately returned from Philadelphia, and now offers to the Public, a very complete assortment of BRITISH DRY GOODS.  
(Suitable to the season)  
A CONSIDERABLE PART OF WHICH HE BOUGHT UP FOR CASH.  
The following are a part of the late purchase: Dimities, fine, narrow Grandurells and other stripes Cotton cassimers Ginghams, elegant Bedtickings Calicoes do. and Biantau & sattu ribbons new patterns Morning calicoes Galoon bindings, assorted colours Crapes, black, blue and Hat hand crapes Black Barcelona and India silk do. Women's cotton stockings, white and colored Men's white cotton stockings Ladies gloves, kid, extra long white & color'd India and jaconet do. Ladies' gloves, short Ditto book do. white and colored very fine Misses' short gloves Shirting muslins Men's buckskin do. Ditto muslins Superfine cloths India Ponguy silks for Scythe blades, grass & ladies' dresses wheat

WITH OTHER HARDWARE, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF CHINA & QUEENS WARE.  
Chestertown, June 16—4  
HARVEST GOODS!  
The Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive supply of GROCERIES, OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Those persons who may wish to purchase for harvest, might do well to give him a call, as he intends selling at a very small advance.  
SAMUEL GROOME.  
June 16—4

FOR SALE,  
On a credit of twelve months, or for secure paper, a fashionable JERSEY COACH, with glasses behind and at the sides, and plated harness of the best quality. Enquire at the Star Office.  
June 16—3

NOTICE.  
The subscriber being unable to discharge the several debts due from him, intends to apply to the Judges of Kent county court, on the third Monday of September next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.  
THOMAS TAYLOR.  
Chestertown, June 16—3

THE VACCINE LOTTERY,  
SECOND CLASS,  
NOW DRAWING,  
CONTAINS FOUR CAPITAL PRIZES OF 20,000 DOLLARS,  
THREE OF 5,000 DOLLARS,  
TEN OF 1,000 DOLLARS, &c. &c.  
And not near two blanks to a ticket.  
This Lottery is now drawing at the corner of South and Market streets, Baltimore, and will be completed before any other Lottery that will be drawn in the State of Maryland.  
TICKETS Warranted and guaranteed by THOMAS P. SMITH, Esq. Manager.  
At the same rate as they can be purchased from the Managers.  
June 16—4  
NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA,  
FIRST AND SECOND VOLUMES;  
On delivery at the Star office—where a few subscribers will be taken.

TOY RENT,  
FOR THE RUNNING YEAR,  
The House at present in the tenement of Douc. JOHN STAVENS, in the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at the Trappe. Wm. BERRIDGE.  
June 16—3

NOTICE.  
THIS is to give notice that the subscriber of Chester Town, hath obtained in the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. John T. Longstreet, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereunto the subscriber at or before the ninth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twelfth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve.  
THOS. WHITTINGTON, Adm'r.  
June 16—3

N. B. Application on the subject of this estate may be made in case of absence to E. F. Chambers, Esq. of Chester Town, who is fully authorized to adjust and settle all claims and accounts.  
T. W.

FOR SALE.  
Will be sold at public sale, at Denton, on Tuesday the 23rd inst. that elegant horse FARMER'S DESTINY, an credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.  
JOHN LUCAS, Ad.  
June 5—3

IN CHANCERY, JUNE 5, 1812  
John H. Ward, and William Long, adm'rs of Thomas Miles, dec'd. vs. John Attaluta, Mifflin, Levin and Edward Miles, George Robinson, William Roberts, senr. and John Ball.  
The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of LEVIN MILES, dec'd. for the payment of his debts. The bill states that the said Levin Miles, deceased, died intestate, leaving personal estate sufficient to pay his debts; that he devised his real estate to his children, the five defendants first mentioned; under two of which the three other defendants claim an interest in a part of the said estate. It also states that Edward and Mifflin Miles, reside out of the State of Maryland. It is therefore on the complainant's application, ordered that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in three successive weeks before the 10th day of July next, in the STAR, printed at Easton, to the end that the absent defendants may have notice of the subject and of the date of the bill, and may be wanted to appear, in person or by solicitor, in that court, on or before the 10th day of November next, to show cause why they should not be decreed as prayed should not pass.  
W. KILTY, Clk'r.  
True copy—Test—  
NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.  
June 16—3

IN THE RECESS OF SOMERSET COUNTY COURT—  
It was ordered by the Honorable JOHN DORE, one of the associate judges of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, that JOHN HARRINGTON, Elliot Kirwan, Thomas Venables, Matthew Armstrong, William Porter, David McGrath, and James Faden, petitioners for relief under the insolvent law, give notice to their creditors in some newspaper published at Easton, three months prior to the first Saturday in September term 1812, to be continued successively for five weeks.  
Agreeable to the above order.  
We the subscribers do hereby give notice to our creditors to appear before the court to be held in Princess-Anne town, Somerset county, on the first Saturday in September term 1812, to show cause (if any) why they may not have the benefit of the insolvent law, agreeable to our petitions.  
JOHN HAMMOND,  
ELLIOT KIRWAN,  
THOMAS VENABLES,  
MATTHEW ARMSTRONG,  
WILLIAM PORTER,  
DAVID MCGRATH,  
JAMES FADEN.  
June 16—3

SOMERSET COUNTY, Sc.  
On application to the subscriber in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of PETER TULL, of Somerset county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; "whereof he is the petitioner, a list of his creditors, on oath, in as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and the said Peter Tull having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the date of his application; and the said Peter Tull having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Somerset county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Peter Tull be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one paper at Easton, once a week for three months successively before the first Saturday in September term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Peter Tull should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812. And I also order that the said Peter Tull give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one tavern in the town of Princess-Anne, three months previous to the first Saturday in September term next.  
WILLIAM POLK.  
True copy—Test—  
Wm. DONE, Clk.  
June 16—13

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.  
And all necessary expenses, will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of Nathan Lecomptre, a deserter from the Army of the United States.—Lecomptre is a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark hair, light hair, fair complexion, and a small beard.  
WILL. KING, Lieut. 5th U. S. Regt. Infantry.  
June 16—13

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Strayed or stolen, last night from the subscriber's wagon, Steed's Head, Howard street, Baltimore, a Bright Bay Mare, three years old, having sixteen hands high, and having a short neck, heavy jaw, with a small beard, the nose a cut on the left side of her neck, short dock, short all round. This Mare was reward will be paid for the recovery of the mare, and 50 dollars for the mare and colt, on condition. Any person who will give information, will have the same amount of reward, if the mare is recovered. Frederick county Maryland.  
MOSES GRABLE.  
June 11 (16)—5

**LOOK TO THE RIGHT,**  
AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE.  
By order of the Honorable the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, on SATURDAY, the 15th of August, 1812.  
Will be exposed to public sale, a small but valuable FARM, lying in Dorchester county, near the division line of Dorchester county, late the property of HENRY CHARLES, deceased, containing 111 1/2 acres of land, on the following terms:—a credit of one, two, and three years will be given, the purchaser giving his bond with two approved sureties, for ensuring a punctual payment of each instalment as it becomes due; that is to say, one third of the purchase money, and interest thereon, to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale—one other third to be paid with interest from the day of sale within two years, and the remaining third with interest within three years from the day of sale. The soil is particularly kind to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. The proximity of this farm to navigation, houses of worship, and the goodness of roads, most greatly enhance its value. The public are invited to view the farm.—Attendance will be given by JACOB CHARLES, Trustee for the sale of said farm.  
may 10—13

**SUPERIOR TEAS.**  
The subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH TEAS,  
In chests, half chests, small boxes and lead canisters.  
Imported in the ship *Leda*, direct here; and superior in quality to any that has come to this country for several years. The lovers of fine Teas are particularly invited to give them a trial.  
A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF OLD WINES & LIQUORS,  
All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, by  
WILLIAM NORRIS, Junr.  
TEA DEALER & GROCER,  
No. 66, Market-st. Baltimore.  
Who has also for sale,  
Remarkably fine BLACK TEAS, Claret, Champagne, and Burgundy Wine, in cases of 10 dozen each.  
may 12—13

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,  
Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.  
JAMES B. RINGGOLD.  
april 28—m

**UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,**  
MAY 9, 1812.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 6th of July next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue until 3 in the afternoon.  
R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier.  
N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.  
The Editors of the *Easton Star*, *Fredricktown Herald*, *Republican Gazette*, and *Hagerstown Herald*, are requested to publish the above once a week for 6 weeks, and forward their accounts for payment to  
R. H. Cashier.  
may 12—6

**BOARDING & LODGING.**  
MRS. S. SMITH.  
No. 59, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.  
(Corner of Dorchester.)  
A few doors below the Merchant's Coffee House, on the opposite side of the street, informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE,  
as above, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be handsomely accommodated by the day, week, month or year, and be waited upon with an entire wish to please.  
may 12—5

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Easton to Chancellor's Point, and on Bollingbrook creek, containing about 250 acres. The situation is healthy, the water good, and fish, oysters and wild fowl in abundance, in their season. The terms will be made known by applying to  
JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH.  
may 5—m

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
That the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, Maryland, letters of administration pendente lite on the personal estate of Elijah Townsend, late of said county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of December next; they may otherwise (by law) be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 1st day of June, anno domini 1812.  
SABANNA TOWNSEND, Adm'r.  
june 2—3

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of Col. Obadiah Garby, late of Talbot county; and letters de bonis non on the estates of David D. Barrow, and Henry Barrow, late of Dorchester county. All those indebted to either of the said estates, and those who have claims against said estates, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JOSEPH GARBY, of Easton, who is authorized to settle the said estates. As the subscriber is desirous to settle the estates as quick as possible, those indebted must make immediate Payment.  
ELIZABETH GAREY, Adm'r.  
may 19—m

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ebenezer Newton, late of said county, 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 Saturday, the 29th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Witness my hand this 25th day of May, 1812.  
MARY NEWTON, adm'r.  
of E. Newton.  
Dorchester county, June 2—3

**ENQUIRY.**  
GARRET HADEN, late of the city of Baltimore, by trade a stovener, and an excellent workman, left home the first day of April last, with an intention of gaining employment either as an armourer, anchor-smith or wheel-smith. At the time of his departure he was in health, and his wife and family not having heard from him, are solicitous for his welfare and return.—Any person who will be obliging to write to his wife Mary Haden, Smith's Alley, back of Calvert Street, Baltimore, giving an account of his residence and circumstances, will confer a lasting obligation on  
HIS DISTRESSED FAMILY.  
may 28 (June 5)

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE,**  
April 30, 1812.  
You are directed to have immediately forwarded, to the several Major-Generals of Maryland, the inclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed.  
I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ROBT. BOWIE.  
John Gassaway, Esq.  
Adj. Gen. S. Md.

**ORDERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.**  
Government House, April 30, 1812.  
The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland, having been called on by the President of the United States in virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States passed the 10th inst. entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States" to organize, arm and equip according to law, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland, (the State's quota) to be detached and duly organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified. To comply with the demand of the President of the United States, I require that you call on the Major General of the first division of the Militia of Maryland, to furnish with promptness and despatch by draft or otherwise 1,528 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; two troops of Cavalry, containing forty twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing 152 men, the proportion of that division; on the Major General of the second division, to furnish by draft or otherwise 2,178 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; three troops of Cavalry, two containing thirty five men each, and one of forty men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty four men; and on the Major General of the third division, to furnish by draft or otherwise 2,264 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men each, and one to contain thirty five men each, and one to contain forty men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and three companies of Riflemen, to contain two hundred and thirty men. That you also require of the respective Major Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be drafted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.  
ROBERT BOWIE.

The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and Maryland Herald at Hagerstown.  
june 5—5

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.**  
WHEREAS it has been stated to me that Levin C. Makall has lately lost two houses by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some wicked and evil disposed person set fire to the same; and whereas it is highly important that all offenders against the laws and peace of society should be brought to justice; I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them be brought to justice: And I do further in virtue of the power vested in me by law, offer a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime on the aforesaid condition.  
Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.  
ROBERT BOWIE, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun, at Baltimore; Post's paper, at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown; the National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton.  
By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

**NOTICE.**  
Upon application made to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the fourth judicial district, during the recess of Somerset county court, by ELIJAH JOHNSON, Senior, of the said county, by his petition in writing, as an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act of assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and he being in actual confinement, under execution for debt, in the custody of the sheriff of the said county, and being brought before me by the said sheriff, and having taken the oath directed by the act of assembly aforesaid; having also satisfied me by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding his said application: I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Elijah Johnson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Somerset county court, at Princess Anne town, on the Saturday next after the second Monday in September next, to answer any allegations made by his creditors, relative to his said application; and that the said Elijah Johnson give notice to his creditors, by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed at Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks, and also by notice set up at the court house, and at one of the most public places in Annapolis, six months before the said day; that he do appear at the time and place aforesaid, to appoint a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Elijah Johnson should not receive the benefit of his said application. Given under my hand this twenty-seventh day of April, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve.  
JOHN DONE.

True copy—Test  
june 5—4 Wm. DONE, Clk.

**PASTURAGE.**  
The subscriber will take from 3 to 600 CATTLE, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.  
JOHN DAWSON.  
june 2—3  
N. B. The cattle will be permitted to range on the upland as well as the marsh.

**PASTURAGE.**  
The subscriber will take from 2 to 300 head of CATTLE, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from any charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.  
WILLIAM B. SMYTH.  
may 12—m

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
The late circumstance that has taken place with respect to my being deprived of doing Mr. Groome's work, may be considered by the public in general, that it was in consequence of Mr. Groome's considering me not capable of executing his work in a workman like manner, or some other incapability—but this is not the case, which can be satisfactorily proved by a reference to Mr. Groome himself. I had the first offer of his work, but Mr. Groome thinking my price too high, he determined not to employ me, but to seek for other workmen that would do for less money, and agreeably to his wish, he got them, notwithstanding the prices were too low before—lower than they are in any other part of the state that I am acquainted with. But seeing I am undermined in this low degrading way, I take this method to inform my friends & the public throughout the Eastern Shore that I will LAY BRICKS *in part* below what Mr. Groome gets his work done for.  
I have the honor to be,  
The public's very humble servant,  
AMOS HALE.  
april 21—m

**MARYLAND, Kent County, So.**  
On application to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, in the recess of the court, by WILSON EDWARDS and NATHANIEL TOLSON, Juniors, of Kent county, by petition severally in writing, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, (as far as they can ascertain them) being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied me they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications;—and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: I do therefore hereby adjudge and order that the said Wilson Edwards and Nathaniel Tolson, Juniors, be severally discharged from their confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to appear before the said county court at the court house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Wilson Edwards and Nathaniel Tolson, Juniors, should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors.  
THO. WORRELL.  
june 2—4

**MARYLAND, Kent County, Term, 1812.**  
On application of SAMUEL WARREN, ELIJAH BERTRAM, and JOSEPH CALDER, of Kent county, by petition, severally in writing, praying the benefit of the acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied the court that they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications;—and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said Samuel Warren, Elijah Bertram, and Joseph Calder, be severally discharged from their confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why they should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, &c.  
True copy—Attest,  
BEN. CHAMBERS, Clk.  
may 26—4

**FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named Hovey, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuts one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab colour, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there; as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nantuxie river, below Vienna,) nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail, so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.  
THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.  
june 5—m

**50 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Ran away from the subscriber, about the first of January last, a dark mulatto negro man, who calls himself Robert Brown. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, large eyes and sharp face.—His clothes cannot be described, as he took a number with him. 30 dollars will be given if taken in the state, and 30 more so that I get him again; and the above reward if out of the state, and if brought home or secured in Centerville jail, all reasonable charges paid.  
ELIZA C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Kent Island, may 5—m

**MARYLAND, Kent County, So.**  
On application to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of Kent county court, by WILLIAM GLAVILL and EDMUND PERKINS, (in the recess of the court) severally in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and they having complied with the terms of the said acts, and having satisfied me that they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications. I do therefore hereby adjudge and order, that the said William Glavill and Edmund Perkins be severally discharged from their confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door in the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to appear on the day aforesaid, at twelve o'clock, before the county court of Kent, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause (if any they have) why the said William Glavill and Edmund Perkins should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed.  
THOMAS WORRELL.  
may 25—4

**NOTICE.**  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 6th May inst. as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself Daniel Peterson—he is supposed to be about 17 or 18 years of age, 4 feet 9 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed was a smoke coloured cloth round about, a light coloured cloth pantaloons and waistcoat.—He has some small scars on his face, and one small scar on his forehead. Says he belongs to Mr. John Simmons, within six miles of Montgomery court house, in Maryland.—The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.  
EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff.  
may 22 (June 2)—8

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 21st day of April last, a negro man who calls himself Harry Duder; his height is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, stout and well made, a good countenance, says he is about 23 years of age, has a scar on his left arm.—His clothing when committed were a smoke coloured cloth coat and pantaloons, a lincey-woolsey waistcoat, and a homespun linen shirt. Says he belongs to the widow Ann Carter, near Winchester in Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.  
EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.  
may 5 (12)—5

**100 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
BROKE jail in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, on the 2d of October last, a negro man by the name of Joe, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, yellow complexion, round face, his front upper teeth wide apart, speaks quick, clothing not remembered.—Formerly the property of James Ratcliff, of Talbot county, within five miles of Easton. The above reward will be given to any person for taking up and lodging in the jail at Easton, the above negro, or 75 dollars if lodged in any jail, so that I get him again, by applying at the bar of Mr. Solomon Lowe.  
THOMAS GOODE.  
june 2—3

**100 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
FOR apprehending and bringing home to the subscriber, near Keeton, in Kent county, Delaware, a negro man named PERDY, who ran away on Saturday, the 2d instant. Perdy is about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has six toes on each foot, very stout made, his clothes not recollected. Any person taking up said runaway and bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and for securing said negro in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the reward of SEVENTY DOLLARS, paid by  
NATHANIEL WILDS.  
may 23 (June 2)—3m  
The Editor of the "Easton Star," will please insert the above three months.

**SIX CENTS REWARD.**  
Runaway on Saturday morning last, 30th ult. an apprentice boy to the shoe and boot making business, by the name of Charles Fleming. This boy is so artful, that I am informed where he is not known, he alters his name from the above to Peter Philips, and Peter M Clevery. I do forwarn any person from harbouring or employing the said boy. Any person or persons that will take up said boy, and secure him in any jail, or bring him home, or give information where he is, shall have the above reward paid.  
GEORGE SEWELL.  
june 2—m

**MAIL STAGE.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centerville to Chester-town, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia;—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.  
The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chester-town in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chester-town on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best on entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn.  
SOLOMON LOWE.  
Easton, september 10—m

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
RAN away from the subscriber, on a black negro man named Wainman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is now legged and has ring holes in his ears.—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trowsers, a waistcoat made of calico—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or person taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Craters Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland.  
CYRUS BELL.  
december 31—6m

**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. Roberts n, of Edinburg.  
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 aches, 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, 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 inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful agitations 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, flatulency, 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 afflictive to 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, numberless instances of their efficacy have been witnessed, after the barks 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 Lozenges,** a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents

**Dr. Dyot'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, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.



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

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1812.

[No. 44.....658.]

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.

PUBLIC SALE FOR CASH. This day, and continued on Saturday and Tuesday, until all is sold—

OFFSHORE THE MARKET HOUSE. The subscriber offers the following articles, viz: teas, coffee, soap, candles, tobacco and snuff, common and Spanish segars, good blacking ball, half pint tumblers, whiskey and rum, cotton yarn and thread of home manufacture.

PUBLIC SALE. By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Saturday, 27th inst. on a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving bond or note with good security—

ONE NEGRO MAN. Late the property of Adam Camper, deceased. The sale will take place at the residence of the subscriber, at 12 o'clock on the above day; and attendance given by

HARVEST GOODS. The Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, WITH AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

WILLIAM HARRIS. Has lately returned from Philadelphia, and now offers to the Public, a very complete assortment of BRITISH DRY GOODS,

WITH OTHER HARD WARE, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE. CHESTERTOWN, June 16—3

THE REV. JOSEPH JACKSON. Having removed from St. Peter's Parish, in Talbot county, State of Maryland, to the Western Shore—The Vestry deem it their duty to fill the vacancy with a suitable Rector, without delay; they therefore take this method of notifying the Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that they are desirous of employing a Rector for the Parish aforesaid, as soon as possible. The Glebe and Pew rents afford a decent support.

JAS. LC. CHAMBERLAINE, Reg. Easton, Md. June 16—3

FOR SALE. On a credit of twelve months, or for secure paper, a fashionable JERSEY COACH, with glass behind and at the sides, and plated Harness of the best quality. Enquire at the Star Office.

TO RENT. FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. The House at present in the tenure of Doct. JOHN STEVENS, in the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber, livine at the Forge. Wm. BERRIDGE.

SUPERIOR TEAS. The subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH TEAS, In chests, half chests, small boxes and lead caskets.

WILLIAM NORRIS, Jun. THE DEALER & GROCER, No. 66, Market-st. Baltimore.

NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA. FIRST AND SECOND HALF VOLUMES. On delivery at the Star Office—where a few subscribers will be taken.

LOOK TO THE RIGHT, AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE. By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, on SATURDAY, the 15th of August next,

WILL be exposed to public sale, a small but valuable FARM, lying in Caroline county, near the divisional line of Dorchester county, late the property of HENRY CHARLES, deceased, containing 111 1/2 acres of Land, on the following terms—

FOR SALE. Will be sold at public sale, at Denton, on Tuesday the 23d inst. that elegant horse FAKERS DELIGHT, or a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

IN CHANCERY, JUNE 5, 1812. The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of LEVIN MILES, dec'd.

W. KILTY, Ch'r. NICH'L BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE. THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, JOHN TOWN, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. John T. Deane, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.

NOTICE. Pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and eleven, incorporating a BANK, to be called the Farmers' Bank of Somerset and Worcester, the Books of subscription for the Stock in said Bank will be opened on the 21st July next, at the court house in Princess Anne, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Somerset county—and at the court house in Snow-Hill, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Worcester county.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, handsomely situated on the water of St. Michaels river, and within two miles of the town of Easton.

NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OPENING, At their Store, nearly opposite the Bank, A VARIETY OF GOODS,

JOSEPH & WILLIAM HASKINS. June 9—m

NOTICE. THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Easton to Chancellor's Point, and on Bollingbrook creek, containing about 250 acres.

JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH. May 5—m

THE SUBSCRIBER. Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

JAMES B. RINGGOLD. April 25—m

TO THE PUBLIC. The late circumstance that has taken place with respect to my being deprived of doing Mr. Groome's work, may be considered by the public in general, that it was in consequence of Mr. Groome's considering me not capable of executing his work in a workman like manner,

AMOS HALL. April 21—m

MARYLAND. Kent County Orphan's Court, April 25th, 1812. Ordered, on application of WILLIAM H. NICHOLSON, Executor of Robert Walters, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, that he come to be inserted for three successive weeks, a notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton,

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r. Wills, Kent county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber, of Centerville, in Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Walters, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of Col. Wendell Garey, late of Talbot county; and letters de bonis non on the estate of David D. Barrow, of Dorchester county.

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John W. Price, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, properly authenticated, to John Beard or William Baker, of Centerville, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

THE VACCINE LOTTERY, SECOND CLASS, NOW DRAWING. CONTAINS FOUR CAPITAL PRIZES OF 20,000 DOLLARS, THREE OF 5,000 DOLLARS, TEN OF 1,000 DOLLARS & 8c.

PASTURAGE. THE subscriber will take from 2 to 300 head of CATTLE, to pasture his farm Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proportion will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from charge to the owner.

NOTICE. The subscriber being unable to discharge the several debts due from him, intends to apply to the Judges of Kent county court, on the third Monday of September next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

ALBANY NOMINATION. We can't but view with extreme concern the late nomination at Albany of a President of the United States. We respect the opinions of our fellow men, and the majority, with which the measure passed certainly entitles it to serious consideration.

NOTICE. The subscriber being unable to discharge the several debts due from him, intends to apply to the Judges of Kent county court, on the third Monday of September next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

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EXTRACTS. From Governor PLUMER'S Speech to the Legislature of New Hampshire, delivered on the 6th instant.

SPEECH. Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

HAVING accepted the office of Governor of New Hampshire for the present year, permit me to express to you, and through you to the Freemen of the State, my grateful sense of this distinguished honor; and my resolution, aided by your wisdom and experience, so to discharge the duties of this responsible trust, as shall evince to the world that the honors of office are coveted, not for the enjoyment of the incumbent, but to enable him more effectually to vindicate the rights and promote the happiness of the people over whom he presides.

The intimate connection which subsists between the United States and each individual State in the Union, renders the proceedings of the general government at all times interesting to us, as a member of that union; and peculiarly so at this eventful era, in which the state of our foreign relations presents an aspect more truly alarming than at any former period.

But the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States still manifests a spirit of obstinate perseverance in measures hostile to our dearest interests and most essential rights. She has impressed thousands of our seamen, forced them to serve on board her public ships, and in the blood of their innocent brethren and unoffending countrymen. She has unjustly captured and condemned our vessels and cargoes; permitted her subjects publicly to forge and counterfeit our ship papers, and assume the American flag, thereby exciting suspicion against our mercantile character, and subjecting our lawful commerce to capture by other belligerent powers.

In this state of affairs, but one alternative remained either tamely to surrender our rights, or manfully to prepare for their defence. A nation of freemen could not long hesitate between submission and war. Congress has, therefore, with great unanimity, resolved to adopt, and are prosecuting with a correspondent spirit, effective measures for defence; and unless the good sense, or the fears of Great Britain shall induce her to do us substantial and speedy justice, these preparations will most probably terminate in a state of war. Though war is a great calamity, the sacrifice of our essential rights is greater. It is with a nation as with an individual, these are points of suffering beyond which forbearance, instead of repelling, invites aggression. If we cherish a spirit of submission to a foreign power, & tamely acquiesce in the loss of one right after another, we shall thereby prepare the public mind for a state of degradation and servitude, more dreadful in its consequences than that of war; for a nation cannot long survive the loss of its spirit. We have many years enjoyed a state of peace & tranquillity far exceeding that of other people—and what claim have we to an exemption from the calamities common to all nations? Should the government of the United States eventually be compelled, in vindication of our rights, to resort to war, I have entire confidence that, under the protection of Divine Providence the wisdom of our government, the resources of our country, and the patriotism of our citizens, will be found equal to the arduous conflict. And I trust that the good citizens of New Hampshire will exert all united, and at all hazards steadily support those measures which the government of their own choice may adopt, and that we shall have no interest or feeling discordant to that of the nation.

The Constitution of the United States was not only established by the people, but the officers who administer it are elected by the people, and at short and limited periods must return to the rank of citizens, to feel the effects and bear the burthens they themselves have imposed. As the interest of the people is equally their interest, they can have no sufficient motive to make laws injurious to the community; they are therefore entitled to our reasonable confidence, that they will adopt those measures only, which to them appear best calculated to promote the common good. The great and virtuous Washington, speaking of this government, says, "Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties imposed by the fundamental maxims of true liberty." It is one of the

first principles of government, that the will of the constituted authorities, expressed by the acts of the majority demand the obedience of every citizen. Nor is it less the peculiar province of the general government, to direct and manage our national affairs than it is our indispensable duty and highest interest to afford them our prompt and effective aid, in carrying into operation all their constitutional measures. Permit me then, Gentlemen, to recommend to you the adoption of such measures, as shall have a direct tendency to assimilate the views and feelings of the good citizens of this state to a friendship with our sister states, and a union of sentiment and firm attachment to the United States.

If those who most freely indulge a propensity to complain against the measures of administration, were at the same time obliged to propose a substitute for what they censure, they would find that Rulers have frequently but a choice of difficulties, and would themselves be compelled to abstain to approve what they now loudly condemn. It is from a spirit of jealousy and division, that we have more to apprehend, than from both the belligerents of Europe.—But as the danger to which we are exposed from abroad increases, may we not reasonably hope that our union among ourselves will also increase. In the infancy of our independence, common danger not only united us, but even supplied, in many cases, the defects of a feeble system of government, which possessed the power to recommend, but not the authority to enforce its requisitions. Union is the vital strength of a nation, particularly so of a republic, whose authority rests on public opinion. Our union is our safety—a house divided against itself cannot stand. An indivisible union of the states is essential, not only to our prosperity, but even to our existence as a nation.

The people of the United States are the source of sovereignty of these the militia of each State compose an essential part, and when well regulated, form our most natural and sure defence.—The actual state of the nation now requires that we should be placed in the best posture of defence; every measure that tends to the public safety is of the first importance. To render a military force formidable, it must be well organized, armed and disciplined. Though the militia of this State, have made considerable progress in obtaining arms, and acquiring a knowledge of military tactics, you will, no doubt, adopt such further measures as may be requisite to complete their improvement. Perhaps no one thing is more necessary than a further supply of arms.—And permit me to suggest for your consideration the propriety of directing that all the battalion masters through the State should be one and the same day. Would not such a provision, have a tendency to increase the number of arms and accoutrements, by preventing the practice of soldiers borrowing them from each other? Would it not also render regimental masters less necessary, and thus save travel and expence to many of that useful class of citizens?

The restrictions and embarrassments, which the belligerents of Europe have unjustly imposed upon our commerce, have induced many of our citizens, to engage their time and wealth to the increase and improvement of domestic manufactures. The prospect of these, will have a direct tendency to render us independent upon foreign nations, and more dependent upon ourselves. Blest with a country of various climates, abounding with raw materials of every kind, and a people truly industrious and highly ingenious in the mechanical arts, we are capable of supplying ourselves with the necessities and conveniences, if not with the luxuries of life.—By the increase of manufactures we shall enlarge our internal commerce—and distant portions of our country will mutually supply the wants of each other, and add strength to the bond of our Union. To patronize and support agriculture and manufactures is within the peculiar province of the State Legislatures; and I presume, it is no less your inclination than your duty, to consider whether these important subjects require further legislative aid.

ALBANY NOMINATION. We can't but view with extreme concern the late nomination at Albany of a President of the United States. We respect the opinions of our fellow men, and the majority, with which the measure passed certainly entitles it to serious consideration.

Because we see no reason to disapprove of the official conduct of Mr. Madison. We have been disappointed to reprobate Congress as dilatory and indecisive—but observe nothing in the President's message to that body that does not meet what appears to us the wishes of the nation.

Because Mr. Madison is already nominated to the Presidency by a unanimity which bespeaks the feelings of the nation, and by the method long approved, and which has heretofore united us. And finally—

Because any other nomination at this time than that of Mr. Madison would appear as a distinguished mark of the public disapprobation of his conduct; and the example of Washington and Jefferson is sufficient to convince us that the election of a President to a second term of office is no dangerous innovation.

These untoward circumstances are much to be regretted in the present state of both foreign and domestic concerns, and when unanimity is above all other objects desirable. We repeat, however, that we have full confidence in the abilities and integrity of Mr. Clinton, whose uniform exertions have tended to the advancement of the republican cause; and we are gratified at the numerous evidences that the Republicans of the State are as a body undivided in opinion. But we do not the least complain the misguided zeal of his friends, in this prematurely making use of his name for an object which cannot at this time be attained, and for a competition which we confidently anticipate he will decline.

PRINTING PAPERS AND POWDERS. With a general assortment of STATIONERY. For sale at the Star Office.

**THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.**

Annapolis, June 15, 1812.  
SIR,  
The President of the United States, having required of the Executive of this State, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, her proportion of one hundred thousand Militia, officers included, we have deemed it indispensably necessary to convene the General Assembly at an earlier period than the time to which it stood adjourned, in order that provision may be made by law to enable this department to comply with said requisition. We take the liberty to transmit herewith the correspondence which has taken place between this Department and the Executive of the U. States, relative to the subject matter of this communication, together with the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the U. S." in virtue of which the requisition has been made.

We have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Your obedient servants,  
ROBERT BOWIE.  
The hon. the General Assembly.

[Here follows the requisition of the President, dated, War Department April 15th, 1812, which has already been published. See Maryland Republican April 22d.]

**IN COUNCIL,**  
Annapolis, May 13, 1812.

SIR,  
The constitutional powers of this department being inadequate to full compliance with the requisition of the President, communicated through you, calling upon this State for her quota of six thousand troops to be completely armed and equipped for actual service, I have thought proper, with the advice & consent of the Council of State to address a letter to you, the object of which is to ascertain whether in the opinion of the President of the United States, the probable course of our public affairs will render it absolutely necessary that they should be prepared in all respects to take the field, prior to the regular period of the session of our legislature, on the first Monday in November next, in order that we may determine whether or not it would be advisable to call an extra session of the legislature, who would no doubt make the necessary appropriation for their equipment.

We have the honor to be  
With great respect,  
Your obedient servants,  
ROBERT BOWIE.  
The Honorable WILLIAM EUSTIS,  
Secretary at War of the U. States.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,**  
May 19, 1812.

SIR,  
In answer to your Excellency's letter of the 13th inst. I have the honor, by instructions from the President, to inform the Executive of the State of Maryland, that the course of our public affairs will not justify a delay in preparing for actual service the quota of Militia required from that State.

With great respect, I have the honor to be  
Your Excellency's obedient servant,  
W. EUSTIS.

His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE,  
Governor of the State of Maryland.

**ABSTRACT OF**  
Legislative Proceedings.

MONDAY, June 15th 1812.

His Excellency the Governor, having by his proclamation, convened the Legislature of Maryland on this day, 57 members appeared in their seats. Tobias E. Stansbury took his seat in the chair, and on motion by Mr. C. Dorsey a message was read informing the Senate that they were ready to proceed to business, and appointing a committee on the part of the house to wait on his excellency the governor and inform him that they were prepared to receive any communication which he might deem expedient to make to the General Assembly.

The Clerk of the Senate delivers a communication from the executive enclosing a requisition made of them by the general government, to take effectual measures to organize, arm, and equip according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the state of Maryland's quota of 100,000 militia, officers included; which was read and referred to Messrs Donaldson, C. Dorsey, Swearingen, L. Duvall, Wilson and Bowie.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 8 o'clock.  
Tuesday, June 16th, 1812.  
On motion by Mr. Bandall, leave given to bring in a further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State. Ordered, That Messrs. Randall, Graves, Swearingen, Emory, Plater, Veazey and Handy, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

On motion by Mr. Neale, leave given to bring in a bill for the distribution of arms in the several counties of this State. Ordered, That Messrs R. Neale, C. Dorsey, Plater, Quinton, Jump, Grahame and Grieme, be a committee to prepare & bring in the same.

On motion by Mr. Marriot, the question put that leave be given to bring in a further supplement to the act, entitled an act for regulating the mode of staying executions and opening the sale of assembly there-in mentioned, and for other purposes. Determined in the affirmative, 42 to 9.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill authorizing the several banks in this state to

loan money to the U. States, endorsed, "will pass 2, which was read.  
Mr. Pashin delivers a memorial from the inspectors of the Penitentiary, praying for their provision for the aid and support thereof; which was read, and the question put, that the same be referred to a committee. Determined in the negative, 37 to 23.

REPORT of the committee to whom was referred the communication from the Executive, relating to the arming and equipment of the Quota of Militia.

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, has by its communication to the Governor of this State dated the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve, required of the State of Maryland its quota of one hundred thousand militia, to be got in readiness, armed and equipped, and ready to take the field at a moment's warning; and it has therefore become the duty of the General Assembly of Maryland, to make immediate preparation to put its quota of six thousand men in a state of readiness for service: Therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Governor & Council of the State of Maryland be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to furnish out of the public arms and accoutrements, belonging to the State, to the non commissioned officers and privates composing the said quota, such arms and accoutrements as are required by the act of Congress, entitled "an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform Militia throughout the United States. And if there be a deficiency of such accoutrements in the arsenals of the State, then to contract and purchase such articles as may be necessary to comply with the terms of this Resolution.

RESOLVED, That the Governor & Council be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, in addition to the accoutrements required by the said act of Congress, to supply such quota in proportion as it may be called into actual service, with the following articles, to wit: one canteen to each non commissioned officer and private, and such number of camp kettles and tents as the Governor and Council may deem necessary for the said detachment.

RESOLVED, That the Governor be instructed to open a correspondence with the Executive of the United States, relative to the terms on which the said arms and accoutrements are loaned for the use of the United States, and requiring an undertaking from the said government, that the said arms and accoutrements, embraced in the first resolution, or other arms and accoutrements equal to quantity and quality, shall be restored to the State when the service of the Quota of Militia of this State shall have been completed.

RESOLVED, That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry these resolutions into effect, and the Treasurer of the Western Shore be hereby ordered to pay the said sum of money to the order of the Governor and Council.

RESOLVED, That in the event of the amount of any unappropriated money in the Treasury being inadequate to the necessary amount of the foregoing resolutions; the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby empowered and required to obtain a loan from any of the Banks in this State, on such terms as may be approved by the Governor and Council: Provided, The amount of such loan shall not exceed the expenditure authorized by the foregoing resolutions.

By Order,  
LOUIS GASSAWAY, CLK.

**A Statement of Armistial Military Stores in the possession of the State of Maryland.**

- MUSKETS.  
5765 old muskets in the hands of the militia,  
363 do. do. in the armory at Frederick town,  
2000 new do. do. do. do. do.  
424 old do. do. at Annapolis,  
2200 new do. do. do. do. do.  
2000 new do. do. stored in Baltimore.
- RIFLES.  
212 rifles in the hands of sundry rifle companies.
- PISTOLS.  
151 pistols in the armory at Annapolis,  
349 pistols loaned to sundry troops of horse in virtue of the cavalry law.  
100 pistols purchased from the general government but not yet delivered—expected in a few days.
- 600  
SWORDS.  
349 horseman's swords loaned to sundry troops of horse in virtue of the cavalry law.  
251 horseman's swords in the armory at Annapolis.
- 600  
NEW CANNON.  
14 six pound iron field pieces loaned to sundry artillery companies.  
5 do. do. in the armory at Annapolis.
- 19  
OLD CANNON.  
3 Brass field pieces in the possession of the Armorer at Annapolis.  
3 Iron do. do. in the hands of artillery companies.
- 6  
POWDER.  
7 barrels of gun powder in the magazine at Baltimore.  
12 barrels of gun powder in the U. S. magazine at Annapolis.
- 19  
MUSKET BALLS.  
10550 in the armory at Annapolis.  
2354 ball cartridges for muskets.
- 12700  
LEAD.  
1050 pounds of lead in the armory at Annapolis.  
1300 pounds of bar lead in the armory at Frederick.
- 2350  
CARTOUCH BOXES.  
6400 new cartouch boxes in the armory at Annapolis.  
950 old cartouch boxes in the armory at Frederick.
- 7350

503 tents in the armory at Fredericktown.  
There are other articles in the armories at Fredericktown and Annapolis, but conceived to be of little importance to be noticed in this return.  
All which is respectfully submitted.

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

June 16, 1812.  
The house adjourned until to-morrow morning, 8 o'clock.

**WASHINGTON, June 18, 1812.**  
4 O'Clock, P. M.

The injunction of secrecy was about an hour ago removed from the following Message and Act.  
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I communicate to Congress certain documents, being a continuation of those heretofore laid before them, on the subject of our affairs with G. Britain.

Without going back beyond the renewal, 1803 of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and omitting unrepented wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her government presents a series of acts hostile to the U. S. as an independent and neutral nation.

British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it; not in the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the law of nations and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong; and a self-redress is assumed, which, if British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force for a resort to the responsible sovereign, which falls within the definition of war.— Could the seizure of British subjects, in such cases, be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged, without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such a trial, these rights as subjected to the will of every petty commander.

The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone that under the pretext of searching for these, thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public law, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country and from every thing dear to them; have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant & deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.

It is a singular circumstance, which G. Britain would be so prompt to avenge if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. And that no prof might be wanting of their consiliatory dispositions, and no pretext left for a continuance of the practice, the British government was formally assured of the readiness of the U. S. to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of British subjects were the real and sole object. The communication passed without effect.

British cruizers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insubling pretensions they have added the most lawless proceedings in our very harbors; & have wantonly spilt American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. The principles and rules enforced by that nation, when a neutral nation, against armed vessels of belligerents hovering near her coasts, and disturbing her commerce, are well known. When called on, nevertheless, by the U. States to punish the greater offences committed by her own vessels, her government has bestowed on their commanders additional marks of honor and confidence.

Under pretended blockades, without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea; the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets; and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. In aggravation of these predatory measures, they have been considered as in force from the dates of their notification; a retrospective effect being thus added, as has been done in other important cases, to the unlawfulness of the course pursued. And to refer the outrage more signal, these mock blockades have been reiterated and enforced in the face of official communications from the British government, declaring, as the true definition of a legal blockade, "that particular ports must actually be invested, and previous warning given to vessels bound to them, not enter."

Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the cabinet of Great Britain resorted, at length, to the sweeping system of blockades, under the name of Orders in Council which has been moulded, and made, as might best suit its political view, its commercial jealousies, or the rage of British cruisers.

The manifest injustice of the complaints of our merchants against the compliance of the British cabinet was justly con-

sidered as established. The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, Lord G. B. in an adjustment of the differences more mutually endangering the harmony of the two countries. The proposition was accented with a promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the inviolable professions of this government. A foundation appeared to be laid for a sincere and lasting reconciliation. The prospect, however, quickly vanished. The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British government without an explanation which could at that time repress the belief, that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and prosperity of the United States. And it has since come into proof, that at the very moment when the public minister was holding the language of friendship, and inspiring confidence in the sincerity of the negotiation with which he was charged, a secret agent of his government was employed in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our government, and a dismemberment of our happy Union.

In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the savage on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex, and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the ferocity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among the tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and great influence; and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that government.

Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country; and such the crisis which is unexampled for its peace and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. It might at least have been expected, that an enlightened nation, if less urged by moral obligations, or invited by friendly dispositions on the part of the United States, would have found in its true interest alone a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquillity on the high seas—O that an enlarged policy would have favoured that free and general circulation of commerce, in which the British nation is at all times interested, and which in times of war is the best alleviation of its calamities to herself, as well as to other belligerents; and more especially that the British cabinet would not, for the sake of a precarious and unperpetual intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

Other counsels have prevailed. Our moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens still the daily victims of lawless violence committed on the great and common highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection. We behold our vessels, freighted with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destinations, confiscated by the prize courts; no longer the organs of public law, but the instruments of a binary edicts; and their unfortunate crews dispersed and lost, or forced or inveigled in British ports into British fleets;— whilst arguments are employed, in support of these aggressions, which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to regulate our external commerce in all cases whatsoever.

We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the United States; and on the side of the United States, a state of peace towards Great Britain.

deets were reluctantly adopted by G. Britain as a necessary retaliation on the de-erces of her enemy proclaiming a general blockade of the British isles, at a time when the naval force of that enemy dared not to issue from his own ports. She was reminded without effect, that her own prior blockades unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued, were a bar to this plea; that executed edicts against millions of our property could not be retaliated on edicts confessedly impossible to be executed; that retaliation to be just, should fall on the party shewing the guilty example, not on an innocent party which was not even chargeable with an acquiescence in it.

When deprived of this flimsy veil for a prohibition of our trade with her enemy, by the repeal of her prohibition of our trade with G. Britain, her cabinet, instead of a corresponding repeal or a practical discontinuance of its orders, formally avowed a determination to persist in them against the United States, until the markets of her enemy should be laid open to British products; thus asserting an obligation on a neutral power to require one belligerent to encourage, by its internal regulations, the trade of another belligerent; contradicting her own practice towards all nations in peace as well as in war; & betraying the insincerity of those professions which inculcate a belief that, having resorted to her orders with regret, she was anxious to find an occasion for putting an end to them.

Abandoning still more all respect for the neutral rights of the United States, and for its own consistency, the British government now demands as pre-requisites to a repeal of its orders as they relate to the United States, that a formality should be observed in the repeal of the French decrees no wise necessary to their termination, nor exemplified by British usage; and that the French repeal, besides including that portion of the decrees which operates within a territorial jurisdiction as well as that which operates on the high seas against the commerce of the United States, should not be a single special repeal in relation to the U. States, but should be extended to whatever other neutral nations unconnected with them may be affected by those decrees. And as an additional insult they are called on for a formal disavowal of conditions and pretensions advanced by the French government, for which the United States are so far from having made themselves responsible, that in official explanations, which have been published to the world, and in a correspondence with the American minister at London with the British minister for foreign affairs, such a responsibility was explicitly and emphatically disclaimed.

It has become indeed sufficiently certain that the commerce of the United States is to be sacrificed, not as interfering with the belligerent rights of Great Britain, not as supplying the wants of her enemies, which she herself supplies; but as interfering with the monopoly which she covets for her own commerce and navigation. She carries on a war against the lawful commerce of a friend, that she may the better carry on a commerce with her enemy;— a commerce protected by the forgeries and perjuries which are for the most part the only passports by which it can succeed.

Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the United States have withheld from Great Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with their market, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits accruing from her restrictions. I our commerce with other nations. And to entitle these experiments to the most favorable consideration, they were so framed as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To those appeals her government has been equally inflexible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort, rather than yield to the claims of justice or renounce the errors of a false pride. Nay, so far were the attempts carried to overcome the attachment of the British cabinet to its unjust edicts, that it received every encouragement, within the competency of the executive branch of our government, to expect that a repeal of them would be followed by a war between the United States and France, unless the French edicts should also be repealed. Even this communication, although silencing forever the plea of a disposition in the U. States to acquiesce in those edicts, originally the sole plea for them, received no attention.

If no other proof existed of a predetermination of the British government against a repeal of its orders, it might be found in the correspondence of the minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at London, and the British secretary for foreign affairs in 1810, on the question whether the blockade of May, 1805, was considered as in force or not in force. It had been ascertained that the French government, which urged this blockade as the ground of its Berlin decree, was willing, in the event of its removal, to repeal that decree; which being followed by alternate repeals of the other offensive edicts, might abolish the whole system on both sides. This inviting opportunity for accomplishing an object so important to the United States, and professed so often to be the desire of both the belligerents, was made known to the British government. As that government admits that an actual application of an adequate force is necessary to the existence of a legal blockade, and it was notorious that if such a force had ever been applied, its long continuance had annulled the blockade in question, there could be no sufficient objection on the part of G. Britain to a formal revocation of it; and no imaginable objection to a declaration of the fact that the blockade did not exist. The declaration would have been consistent with her avowed principles of blockade, and would have enabled the United States to demand from France the pledged repeal of her decrees; either with success, in which case the way would have been opened for a general repeal of the belligerent edicts; or without success, in which case the United States would have been justified in turning their measures exclusively against France. The British government would, however, neither rescind the blockade nor declare its non-existence; nor permit its non-existence to be inferred and affirmed by the American plenipotentiary. On the contrary, by representing the blockade to be comprehended in the orders in council, so as to regard it in their subsequent proceedings.

There was a period when a favourable change in the policy of the British cabinet was justly con-

sidered as established. The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, Lord G. B. in an adjustment of the differences more mutually endangering the harmony of the two countries. The proposition was accented with a promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the inviolable professions of this government. A foundation appeared to be laid for a sincere and lasting reconciliation. The prospect, however, quickly vanished. The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British government without an explanation which could at that time repress the belief, that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and prosperity of the United States. And it has since come into proof, that at the very moment when the public minister was holding the language of friendship, and inspiring confidence in the sincerity of the negotiation with which he was charged, a secret agent of his government was employed in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our government, and a dismemberment of our happy Union.

In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the savage on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex, and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the ferocity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among the tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and great influence; and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that government.

Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country; and such the crisis which is unexampled for its peace and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. It might at least have been expected, that an enlightened nation, if less urged by moral obligations, or invited by friendly dispositions on the part of the United States, would have found in its true interest alone a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquillity on the high seas—O that an enlarged policy would have favoured that free and general circulation of commerce, in which the British nation is at all times interested, and which in times of war is the best alleviation of its calamities to herself, as well as to other belligerents; and more especially that the British cabinet would not, for the sake of a precarious and unperpetual intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

Other counsels have prevailed. Our moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens still the daily victims of lawless violence committed on the great and common highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection. We behold our vessels, freighted with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destinations, confiscated by the prize courts; no longer the organs of public law, but the instruments of a binary edicts; and their unfortunate crews dispersed and lost, or forced or inveigled in British ports into British fleets;— whilst arguments are employed, in support of these aggressions, which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to regulate our external commerce in all cases whatsoever.

We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the United States; and on the side of the United States, a state of peace towards Great Britain.

Whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations, and these accumulating wrongs; or, opposing force to force in defence of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events; avoiding all connections which might entangle it in the contests or views of other powers; and preserving a constant readiness to recur in an honorable re-establishment of peace and friendship, is a solemn question, which the constitution wisely confides to the Legislative Department of the Government. In recommending it to their early deliberations, I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation.

Having presented this view of the relations of the United States with Great Britain, and of the solemn alternative growing out of them, I proceed to remark, that the communications I have made to Congress on the subject of our relations with France, will have shown that since the revocation of her decrees, as violated the neutral rights of the United States, her government has authorized illegal captures, by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our citizens. It will have been seen also, that no indemnity had been provided, or satisfactorily pledged, for the extensive spoils committed under the violent and retrospective orders of the French Government against the property of our citizens, seized within the jurisdiction of France. I abstain at this time from recommending to the consideration of Congress, definitive measures with respect to that nation, in the expectation; that the result of an undelayed discussion between our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, and the French Government, will speedily enable Congress to decide, with greater advantage, on the course due to the rights, the interests, and the honour of our country.

JAMES MADISON.  
Washington, June 1st, 1812.

deets were reluctantly adopted by G. Britain as a necessary retaliation on the de-erces of her enemy proclaiming a general blockade of the British isles, at a time when the naval force of that enemy dared not to issue from his own ports. She was reminded without effect, that her own prior blockades unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued, were a bar to this plea; that executed edicts against millions of our property could not be retaliated on edicts confessedly impossible to be executed; that retaliation to be just, should fall on the party shewing the guilty example, not on an innocent party which was not even chargeable with an acquiescence in it.

When deprived of this flimsy veil for a prohibition of our trade with her enemy, by the repeal of her prohibition of our trade with G. Britain, her cabinet, instead of a corresponding repeal or a practical discontinuance of its orders, formally avowed a determination to persist in them against the United States, until the markets of her enemy should be laid open to British products; thus asserting an obligation on a neutral power to require one belligerent to encourage, by its internal regulations, the trade of another belligerent; contradicting her own practice towards all nations in peace as well as in war; & betraying the insincerity of those professions which inculcate a belief that, having resorted to her orders with regret, she was anxious to find an occasion for putting an end to them.

Abandoning still more all respect for the neutral rights of the United States, and for its own consistency, the British government now demands as pre-requisites to a repeal of its orders as they relate to the United States, that a formality should be observed in the repeal of the French decrees no wise necessary to their termination, nor exemplified by British usage; and that the French repeal, besides including that portion of the decrees which operates within a territorial jurisdiction as well as that which operates on the high seas against the commerce of the United States, should not be a single special repeal in relation to the U. States, but should be extended to whatever other neutral nations unconnected with them may be affected by those decrees. And as an additional insult they are called on for a formal disavowal of conditions and pretensions advanced by the French government, for which the United States are so far from having made themselves responsible, that in official explanations, which have been published to the world, and in a correspondence with the American minister at London with the British minister for foreign affairs, such a responsibility was explicitly and emphatically disclaimed.

It has become indeed sufficiently certain that the commerce of the United States is to be sacrificed, not as interfering with the belligerent rights of Great Britain, not as supplying the wants of her enemies, which she herself supplies; but as interfering with the monopoly which she covets for her own commerce and navigation. She carries on a war against the lawful commerce of a friend, that she may the better carry on a commerce with her enemy;— a commerce protected by the forgeries and perjuries which are for the most part the only passports by which it can succeed.

Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the United States have withheld from Great Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with their market, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits accruing from her restrictions. I our commerce with other nations. And to entitle these experiments to the most favorable consideration, they were so framed as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To those appeals her government has been equally inflexible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort, rather than yield to the claims of justice or renounce the errors of a false pride. Nay, so far were the attempts carried to overcome the attachment of the British cabinet to its unjust edicts, that it received every encouragement, within the competency of the executive branch of our government, to expect that a repeal of them would be followed by a war between the United States and France, unless the French edicts should also be repealed. Even this communication, although silencing forever the plea of a disposition in the U. States to acquiesce in those edicts, originally the sole plea for them, received no attention.

If no other proof existed of a predetermination of the British government against a repeal of its orders, it might be found in the correspondence of the minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at London, and the British secretary for foreign affairs in 1810, on the question whether the blockade of May, 1805, was considered as in force or not in force. It had been ascertained that the French government, which urged this blockade as the ground of its Berlin decree, was willing, in the event of its removal, to repeal that decree; which being followed by alternate repeals of the other offensive edicts, might abolish the whole system on both sides. This inviting opportunity for accomplishing an object so important to the United States, and professed so often to be the desire of both the belligerents, was made known to the British government. As that government admits that an actual application of an adequate force is necessary to the existence of a legal blockade, and it was notorious that if such a force had ever been applied, its long continuance had annulled the blockade in question, there could be no sufficient objection on the part of G. Britain to a formal revocation of it; and no imaginable objection to a declaration of the fact that the blockade did not exist. The declaration would have been consistent with her avowed principles of blockade, and would have enabled the United States to demand from France the pledged repeal of her decrees; either with success, in which case the way would have been opened for a general repeal of the belligerent edicts; or without success, in which case the United States would have been justified in turning their measures exclusively against France. The British government would, however, neither rescind the blockade nor declare its non-existence; nor permit its non-existence to be inferred and affirmed by the American plenipotentiary. On the contrary, by representing the blockade to be comprehended in the orders in council, so as to regard it in their subsequent proceedings.

There was a period when a favourable change in the policy of the British cabinet was justly con-

sidered as established. The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, Lord G. B. in an adjustment of the differences more mutually endangering the harmony of the two countries. The proposition was accented with a promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the inviolable professions of this government. A foundation appeared to be laid for a sincere and lasting reconciliation. The prospect, however, quickly vanished. The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British government without an explanation which could at that time repress the belief, that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and prosperity of the United States. And it has since come into proof, that at the very moment when the public minister was holding the language of friendship, and inspiring confidence in the sincerity of the negotiation with which he was charged, a secret agent of his government was employed in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our government, and a dismemberment of our happy Union.

In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the savage on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex, and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the ferocity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among the tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and great influence; and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that government.

Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country; and such the crisis which is unexampled for its peace and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. It might at least have been expected, that an enlightened nation, if less urged by moral obligations, or invited by friendly dispositions on the part of the United States, would have found in its true interest alone a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquillity on the high seas—O that an enlarged policy would have favoured that free and general circulation of commerce, in which the British nation is at all times interested, and which in times of war is the best alleviation of its calamities to herself, as well as to other belligerents; and more especially that the British cabinet would not, for the sake of a precarious and unperpetual intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

Other counsels have prevailed. Our moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens still the daily victims of lawless violence committed on the great and common highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection. We behold our vessels, freighted with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destinations, confiscated by the prize courts; no longer the organs of public law, but the instruments of a binary edicts; and their unfortunate crews dispersed and lost, or forced or inveigled in British ports into British fleets;— whilst arguments are employed, in support of these aggressions, which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to regulate our external commerce in all cases whatsoever.

We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the United States; and on the side of the United States, a state of peace towards Great Britain.

Whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations, and these accumulating wrongs; or, opposing force to force in defence of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events; avoiding all connections which might entangle it in the contests or views of other powers; and preserving a constant readiness to recur in an honorable re-establishment of peace and friendship, is a solemn question, which the constitution wisely confides to the Legislative Department of the Government. In recommending it to their early deliberations, I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation.

Having presented this view of the relations of the United States with Great Britain, and of the solemn alternative growing out of them, I proceed to remark, that the communications I have made to Congress on the subject of our relations with France, will have shown that since the revocation of her decrees, as violated the neutral rights of the United States, her government has authorized illegal captures, by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our citizens. It will have been seen also, that no indemnity had been provided, or satisfactorily pledged, for the extensive spoils committed under the violent and retrospective orders of the French Government against the property of our citizens, seized within the jurisdiction of France. I abstain at this time from recommending to the consideration of Congress, definitive measures with respect to that nation, in the expectation; that the result of an undelayed discussion between our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, and the French Government, will speedily enable Congress to decide, with greater advantage, on the course due to the rights, the interests, and the honour of our country.

JAMES MADISON.  
Washington, June 1st, 1812.

The Committee on Foreign Relations to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States of the 1st of June, 1812.—  
REPORT—  
That after the experience which the United States have had of the great injustice of the British government towards them, exemplified by so many acts of violence and oppression, it will be more difficult to justify to the impartial world their patient forbearance, than the measures to which it has become necessary to resort, to avenge the wrongs and vindicate the rights and honour of the nation. Your committee are happy to observe, on a dispassionate review of the conduct of the United States, that they see in it no cause for censure.

the base surrender of their rights, & a manly vindication of them. Happily, for the United States, their duty, under the aid of Heaven, is in their own hands. The crisis is formidable only by their love of peace. As soon as it becomes a duty to relinquish that situation, danger disappears. They have suffered no wrongs, they have received no insults, however great, for which they cannot obtain redress.

More than seven years have elapsed, since the commencement of this system of hostile aggression by the British Government, on the rights and interests of the United States. The manner of its commencement was not less hostile, than the spirit with which it has been prosecuted. The U. States have invariably done every thing in their power to preserve the relations of friendship with G. Britain. Of this disposition they gave a distinguished proof, at the moment when they were made the victims of an opposite policy. The wrongs of the last war had not been forgotten at the commencement of the present one. They warned us of dangers, against which it was sought to provide. As early as the year 1802, the minister of the U. States at London was instructed, to invite the British government to enter into a negotiation on all the points on which a collision might arise between the two countries, in the course of the war, and to propose to it an arrangement of their claims on fair and reasonable conditions. The invitation was accepted. A negotiation had commenced and was depending, and nothing had occurred to excite a doubt that it would terminate to the satisfaction of both the parties: It was at this time, and under these circumstances, that an attack was made, by surprise, on an important branch of the American commerce, which affected every part of the U. States, and involved many of their citizens in ruin.

The commerce on which this attack was so unexpectedly made, was between the U. States and the colonies of France, Spain, & other enemies of G. Britain. A commerce just in itself; sanctioned by a solemn act between the two governments in the last war; and sanctioned by the practice of the British government in the present war, more than two years having elapsed, without any interference with it.

The injustice of this attack could only be equalled by the absurdity of the pretext alleged for it. It was pretended by the British government, that in case of war, her enemy had no right to modify its colonial regulations, so as to mitigate the calamities of war to the inhabitants of its colonies. This pretension, peculiar to G. Britain, is utterly incompatible with the rights of the sovereignty in every independent state. If we recur to the well established and universally admitted law of nations, we shall find no sanction to it, in that venerable code. The sovereignty of every state is so extensive with its dominions, and cannot be abridged, or curtailed in its rights, as to any part, except by conquest. Neutral nations have a right to trade every port of either belligerent, which is not legally blockaded; and in all articles which are not contraband of war. Such is the absurdity of this pretension, that your committee are aware, especially after the able manner in which it has been heretofore refuted, & exposed, that they would offer an insult to the understanding of the House, if they enlarged on it, and if any thing could add to the high sense of the injustice of the British government in the transaction, it would be the contrast which her conduct exhibits in regard to a similar trade by neutrals with her own colonies. It is known to the world, that Great Britain regulates her own trade, in war & in peace, at home and in her colonies, as she finds for her interest—that in war she relaxes the restraints of her colonial system in favour of the colonies, and that it was never suggested that she had no right to do it; or that a neutral in taking advantage of the relaxation violated a belligerent right of her enemy. But with G. Britain every thing is lawful. It is only in a trade with her enemies that the United States can do wrong. With them all trade is unlawful.

In the year 1793 an attack was made by the British government on the same branch of our neutral trade, which had nearly involved the two countries in a war. That difference however was amicably recommodated. The pretension was withdrawn and reparation made to the United States for the losses which they had suffered by it. It was fair to infer from that arrangement that the commerce was deemed by the British government lawful, and that it would not be again disturbed.

Had the British government been resolved to contest this trade with neutrals, it was due to the character of the British nation, that the decision should be made known to the government of the U. S. The existence of a negotiation which had been invited by our government, for the purpose of preventing differences by an amicable arrangement of their respective pretensions, gave a strong claim to the notification, while it afforded the fairest opportunity for it. But a very different policy animated the then cabinet of England. The liberal confidence and friendly overtures of the U. States were taken advantage of to ensnare them. Steady to its purpose and inflexibly hostile to this country, the British government calmly looked forward to the moment, when it might give the most deadly wound to our interests. A trade just in itself, which was secured by so many strong and sacred pledges, was considered safe. Our citizens with their usual industry and enterprize had embarked in it a vast proportion of their shipping, and of their capital, which were at sea, under no other protection than the law of nations, and the confidence with which they reposed in the justice and friendship of the British nation. At this period the unexpected blow was given. Many of our vessels were seized, carried into port &

condemned by a tribunal, which, while it professes to respect the law of nations, obeys the mandates of its own government. Hundreds of other vessels were driven from the ocean, and the trade itself in a great measure suppressed. The effect produced by this attack on the lawful commerce of the U. States was such as might have been expected from a virtuous, independent and highly injured people. But one sentiment pervaded the whole American nation. No local interests were regarded; no cordial motives felt. Without looking to the parts which suffered most, the invasions of our rights was considered a common cause, and from one extremity of our Union to the other, was heard the voice of an united people, calling on their government to avenge their wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the country.

From this period the British government has gone on in a continued encroachment on the rights and interests of the United States, disregarding in its course, in many instances, obligations which have heretofore been held sacred by civilized nations.

In May, 1806, the whole coast of the continent from the Elbe to Brast inclusive, was declared to be in a state of blockade. By this act, the well established principles of the law of nations, which have served for ages as guides, & fixed the boundary between the rights of belligerents and neutrals, were violated: By the law of nations, as recognized by G. B. herself, no blockade is lawful, unless it be sustained by the application of an adequate force, and that an adequate force was applied to this blockade in its full extent, ought not to be pretended. Whether G. B. was able to maintain, legally, so extensive a blockade, considering the war in which she is engaged, requiring such extensive naval operations is a question which it is not necessary at this time to examine. It is sufficient to be known, that such force was not applied, and this is evident from the terms of the blockade itself, by which, comparatively, an inconsiderable portion of the coast only was declared to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. The objection to the measure is not diminished by that circumstance. If the force was not applied, the blockade was unlawful from whatever cause it failure might proceed. The belligerent who institutes the blockade cannot solve itself from the obligation to apply the force under any pretext whatever. For a belligerent to relax a blockade, which it could not maintain, it would be a refinement in injustice, not less insulting to the understanding than repugnant to the law of nations. To claim merit for the mitigation of an evil, which the party either had not the power or found it inconvenient to inflict would be a new mode of encroaching on neutral rights. Your committee thinks it just to remark that this act of the British government does not appear to have been adopted in the sense in which it has been since constructed. On consideration of all the circumstances attending the measure, & particularly the character of the distinguished statesman who announced it, we are persuaded that it was conceived in a spirit of conciliation and intended to lead to an accommodation of all differences between the U. S. and G. B. His death disappointed that hope, and he has since become subservient to other purposes. It has been made by his successors a pretext for that vast system of usurpation which has so long oppressed and harassed our commerce.

The next act of the British government which claims our attention is the order of council of January 7, 1807, by which neutral powers are prohibited, trading from one port to another of France or her allies, or any other country with which G. Britain might not freely trade. By this order the pretension of England, heretofore claimed by every other power, to prohibit neutrals disposing of parts of their cargoes at different ports of the same enemy, is revived and with vast accumulation of injury. Every enemy, however great the number or distant from each other, is considered one, and the like trade even with powers at peace with England, who from motives of policy had excluded or restrained her commerce, was also prohibited. In this act the British government evidently disclaimed all regard for neutral rights. Aware that the measures authorized by it could find no pretext in any belligerent right, none was urged. To prohibit the sale of our produce, consisting of innocent articles at any port of a belligerent, not blockaded, to consider every belligerent as one, and subject neutrals to the same restraints with all, as if there was but one, were bold encroachments. But to restrain or in any manner interfere with our commerce with neutral nations with whom G. B. was at peace, and against whom she had no justifiable cause of war, for the sole reason, that they restrained or excluded from their ports her commerce, was utterly incompatible with the pacific relations subsisting between the two countries.

We proceed to bring into view the British Order in Council of Nov. 11th, 1807, and which superceded every other order, and consummated that system of hostility on the commerce of the United States which has been since so steadily pursued. By this order all France and her allies and every other country at war with Great Britain, or with which she was not at war, from which the British flag was excluded and all the colonies of her enemies, were subjected to the same restrictions as if they were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner, and all trade in articles the produce and manufacture of the said countries and

colonies and the vessels engaged in it were subject to capture & condemnation as lawful prize. To this order certain exceptions were made which we forbear to notice, because they were not dictated from a regard to neutral rights, but were dictated by policy to promote the commerce of England, and so far as they relate to neutral powers were said to emanate from the clemency of the British government.

It would be superfluous in your committee to state that by this order the British government declared direct and positive war against the U. States. The dominion of the ocean was completely usurped by it, all commerce forbidden and every flag driven from it or subject to capture and condemnation, which did not subserve the policy of the British government by paying a tribute and sailing under its sanction. From this period the U. States have incurred the heaviest losses and most mortifying humiliations. They have borne the calamities of war without retorting them on its authors.

So far your committee has presented to the view of the House the aggressions which have been committed under the authority of the British government on the commerce of the United States. We will now proceed to other wrongs which have been still more severely felt. Among these is the imprisonment of our seamen, a practice which has been unceasingly maintained by Great Britain in the way to which she has been a party since our revolution. Your committee cannot convey in adequate terms the deep sense which they entertain of the justice and oppression of this proceeding. Under the pretext of impressing British seamen, our fellow citizens are seized in British ports, on the high seas, and in every other quarter to which the British power extends, are taken on board British men of war and compelled to serve there as British subjects. In this mode our citizens are wantonly snatched from their country and their families, deprived of their liberty and deemed to an ignominious and slavish bondage, compelled to fight the battles of a foreign country and often to perish in them. Our flag has given them no protection; it has been unceasingly violated and our vessels exposed to danger by the loss of the men taken from them. Your committee need not remark that while the practice is continued, it is impossible for the United States to consider themselves an independent nation. Every new case is a new proof of their degradation. It continues the more unjustifiable because the United States have repeatedly proposed to the British government an arrangement which would secure to it the control of its own people. An exemption of the citizens of the United States from this degrading oppression and their flag from violation, is all that they have sought.

The lawless waste of our trade, and equally unlawful imprisonment of our seamen, have been much aggravated by the insults and indignities attending them. Under the pretext of blockading the harbors of France and its allies, British squadrons have been stationed on our coast, to watch and annoy our own trade. To give effect to the blockade of European ports, the ports and harbors of the United States have been blockaded. In executing these orders of the British government, or in obeying the spirit which was known to animate it, the commanders of these squadrons have encroached on our jurisdiction, seized our vessels, and carried into effect impressions within our limits, and done other acts of great injustice, violence and oppression. The United States have seen, with mingled indignation and surprise, that the acts, instead of proceeding to the perpetration of the punishment to unauthorized crimes, have not failed to recommend them to the favour of their government.

Whether the British government has continued by active measures to excite against us the hostility of the savage tribes on our frontiers, your committee does not deem it proper to occupy much time in investigating. Certain indications of general notice may supply the place of authentic documents; though these have not been wanting to establish the fact in some instances. It is known that symptoms of British hostility towards the United States, have never failed to produce corresponding symptoms among these tribes. It is also well known that on all such occasions, a abundant supplies of the ordinary munitions of war have been afforded by the agents of British commercial companies, and even from British garisons, wherever it they were enabled to commence that system of savage warfare on our frontiers, which has been at all times indiscriminate in its effect, on all ages, sexes and conditions, and so revolting to humanity.

[Remainder next week.]

**AN ACT**  
Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories.

**Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,** That War be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the U. Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, & the dependencies thereof, and the U. States of America, and their territories; and that the President of the U. States be and he is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval forces of the U. States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the U. States, against the vessels, goods, and effects of the government of the same United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof.

June 18, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

**RECRUITING SERVICE.**  
Mr. CHENEVEAUX,  
Having received information from several quarters, that certain individuals are using every exertion to prevent the success of the Recruiting Service, and thus to paralyze the energies of the consolidated authorities of the country, and in order to show how the Patriots of 1777 felt and acted on a similar occasion, I beg you will publish the following section of an act, passed in that year, by the Legislature of Maryland, which is still in force. It is believed that at the recommendation of Congress, similar acts were passed in the other States at that period. Such Printers as feel desirous to give this information to the public, will please give this an insertion.

**AN OFFICER OF UNITED STATES ARMY.**  
Hyge's Town, June 9th, 1812.  
Maxcy's Laws, Chap. 29, 1777.

**As an act to punish certain Crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of Tyranny.**  
Section 7. And be it enacted, That any subject or inhabitant of this State shall advise and maliciously, with an intention to obstruct the service, disseminate, discourage or obstruct, any person from enlisting or engaging in the Army or Navy of the United States, or any of them, such person on conviction thereof in the General Court, shall be fined not exceeding 1000 pounds current money, in the discretion of the Court.

Maryland Herald.

**THE REPUBLICAN STAR,**  
AND  
**GENERAL ADVERTISER.**  
EASTON:  
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1812.

*Easton, Tuesday, 16th June, 1812.*

On this day a general meeting of the several committees from the different districts in this county took place, agreeable to publication made in the Star on the 9th inst. when

Mr. J. NABB was called to the Chair—and JOHN M. G. EMORY appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to recommend to the Democrats of this county, suitable characters to represent them in the next session of the Legislature—when Messrs. SAMUEL SEEVERS, JUN. JAMES WALSHWRIGHT, DAVID KEER, JUN. and WM. G. TILGHMAN, were unanimously selected. They then proceeded to the appointment of deputies, to meet a deputation from Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, at Hillsborough, at 12 o'clock on the FIRST WEDNESDAY, in August next, for the purpose of recommending a fit person to be supported as a Representative in the Congress of the United States, for the 7th Congressional District; when Messrs. James Nabb, David Keer, Jun. James Claydon, Thomas L. Haddaway, Samuel Tenant, Solomon Dickinson, and Doct. William E. Seth, were unanimously chosen. The committee then further proceeded to appoint six deputies to meet six from Caroline and two from the upper district of Dorchester county, to attend at Denton on the FIRST THURSDAY in August next, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for the President and Vice President of the U. States, when the following gentlemen were chosen, to wit: Messrs. James Nabb, James Claydon, Thomas L. Haddaway, Samuel Tenant, Solomon Dickinson, and Doct. William E. Seth.

It was unanimously agreed upon, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.

JAMES NABB,  
Treas.— JOHN M. G. EMORY, Secy.

At a meeting of the Executive and Democratic members of the Legislature of Maryland, in the Senate Chamber, at the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 18th inst. for the purpose of supporting harmony and unanimity among the republicans of the State—were present,

*His Excellency*  
Robert Bowie, Govr. Thomas W. Veasey  
John Stephen Thomas Williams  
John Groome John S. Motitt  
James B. Chesnut John S. Mottitt  
John S. Mottitt John S. Mottitt  
Lewis Davall  
Samuel Burgess  
Frederick Hollbrook  
Edward Lloyd  
Joseph Swearingen  
Thomas Jones  
Isaac Shriver  
John Sanders  
John Forwood  
John Street  
Peter Willis  
John Tillotson  
Peregrine F. Bayard  
William Peckin  
James L. Donaldson  
John Bowles  
Thomas B. Hall  
William Downey  
Benjamin Tomlinson

WILLIAM THOMAS, (President of the Senate) was appointed Chairman—and JOHN SANDERS, Secretary.

When the following Resolution, moved by Governor Bowie, and seconded by Elias Loring, of the Senate, was unanimously adopted—

*Resolved*, That we have the highest opinion of the integrity, patriotism and ability of JAMES MADISON, of the State of Virginia, and ELBRIDGE GERRY, of the State of Massachusetts; and that we do, in our private and individual capacity, earnestly recommend to the support of the People of Maryland, JAMES MADISON, as the next President, and ELBRIDGE GERRY, as the next Vice President of the U. States.

By order of the meeting,  
WILLIAM THOMAS, Chairm.  
JOHN SANDERS, Secy.

**A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT**  
To an act, entitled "An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State."  
*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrollment of his company to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs, whenever required; and upon refusal or neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse to be approved of by a regimental court martial.

*And be it enacted*, That all able bodied white male citizens in this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except ministers of the gospel, and except those exempted by the act of congress, shall be liable to stand their draft, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

*And be it enacted*, That all certificates heretofore granted for corporal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect; and that all surgeons of regiments and extra battalions and their mates who are hereby empowered to grant certificates of corporal inability, before they proceed to grant any certificate of corporal inability to any person liable to do militia duty through favour or affection, or who in their opinion is not justly entitled to the same, or withhold it through prejudice or ill will.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original law, passed both branches of the General Assembly of Maryland, at their present session, June 18, 1812.

THOS. ROGERS, Clk. of the Senate.

An Act authorizing the several Banks in this State to loan money to the United States.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That each of the several banking institutions within the State of Maryland, be and hereby is authorized to loan to the United States any sum of money not exceeding in amount one third of its capital actually paid in.

*And be it enacted*, That all loans hitherto made by any banking institution of this State to the United States, are hereby declared to be as legal and valid to all intents and purposes as if such loans had been made by and with the consent of the Legislature of this State.

*By the Senate, June 15, 1812.*  
Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table. By order, THOS. ROGERS, Clk.

*By the Senate, June 16, 1812.*  
Read the second time by special order and will pass. By order, THOS. ROGERS, Clk.

*By the House of Delegates, June 16, 1812.*  
Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table. By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

*By the House of Delegates, June 17, 1812.*  
Read the second time by special order and will pass. By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

**BRITISH JUSTICE!!!**  
A late London paper states that, a Farmer of Mugginton was lately convicted in the mitigated penalty of £70 and cost, for making candles for his own private use!!!

**PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.**  
At a meeting of the republican members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, convened by previous notification, at the county court house in Boston, on the 10th of June, 1812—

The Hon. WARREN FOLGER, Jun. was requested to preside, and Mr. JOHN B. ROOR, to take charge of the proceedings.

It was then moved, that this meeting do now proceed to ballot for some suitable person to be supported as President of the United States; and the ballots being taken and counted, it appeared they were UNANIMOUS for

**JAMES MADISON.**

It was then moved that the ballots be taken in like manner for some suitable person to be supported as Vice President at the next election, and the ballots being taken and counted, it appeared they were UNANIMOUS for

**ELBRIDGE GERRY.**

*Whereupon, Resolved*, That it be and hereby is recommended to our fellow citizens in the several Congressional Districts of this Commonwealth, to select and vote for such persons as Electors, who are known to be friendly to the election of the above named persons as President and Vice President of the U. States.

*Resolved*, That at this interesting and critical juncture, when union and firmness as well as the whole people as to the constituted authorities has become so essential—we do hereby recommend to all our brethren throughout the United States to give their support to the above named candidates. The undeviating adherence to the principles of the constitution, by JAMES MADISON, his inflexible integrity, and the able and impartial manner in which he has administered the Executive Government of the United States, have increased the confidence of this meeting in this enlightened and virtuous Statesman. And the early and distinguished patriotism of ELBRIDGE GERRY, his revolutionary services, his long experience as an American Statesman, his uniform adherence to the republican system, designate him as a proper candidate for the office of Vice President.

*Resolved*, That the members of this meeting disclaim all interference by any legislative act to nominate candidates for any office, but coming from all parts of the Commonwealth and being in a situation to ascertain and compare their views, they exercise the right (and no other) in common with their fellow citizens, to make known their opinions.

*Resolved*, That the Hon. Samuel Dana, J. L. Tuttle, and William Austin, Esqrs. be a committee on behalf of this meeting, to correspond with any other meeting, or any citizens of this or any other United States, who may be disposed to correspond with them on the subject.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published.

*Done, June 15, 1812.*

"We have an arrival in the bay this day from Gloucester, which has brought a London Courier of the 12th May—the people in England are very riotous and demand that the orders in council be rescinded. Mr. Perceval, the prime minister, was not dead on the 11th inst. as he was entering the House of Commons, by a Mr. Billingham who appears had some private grudge against him.—Mr. B. was sent to Russia by the British government; on his return, his character was impeached, and he sought satisfaction but was unsuccessful, which induced him to adopt the alternative alleged."

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. Smith,  
You will oblige a subscriber by giving the following a publication in your paper as soon as possible.

For the purpose of promoting union among the democratic republican citizens of Co. Ann's county, it is recommended to them to meet at the place of holding the annual elections in their respective districts, on SATURDAY the 11th day of July next, to make selection of four persons to meet in general committee at Centerville, on the ensuing TUESDAY (the 14th day of July) to recommend proper characters as candidates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of this State—and also to appoint deputies to meet the deputation from the counties of Talbot and Caroline, to select a fit character to be recommended as a candidate to represent the Congressional District in the Legislature of the U. States.

The Democratic Republicans of Kent county, have nominated Calhoun Hall, William R. Starart, James Davis, William Motitt, as candidates to be supported at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly.

**CAVALRY ORDERS**  
"THE REPUBLICAN STAR"  
Are ordered to assemble at the "Hole-in-the-Wall," on SATURDAY NEXT, the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock—the roll will be called at 1 o'clock precisely. This day's meeting is ordered under the Cavalry Law of the State, and the punctual attendance of every member is required, furnished with ten rounds of blank cartridges.

Per order of the Captain—  
WM. DICKINSON, Lieut.

June 23—1

**THE STOCKHOLDERS**  
In the Eastern Shore Manufacturing Company, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on the eighth day of the eighth month (August) next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—The Directors are very anxious to have a full meeting of the Stockholders in this location on that day, as they have business of importance to the establishment to lay before them, which requires their decision.

ROBERT MOORE, President.  
6th month, June 23—7

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election for Talbot county. If I am happy enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall endeavour to fulfil the duties of the office.

JUNE 23—8  
SAMUEL PADDISON.

**IN CHANCERY, MAY 29, 1812.**  
Walker K. White, and others, vs. On the application of WALKER K. WHITE, a petition of Walker K. White, it is ordered that the return of the commissioners will be confirmed or otherwise decided on during the first four days of July next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before that time.

True copy. Test—  
JUNE 23—9  
NICHOLS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

**BOARDING & LODGING.**  
MRS. S. SMITH,  
No. 30, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE,  
(Formerly of Bowdoin Street.)  
A few doors below the Merchants' Coffee House, on the opposite side of the street, informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a

**BOARDING HOUSE.**  
As above, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be comfortably accommodated by the day, week, month or year, and be waited upon with an attention which will please.

MAY 12—8

Alas! to the Patriot—when dangers are near,  
The cause of his country espouses;  
Though faction give titles and wealth to his view,  
Disdainfully both he refuses.  
He raises his voice, and the traitors with fear  
'Neath Washington's mantle conceal them;  
Lo! the spirit of freedom arouses again,  
And truth's brightest rays shall reveal them!  
The period's approaching us soon, we believe—  
His nation's defender appearing,  
He shall find 'twas his armor in battle that strove,  
A power most invincible bearing!  
All hail to the patriot—how bright his career,  
Like the sun 'bove the storms he is shining;  
We've his influence still—though darken'd our  
sphere,  
And influence never declining!

THE CONSOLATION.  
MY mistress I've lost, it is true,  
But one comfort attends the disaster,  
That had she my mistress remain'd,  
I could not have called myself master.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



AN ACT Making further provision for the Corps of Engineers

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be added to the corps of engineers, two captains, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, with the usual pay and emoluments, according to their grades respectively; and one paymaster, to be taken from the subsaltains of engineers, with the pay and emoluments of a regimental paymaster; and that there be attached to the said corps, either from troops now in service, or by enlistments, as the President of the United States may direct, four sergeants, four corporals, one teacher of music, four musicians, nineteen artificers and sixty-two men, which non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and men, together with the artificers and men already belonging to the corps of engineers, shall be formed into a company to be styled a company of bombardiers, sappers and miners, and be officered from the corps of engineers, according as the commanding officer of that corps may, with the approbation of the President of the United States, direct; and the said non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and men, shall be allowed the same pay and emoluments as are allowed to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and men in the regiment of artillery.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the military academy shall consist of the corps of engineers, and the following professors, in addition to the teachers of the French language and drawing already provided, viz: one professor of natural and experimental philosophy, with the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel if not an officer of the corps, and if taken from the corps, then so much in addition to his pay and emoluments, as shall equal those of a major; one professor of the art of engineering in all its branches, with the pay and emoluments of a major if not an officer of the corps, and if taken from the corps, then so much in addition to his pay and emoluments, as shall equal those of a major; each of the foregoing professors to have an assistant professor, to be taken from the most prominent characters of the officers or cadets, & receive the pay and emoluments of captains, and no other pay or emoluments while performing those duties: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall entitle the academical staff, as such, to any command in the army separate from the academy.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the cadets heretofore appointed in the service of the United States, whether of artillery, cavalry, rifleman or infantry, or that may in future be appointed as hereinafter provided, shall at no time exceed two hundred and fifty; that they may be attached, at the discretion of the President of the United States, as students to the military academy, and be subject to the established regulations thereof; that they shall be arranged into companies of commissioned officers and privates, according to the directions of the commandant of engineers, and be officered from the said corps, for the purposes of military instruction; that there shall be added to each company of cadets four musicians; and the said corps shall be trained and taught all the duties of a private, non-commissioned officer and officers; be encamped at least three months of each year, and taught all the duties incident to a regular camp; that the candidates for cadets be not under the age of fourteen, nor above the age of twenty-one years; that each cadet, previous to his appointment by the President of the United States, shall be well versed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and that he shall sign articles, with the consent of his parent or guardian, by which he shall engage to serve five years, unless sooner discharged; and all such cadets shall be entitled to and receive the pay and emoluments now allowed by law to cadets in the corps of engineers.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when any cadet shall receive a regular degree from the academical staff, after going through all the classes, he shall be considered as among the candidates for a commission in any corps, according to the duties he may be judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such corps, he may be attached to it at the dis-

cretion of the President of the United States, by brevet of the lowest grade, as a supernumerary officer, with the usual pay and emoluments of such grade, until a vacancy shall happen: Provided, That there shall not be more than one supernumerary officer to any one company at the same time.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for erecting buildings, and for providing an apparatus, a library and all necessary implements, and for such contingent expenses as may be necessary and proper, in the judgment of the President of the United States, for such an institution.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the twenty sixth section of the act, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment," passed the sixteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and two, as confines the selection of the commander of the corps of engineers to the said corps, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

In addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland to the state of Ohio.

BE enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the unexpended balance of the sum heretofore appropriated for laying out & making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended, under the direction of the President of the United States in making said road between Cumberland in the state of Maryland and Brownsville in the state of Pennsylvania, commencing at Cumberland; which sum of thirty thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the state of Ohio, by virtue of the seventh section of an act passed on the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for designating, surveying and granting the Military Bounty Lands.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be surveyed a quantity of the public lands of the United States, fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated, and to which the Indian title is extinguished, not exceeding in the whole six millions of acres, two millions to be surveyed in the territory of Michigan, two millions in the Illinois territory, north of the Illinois River, two millions in the territory of Louisiana between the River St. Francis and the river Arkansas, the said lands to be divided into township, and subdivided into sections and quarter sections, (each quarter section to contain as near as possible, one hundred and sixty acres) in the manner prescribed by law for surveying and subdividing the other public lands of the United States; the same price to be allowed for surveying as is fixed for surveying the other public lands in the same territory. And the lands thus surveyed, with the exception of the salt springs and lead mines therein, are of the quantities of land adjacent thereto, as may be reserved for the use of the same by the President of the United States, and the section number sixteen in every township to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of public schools, shall be set apart and reserved for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of one hundred and sixty acres, promised to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the U. States, their heirs and legal representatives, by the act, entitled "An act for completing the existing military establishment," approved the twenty fourth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and by the act, entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," approved the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the Department of war, for the time being, shall, from time to time, issue warrants for the military land bounties to the persons entitled thereto by the two last mentioned acts, or either of them: Provided always, That such warrants shall be issued only in the name of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrants shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person in whose favor such warrants shall have issued, shall, on delivery of the same at the office of the Secre-

tary of the Treasury, or of such other officer as may at the time have, by law, the superintendance of the general land office of the United States at the seat of government, be entitled to draw by lot in such manner as the officer, at the head of the land office, under the direction of the President of the United States, may prescribe, one of the quarter sections surveyed by virtue of the first section of this act, in either of the said territories which the person in whose favor such warrant has issued may designate. And a patent shall thereupon be granted to such person, for such quarter section, without requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no claim for the military land bounties aforesaid shall be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever, until after a patent shall have been granted in the manner aforesaid. All sales, mortgages, contracts or agreements, of any nature whatever, made prior thereto, for the purpose, or with intent of alienating, pledging or mortgaging any such claim, are hereby declared & shall be held null and void; nor shall any tract of land, granted as aforesaid, be liable to be taken in execution or sold on account of any such sale, mortgage, contract or agreement, or on account of any debt contracted prior to the date of the patent, either by the person originally entitled to the land or by his heirs or legal representatives, or by virtue of any process, or suit at law, or judgment of court against a person entitled to receive his patent as aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been stated to me that Levin C. Mallak has lately lost two houses by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some wicked and evil disposed person set fire to the same; and whereas it is highly important that all offenders against the laws and peace of society should be brought to justice; I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them be brought to justice; and I do further in virtue of the power vested in me by law, offer a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime on the aforesaid condition.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE, By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun, at Baltimore; in the Star, at Fredericktown; in the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown; in the National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, may 26—6

SOMERSET COUNTY, &c.

On application to the subscribers in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of PETER TULL, of Somerset county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and the said Peter Tull having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Peter Tull having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Somerset county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Peter Tull be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one paper at Easton, once a week for three months successively before the first Saturday in September term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Peter Tull should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812. And I also order that the said Peter Tull give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one tavern in the town of Princess-Anne, three months previous to the first Saturday in September term next.

WILLIAM POLK, True copy—Test Wm. DONE, Clk.

IN THE RECESS OF SOMERSET COUNTY COURT—

It was ordered by the Honorable JOHN DONE, one of the associate judges of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, that John Hammond, Elliot Kirwan, Thomas Venables, Matthew Armstrong, William Porter, David McGeath, James Paden, petitioners for relief under the insolvent law, give notice to their creditors in some newspaper published at Easton, three months prior to the first Saturday in September term 1812, to be continued successively for five weeks.

Agreeable to the above order, We the subscribers do hereby give notice to our creditors to appear before the court to be held in Princess-Anne town, Somerset county, on the first Saturday in September term 1812, to shew cause (if any) why we may not have the benefit of the insolvent law, agreeable to our petitions. JOHN HAMMOND, ELLIOTT KIRWAN, THOMAS VENABLES, MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM PORTER, DAVID MCGEATH, JAMES PADEN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, April 30, 1812.

You are directed to have immediately forwarded to the several Major-Generals of Maryland, the enclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed.

I am, sir, Your obedient servant, ROBT. BOWIE.

John Cassaway, Esq. Adj. Gen. S. Md.

ORDERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Government House, April 30, 1812. The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland, having been called on by the President of the United States in virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States passed the 10th inst. entitled "An act to authorise a detachment from the Militia of the United States," to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland, (the State's quota) to be detached and duly organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified. To comply with the demand of the President of the United States, I require that you call on the Major General of the first division of the Militia of Maryland, to furnish with promptness and despatch by draft or otherwise 1,538 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; two troops of Cavalry, containing forty men each; two regiments of Infantry, containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing 152 men, the proportion of that division; on the Major-General of the second division, to furnish by draft or otherwise 2,178 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; three troops of Cavalry, two containing thirty five men each, and one of forty men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty four men; and on the Major General of the third division, to furnish by draft or otherwise 2244 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing forty men; three troops of Horse, two to contain thirty five men each, and one to contain forty men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and three companies of Riflemen, to contain two hundred and thirty men. That you also require of the respective Major-Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be drafted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

ROBERT BOWIE. The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; in the National Intelligencer at Washington; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; in the Star at Easton; in the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and Maryland Herald at Hagerstown.

NOTICE

Upon application made to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the fourth judicial district, during the recess of Somerset county court, by ELIJAH JOHNSON, Senior, of the said county, by his petition in writing, as an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act of assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and he being in actual confinement, under execution for debt, in the custody of the sheriff of the said county, and being brought before me by the said sheriff, and having taken the oath directed by the act of assembly aforesaid; having also satisfied me by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding his said application: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Elijah Johnson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he do appear before the judges of Somerset county court, at Princess-Anne town, on the Saturday next after the second Monday in September next, to answer any allegations made by his creditors, relative to his said application; and that the said Elijah Johnson give notice to his creditors, by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed at Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks, and also by notice set up at the court house door, and at one of the most public places in Annapolis, six hundred, three months before the said day, that they be and appear before the judges aforesaid, at the time and place aforesaid, to appoint a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Elijah Johnson should not receive the benefit of his said application. Given under my hand this twenty-seventh day of April, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve.

JOHN DONE, True copy—Test Wm. DONE, Clk.

MARYLAND, Kent County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, in the recess of the court, by WILSON EDWARDS and NATHANIEL TOUNSON, Junior, of Kent county, by petition severally in writing, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, (as far as they can ascertain them) being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied me they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications;—and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: I do therefore hereby adjudge and order that the said Wilson Edwards and Nathaniel Toulson, Junior, be severally discharged from their confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next,—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to appear before the said county court at the court house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Wilson Edwards and Nathaniel Toulson, Junior, should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

THO. WORRELL, June 2—4

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen, last night from the subscriber's wagon, Steins yard, Howard street, Easton, a Bright Bay Mare, three years old last spring, sixteen hands high, lost hind foot white, short neck, heavy jaw, with a small scar on the nose; has a curl on the left side of her neck, short dock'd, shod all round. TEN DOLLARS reward will be paid for the recovery of the mare, and 30 dollars for the mare and thief, on conviction. Any person taking up said mare, will please to inform the subscriber by letter directed to him, near Woodbury's Mills, Frederick county Maryland.

MOSES GRABLE. June 11 (16)—5

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

And all necessary expenses, will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of Nathan Leecombe, a deserter from the Army of the United States.—Leecombe is a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a labourer.

WILL. KING, Lieut. 5th U. S. Regt. Infantry. June 16—4

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending and bringing home to the subscriber, near Kenton, in Kent county, Delaware, a negro man named PERRY, who ran away on Saturday, the 2d instant. Perry is about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has six toes on each foot, very stout made, his clothes not recollected. Any person taking up said runaway and bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and for securing said negro in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the reward of SEVENTY DOLLARS, paid by NATHANIEL WILDS.

may 23, (june 2)—3m

The Editor of the "Easton Star," will please insert the above three months.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named Moses, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuts one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab color, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna), nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.

THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r. June 5—m

NOTICE

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 21st day of April last, a negro man who calls himself Harry Dooly; his height is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, stout and well made, a good countenance, says he is about 23 years of age, has a scar on his left arm.—His clothing when committed were a smoke coloured cloth coat and pantaloons—a blue woollen waistcoat, and a homespun linen shirt. Says he belongs to the widow Ann Carter, near Winchester in Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland. may 5 (23)—

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 6th day inst. as a runaway,

a negro boy who calls himself Daniel Peter-on—he is supposed to be about 17 or 18 years of age, 4 feet 9 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed were a smoke coloured cloth round about, a light coloured cloth pantaloons and waistcoat.—He has some small scars on his face, and one small scar on his forehead. Says he belongs to Mr. John Simmons, within six miles of Montgomery court house, in Maryland.—The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff. may 22 (june 2)—8

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway on Saturday morning last, 30th ult. an apprentice boy to the shoe and boot making business, by the name of Charles Fleming. This boy is so artful, that I am informed where he is not known, he alters his name from the above to Peter Phillips, and Peter M'Clavery. I do forward any person from harbouring or employing the said boy. Any person or persons that will take up said boy, and secure him in any jail, or bring him home, or give information where he is, shall have the above reward paid.

June 2—m GEORGE SEWELL.

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centreville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia;—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage. The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same day; returning, leaves Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn. SOLOMON LOWE. Easton, September 10—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst. a black negro man named Waitman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow-legged and has ring holes in his ears.—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat made of calico—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland. CYRUS BELL, december 31—6m



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

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1812.

[No. 45.....659.]

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.

THE STOCKHOLDERS In the Eastern Shore Manufacturing Company, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on the eighth day of the eighth month (August) next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral period for Talbot County.

IN CHANCERY, MAY 29, 1812. Walter K. White, and others, vs. On the application for partition. Section of Walter K. White, it is ordered that the return of the commissioners will be confirmed or otherwise decided on during the first four days of July term next.

LOOK TO THE RIGHT, AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE. By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, on Saturday the 15th of August next.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, handsomely situated on the waters of St. Michaels river, and within two miles of the town of Easton.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Has lately returned from Philadelphia, and now offers to the Public, a very complete assortment of BRITISH DRY GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART OF THE LATEST PURCHASES: Dimities, fine, narrow, Grandurells and other stripes Cotton cassimeres Bedtickings

HARDWARE, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF CHINA & QUEENS WARE. The House at present in the tenure of Doct. JOHN STEVENS, in the town of Easton.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY) AN ACT To alter and to establish certain Post Roads. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following post routes be discontinued.

From Jacksonville in South Carolina, by Barwell Court House to Augusta in Georgia. From Raleigh in New Providence; and From Baskinridge to Somerset in New Jersey.

MASSACHUSETTS. From Blue Hill to Sedgewick. From Kennebec to Ansted. From Redfield, by Fayette to Livermore.

NEW YORK. From Jamaica, through the Alley and by the Head of Ganewick, to Hempstead Harbor, and through Oyster Bay to Huntington.

OHIO. From New Lisbon, by Wayne Court House, Richland Court House and Knox Court House, returning by Coshocum Court House and Canton, to New Lisbon.

MARYLAND. From Princess Anne to the corner where the roads from the Point and Pocomoke intersect.

From Dunkirk to New Kent Court House. From Front Royal to Waynesborough. The post road from Staunardsville, in Orange county, to Port Republican, in Rockingham, is declared to be altered so as to pass over the South Mountain at Brown's turpentine on the same.

Court House, from Wellington to Beckley's store, being an alteration of the present route past Vienna.

From Coosawatchie, by Lower Three Runs, to Augusta in Georgia. From Daxington Court House to Sumpter Court House, by Carter's crossing.

From Savannah to Louisville. From Millidgeville by Twigg's Court House to Pulaski Court House.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. May 11, 1812.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. The Committee on Foreign Relations in whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States of the 1st of June, 1812.

Your Committee would be much gratified if they could close here the detail of British wrongs; but it is their duty to recite another act of still greater enormity, than any of those which have been already brought to your view.

The United States have benevolently, with unexampled forbearance, tolerated a series of hostile encroachments on their rights and interests, in the hope, that, yielding to the force of friendly remonstrances, often repeated, the British government might adopt a more just policy towards them; but that hope no longer exists.

The British government has alleged in vindication of the orders in council that they were resorted to as a retaliation on France, for similar aggression committed by her on our neutral trade in the British dominions.

A retaliation which is to produce its effect, by operating on a neutral power, ought not to be resorted to, till the neutral has justified it by a culpable acquiescence in the unlawful act of the other belligerent; it ought to be delayed until after sufficient time had been allowed to the neutral to remonstrate against the measure complained of, to receive an answer, and to act on it, which had not been done in the present instance.

From Staunton, by Pendleton Court House, to Beverly. From Halifax Court House to Danville, and from Beverly to Clarkburg.

From Washington, by Flemingsburg, to Mount Sterling. From Grayson to Butler Court House.

From Charlotte, by Beatty's Ford, Lincolnton and Morgan, to Wilkesborough, and to pass by Mountmorris once in every two routes.

injured party. An utter inability alone to resist, would justify a quiet surrender of our rights, and degrading submission to the will of others.

For the difference made between G. Britain and France, by the application of the non-impotation act against England only, the motive has been already too often explained, and is too well known to require further illustration.

More recently, the true policy of the British government towards the United States has been completely unfolded. It has been publicly declared by those in power, that the orders in council should not be repealed, until the French government had revoked all its internal restraints on the British commerce, and that the trade of the U. S. with France and her allies, should be prohibited until G. Britain was also allowed to trade with them.

The hostility of the British government to these states has been still further disclosed. It has been made manifest that the U. S. are considered by it as the commercial rival of G. B. and that their prosperity and growth are incompatible with her welfare.

The control of our commerce by Great Britain, in regard to its nature, and expelling it almost from the oceans; the oppressive manner in which these regulations have been carried into effect by seizing and confiscating such of our vessels, with their cargoes, and without previous warning of their danger, the imprisonment of our citizens on board our own vessels, on the high seas, and elsewhere, and holding them in bondage until it suited the convenience of these oppressors to deliver them up, are encroachments of that high and dangerous tendency which could not fail to produce that pernicious effect, nor would those the only consequences that would result from it.

Your committee believe that the freeborn sons of America are worthy to enjoy the liberty which their fathers purchased at the price of much blood and treasure, and seeing in the measures adopted by G. B. a course commenced and persisted in which might lead to a loss of national character and independence, feel no hesitation in advising resistance by force, in which the Americans of the present day will prove to the eyes and to the world, that we have not only inherited that liberty which our fathers gave us, but also the WILL and POWER to maintain it.

The following are the Yeas and Nays in both Houses on the final passage of the Declaration of War:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gallard, Giles, Gregg, Leitch, Robinson, Smith, of Md. Smith, of N. Y. Tall, Taylor, Turner. Va. unan.—19.

YEAS.—Messrs. Abston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bond, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Brewell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheeves, Cochran, Clonton, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dismore, Eale, Fendley, Elk, Gibson, Goodwyn, Gray, Grand, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hayes, Hyman, Johnson, Kent, King, La-

cock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Mason, Moore, McCoy, M'Kee, M'Kin, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickett, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seavor, Senior, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Talarfero, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright.—79.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleeker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Claitenden, Cooke, Davenport, Emott, Fry, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hooty, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, M'Bryde, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson.—89.

Both Houses of Congress were yesterday sitting with closed doors.

NORTHAMPTON PATRIOTISM. It is with pleasure we announce that the Easton Light Infantry company, commanded by captain Angers, consisting of 40 in complete uniform, have unanimously offered their services to the governor of this commonwealth, as a part of the quota of this state, agreeably to a late law of congress.

A fine troop of cavalry commanded by captain Jurell, consisting of fifty in uniform, have also tendered their services to the governor. And a new and handsome company of riflemen, commanded by capt. Spry, consisting of upwards of 60 in uniform, have also tendered their services to the governor. The above are attached to the 1st regiment.

A fine troop of cavalry commanded by captain Hutchison, in Monthbethel, attached to the 8th regiment, have also tendered their services to the governor of this commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS!!! Notwithstanding the unpublicized attempts of the federalists to render the late detachment of militia odious and unpopular, we can state from the best authority that the glorious spirit of 75 still burns with undiminished lustre in the bosoms of true Americans.—In the Town of Monmouth, (Maine) in Gen. Chandler's Division, the entire Company of Artillery, commanded by Captain Rickett; that of Infantry, commanded by captain Deaton; & the Troop of Cavalry, lately under capt. James F. Norris, (with the exception of one man, have unanimously VOLUNTEERED their services to their government & country. About 50 of Captain Thompson's Infantry Company of the same town, have also followed the patriotic example.

The thing heard of the Carpet on Tuesday night last, was from the Argosy.—The captain executed his men by night, as well as day, at 12 o'clock called all hands to quarters, began by firing how guns, as if in chase, and then proceeded to broadsides, till they were tired and then they turned in.

Brigadier General Bloomfield having been ordered to take command of the forts and harbour of the city of New York, the duties of Governor of the State of New Jersey, it is supposed, will devolve on Charles Clark, Esq. Vice President of the Council, until the full meeting of the Legislature.

PASTURAGE. THE subscriber will take from 2 to 300 head of CATTLE, to pasture at his farm on Choptank near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly pened and counted every night, five from any change to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.

BOARDING & LODGING. MRS. S. SMITH, No. 39, South Street, BALTIMORE. (Licensing Authority) A few doors below the Merchants Coffee Tavern, on the opposite side of the street, informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE.

NOTICE. The subscriber being unable to discharge the several debts due from him, in consequence of the Judges of Kent county court, on the third Monday of September next, for the discharge of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

On Friday in the House of Representatives a bill was reported...

On the same day was reported by the committee of ways and means the following bill...

Be it enacted, &c. That the operation of so much of an act or acts as prohibit the importation into the United States of goods, wares and merchandise...

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to permit the importation into the United States of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain...

Accompanying the bill was the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury...

SIR—I am directed by the Committee of Ways & Means, to request you to inform them, whether, in your opinion, the non importation act may not be so modified...

I am, sir, with great respect, Your obedient servant, LANGDON CHEVÉ.

The Honorable ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 10th June, 1812.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, asking whether, in my opinion, the non importation act may not be so modified...

All the estimates of revenue which have been transmitted during this session, having necessarily been made in conformity with the existing laws...

In Senate a motion has been made and is now pending, to appoint a committee to enquire at what day it would be proper to adjourn.

Several other matters of inferior magnitude passed under the view of the House, among which was a resolution offered by Mr. Bassett...

In the Senate, on Friday, the bill authorizing an issue of Treasury notes, was referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Campbell of Ten. Bayard & Smith of Md.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. on Saturday, the President of the U. S. was requested to lay before the Senate such information as he may possess respecting the hostile or friendly movements and intentions of the Indians towards the U. S.

The House of Representatives sat a short time in secret yesterday, the doors having been closed at the instance of Mr. Mitchell. A committee was appointed in the House of Representatives to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to convene Congress before the constitutional period for the next session.

per. Fine cloths, muslins, plain cotton goods, manufactures of silk, hemp, flax (with the above exceptions) and leather, paper, hats, shoes and millinery may either be altogether supplied by domestic manufactures or dispensed with.

The annual importations of British colonial and domestic produce and manufactures could not be estimated at less than thirty-five millions of dollars. Supposing (on the same grounds on which the other estimates of duties on importation in time of war were made) that the war and other restrictions should reduce the amount to one half, the proposed double duties collected on the residue, would produce a net revenue of at least five millions of dollars, and greater therefore than all the proposed internal taxes and duties and additional tonnage duty.

Permit me, however, to observe, with respect to this last duty, that so far as relates to foreign vessels, the proposed addition appears necessary, and is hardly sufficient to compensate the great advantages which war will give them over American vessels, in the American commerce.

It is proper to add, that all the bills for laying and collecting the direct tax and internal duties have been prepared in conformity with the former request of the committee, so that the whole subject may be taken up at this or any other time without any delay on the part of the Treasury. The only detail on which the information is not as complete as might be desired, is that of the quotas of the direct tax intended to be laid on the several counties in each state. It is also believed that the system has been prepared in such manner that it may be organized, and all the taxes be in full operation in the month of April next, provided the laws are enacted before the commencement of the year 1813.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, sir, Your obedient servant, ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. LANGDON CHEVÉ, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

On Saturday the bill for imposing additional duties of 100 per cent on all former duties passed thro' a committee of the whole, was amended so as to include an additional duty of one dollar and fifty cents per ton on all foreign tonnage, and limiting the continuance of the act to one year after the end of the war, and was then, after much debate, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. It was yesterday read a third time, and, after debate, was (on motion of Mr. Widgery) recommitted, and the House immediately took up the subject in committee.

A motion having been made to strike out 100 per cent and insert 75, was lost, as also a motion to insert 50 per cent.

The bill was then reported to the House without amendment. It was moved by Mr. Randolph to strike out the words "one hundred," and lost—Ayes 51, Nays 74.

It was then moved by Mr. Bassett that the bill lie on the table, and negatived.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and read accordingly and passed—Yeas 76, Nays 43.

On Saturday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Williams; and, after debate, was agreed to, in the following words: Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting, during the continuance of the war, the exportation from and importation into the United States of all goods, wares and merchandise in any ship or vessel not belonging to citizens of the United States.

A motion was made by Mr. Johnson on Friday, to direct an adjournment of both Houses on Thursday next. The resolution was taken up yesterday, amended so as to fix Monday as the day of adjournment, and then ordered to lie on the table by a vote of 54 to 50.

In Senate a motion has been made and is now pending, to appoint a committee to enquire at what day it would be proper to adjourn.

Several other matters of inferior magnitude passed under the view of the House, among which was a resolution offered by Mr. Bassett, to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of raising a particular force for the defence of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, which was ordered to lie on the table.

In the Senate, on Friday, the bill authorizing an issue of Treasury notes, was referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Campbell of Ten. Bayard & Smith of Md.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. on Saturday, the President of the U. S. was requested to lay before the Senate such information as he may possess respecting the hostile or friendly movements and intentions of the Indians towards the U. S.

part of the Indian tribes, prior to the late campaign on the Wabash. The orders by which the campaign was authorized and carried on.

The committee have obtained all the evidence within their power relative to these several inquiries. The documents accompanying the President's Message to Congress, of the 11th inst. contain all and some additional evidence to what had been obtained by the committee, in relation to the first inquiry. Those documents afford evidence as conclusive as the nature of the case can well be supposed to admit of, that the supply of Indian goods furnished at Fort Malden, and distributed during the last year by the British agents, in Upper Canada, to the Indian tribes, were more abundant than usual; and it is difficult to account for this extraordinary liberality, on any other ground than that of an intention to attach the Indians to the British cause, in the event of a war with the United States.

That the Indian tribes should put to hazard the large annuities which they have been so long in the habit of receiving from the U States; that they should relinquish supplies so necessary to their comfort, if not to their existence, by a hostile conduct, in the absence of all other evidence, is not the least convincing proof that some agency has been employed to stimulate the savages to hostilities; and having pursued a course of conduct which must lead to a forfeiture of those advantages, renders it at least probable that they had assurances of receiving an equivalent elsewhere.

Additional presents, consisting of arms and ammunition, given at a time when there is evidence that the British were apprised of the hostile disposition of the Indians accompanied with the speeches addressed to them, exciting dissatisfaction, are of too decisive a character to leave doubt on the subject.

With regard to the second subject of inquiry, the committee are of opinion that the evidence accompanying this report, together with the official communication made to the executive, by the British government, affords such evidence of the hostile views and intentions of the Indians, as to render it the duty of the President of the United States the necessary means of protecting the frontiers from the attack with which they were threatened. Accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," the executive ordered the 4th regiment of infantry with one company of riflemen, under the command of Col. Boyd, from Pittsburg to Vincennes subject to the farther orders of Gov. Harrison, who was authorized, with this force and such additional number of companies from the militia as should be deemed necessary, to establish a new post on the Wabash and to march against and disperse the armed combination under the Prophet.

These considerations, together with the documents, are respectfully submitted.

The following is a list of laws passed by the General Assembly of this State at June Session, 1812.

- No. 1. An act authorizing the several Banks in this State to loan money to the U. States. 2. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Cumberland Bank of Allegany. 3. A supplement to the act entitled, "An act to incorporate a Bank to be called the Farmer's Bank of Somerset and Worcester." 4. An act authorizing an appropriation for the Penitentiary of this State. 5. An act to authorize the Governor in certain cases to arm the Militia of this State. 6. A supplement to the act entitled, an act for the relief of Joseph Enalls, of Dorchester county. 7. A further supplement to an act to alter the public road leading from Miles River ferry, through the lands of Jacob Looeckerman, of Talbot county. 8. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the opening and extending of Pratt street, in the City of Baltimore. 9. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State. 10. An act for the payment of the Journal of Accounts.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

A further supplement to the act entitled an act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrolment of his company, to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs, whenever required, and upon refusal or neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse to be approved of by a regimental court martial.

And be it enacted, That all able bodied white male citizens in this state between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, except ministers of the gospel, and except those exempted by the act of Congress, shall be liable to stand their draught any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all certificates heretofore granted for corporal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect, and that all sergeants of regiments and extra battalions, and their mates, who are hereby empowered to grant any certificates of corporal inability, before they proceed to grant any certificates of corporal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, shall first take the following oath or affirmation before some justice of the peace, to wit: I do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will not grant a certificate of corporal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, through favor or affection, or who in my opinion is not justly entitled to the same, or withhold it through prejudice or ill will.

An act to authorize the Governor in certain cases to arm the Militia of this State.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby authorized at his discretion to arm such portions of the Militia of this State who from their particular situation may be most exposed to invasion or insurrection, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the inspectors of the Penitentiary of this State, or any seven of them, be and they are hereby authorized from time to time, to draw orders on the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for any sums of money not exceeding in the whole eight thousand dollars, which orders the said Treasurer is hereby required to pay out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, to be applied by the said inspectors or a majority of them, towards the purchase of tools, raw materials and provisions or other necessary articles for the use and benefit of the said Penitentiary, in such manner as they shall direct and determine, and shall be accounted in such manner as is prescribed by the act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled an act authorizing appropriations for the Penitentiary of this State.

We understand that the office of the Federal Republican, of Baltimore, a most violent opposition paper has been demolished by the people, in consequence of some improper expressions against the government by its Editor. The following treasonable article which we copy from that paper of June 23, (two days after a declaration of War against G. B.) has no doubt contributed its part towards inflaming the minds of the people to this act. We do not entirely approve of such assemblages, but in certain cases, in the present state of our country, they may be palliated.

"Thou has done a deed, whereat valor will weep." "Without funds, without taxes, without an army, navy, or adequate fortifications, with one hundred and fifty millions of our property in the hands of the declared enemy, without any of his in our power, and with a vast commerce afloat, our rulers have promulgated a war against the clear and decided sentiments of a vast majority of the nation." As the consequences will be so soon felt, there is no need of pointing them out to the few, who have not sagacity enough to apprehend them. Instead of employing our pen in this dreadful detail, we think it more apposite, to delineate the course we are determined to pursue, as long as the war shall last. We mean to represent it in as strong colors as we are capable that it is unnecessary, inexpedient, and entered into from partial, personal, and as we believe, motives bearing upon their fronts marks of undisguised foreign influence, which cannot be mistaken. We mean to use every constitutional argument and every legal means to render as odious and suspicious to the American people, as they deserve to be, the patrons and contrivers of this highly impolitic and destructive war, in the fullest persuasion, that we shall be supported & ultimately applauded by nine tenths of our countrymen, and that our silence would be treason to them. We detest and abhor the endeavors of faction to create a civil contest through the pretext of the foreign war it has rashly and prematurely commenced, and we shall be ready cheerfully to hazard every thing most dear, to frustrate any usurpation leading to the prostration of civil rights, and the establishment of a system of terror and proscription, announced in the government paper at W. as the inevitable consequence of the decisive measure now proclaimed. We shall cling to the rights of a freeman, both in act and opinion, till we sink with the liberty of our country, or sink alone. We shall hereafter as heretofore unravel every intrigue & imposture which has beguiled or may be put forth to circumvent our fellow citizens into the toils of the great earthly enemy of the human race. We are unweariedly hostile to the presidency of James Madison, and we never will breathe under the dominion directed or derivative of Bonaparte, let it be acknowledged when it may. Let those who cannot openly adopt this confession, abandon us, and those who can, we shall cherish as friends and patriots worthy of the name.

What American we would ask, possessing those lively feelings which should pervade every patriotic breast at this time, could tamely hear such vile abuse uttered against his government, from one too, who has universally been in the habit of palating the wrongs of our most inveterate enemy? Let every candid man put the question to his own heart, and he will find an ample justification of the act. When the country is in a state of peace let every constitutional means be exercised by the opposite parties to gain their respective points, but after our rulers have determined on an appeal to arms in a just cause, the people will not permit their government to be traduced, and groundlessly charged with a foreign influence with impunity.—Md. Rep.

FROM THE NEWARK CENTINEL.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

"Firm united let us be.

"Rallying round our liberty—

"As a band of brothers join,

"Peace and safety we shall find."

The vastly interesting question which hath occupied the deliberations of Congress for

several days past, is now settled. The honorable body, after solemn debate, no longer be maintained with G. B. except at the expense of our invaluable rights. Therefore they have raised the arm of resistance to her encroachments—and like our fathers in 76 resolved to draw the sword, and no longer tamely to submit to man stealing, plunder and insult.

This solemn question having been decided on by the legitimate authorities of our country, may we not hope that the disgraceful dissensions which have sprung up in every part of our country will be banished? May we not hope that all party spirit will be sacrificed on that altar of patriotism, and all political distinctions lost in the proud name of AMERICANS!—Notwithstanding the difference of sentiment that hath prevailed on this subject, we cannot but indulge this pleasing hope. In a government like ours, different opinions are to be expected;—it is a natural consequence, where conflicting interests clash and where every man is a politician, and prides himself on the freedom of speech and of opinion. But on a question of war with ANY foreign nation, after it has been declared, that there should be but one voice, and that voice should be in support of the government. The minority must submit to the will of the majority. Otherwise the principles of republican government are at an end.

But do some say that war against G. B. is wanton and unnecessary? We know there are some who make this declaration, and probably some from a conscientious belief of its truth. This was also the case in the revolutionary war. Men were found who preached up "passive obedience and non resistance"—who painted the horrors of war a thousand times worse than the encroachment of our rights, and the surrender of our liberties.—If it was so then, must it not, in a greater or less degree, be expected now? Be this however as it may, we aver that this war with England is not a war of our government's seeking. We sincerely believe they have sought to avoid it—they wished to avoid it. There is scarce a man to be found who will not acknowledge that England has given us cause of war more than four years ago. But our government hath dreaded the calamities of war. Therefore they have resorted to negotiation instead of war. Failing in this, restrictive measures were adopted—and proposition after proposition has been made, but with no better success. The arrangement made with Erskine, and the readiness with which it was accepted, is conclusive evidence of the peaceable temper of our government. But finding the British government deaf to our remonstrances, and hardened in her injustice, they have, like independent freemen, resolved to risk their popularity, and forego the blessings of peace, to a sense of duty, & the dearest interests of the nation. It has come to this—WAR OR SUBMISSION. Can we hesitate which to choose? If we do, we are unworthy of the valor and patriotism of our fore fathers.

There are others who object to this war for fear that our nation whilst it is escaping the mouth of the Lyon, will be rushed into thefangs of the Tiger. We believe our government, as well as its citizens in general, are sufficiently aware of the treachery of the French government, and will not be caught by its wiles.—We shall be greatly deceived if any close alliance with her is formed. Indeed, the intimation of the President on this head, is plain enough. If an honorable treaty with France can be affected, and trade with her be resumed on reciprocal principles, be it so—we wish it;—it will continue open to us all the ports of the continent of Europe, and afford invaluable harbours for our enterprising privateers-men.

To conclude—As our government have solemnly resolved that they will no longer be tampered with in negotiation—no longer patiently put up with the wrongs of G. B. and have really drawn the sword to avenge our wrongs under the blessing of Providence, let us no longer be stigmatized as a DIVIDED PEOPLE—but in truth and reality become "ALL REPUBLICANS, ALL FEDERALISTS." Let G. Britain no longer calculate upon our divisions, and upon a party in our own bosom. Let every AMERICAN rally round the standard of his country. Those who now calculate upon divisions on this great national question, because we have hitherto been divided on minor questions, will find themselves deceived. To such we would recommend the anecdote of the English nobleman, who resided in France, at a certain period of history. It seems England was greatly convulsed by parties. Says a French visitant to the English nobleman, now is the time for France to subjugate England. Not so fast sir, says the Englishman—please walk with me into my yard. Two bull dogs were unenclosed from separate apartments. They fought in a most dreadful manner. In a few moments the Englishman drove into the same yard a Bull. No sooner did the Dogs perceive the Bull than both abandoned their quarrel—and, with great violence attacked the Bull.—The application is easy.—We venture to predict, that British politics will not meet with a better fate with all Americans, than the Bull did with the Bull Dog!

Extract of a letter from the post-master in Erie, to a gentleman in Washington Pennsylvania, dated

Erie, May 23d, 1812.

"This day his majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, of 22 guns, passed this place, laden with INDIANS. What their intention is, we know not, but have many conjectures. We understand that there are about 1600 militia at Buffalo and Lewistown, N. York, waiting until war is declared—and the Indians, designed for an attack upon them."



FOR THE STAR.

AN ODE.

Adieu, Americans, again,
Seize your arms and try the plain;
Resolving ne'er to yield:
Your ancient and inveterate foe,

No; while vitality doth warm
Our active limbs, we'll face the storm,
Through Europe all unite:
We'll tread the Hyperborean snows—

Behold their orders and decrees!
See how they vex us on the seas!
Hear how our seamen groan!
With outstretch'd hands and flowing tears,

'How long, our Country, wilt thou bear
To hear and slight the widows' pray'r,
And suckling orphans' cries?
How long shall vengeance yet be staid—

Yes, gen'rous souls, we will obey;
We'll check those cruel tyrants' sway,
Our swords shall eat their flesh;
With fire and storm we'll scour the plain,

We still remember days of old—
Transactions by our fathers told;
And Bunker's awful Hill,
Long-Island's shores with slaughter dy'd,

Their former acts for vengeance call
On those proud despots; whom not all
Th' inglorious carnage here,
Nor where the rapid Ganges leaves

May their infamous deeds receive
A just reward; 'o man they live
Despised by human kind!
O may their counsels come to nought;

And though indignant vassals they
With iron hands presume to sway,
May Heav'n preserve us free;
And steel our swords—our breasts inspire

HARVEST GOODS.

The Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore,
WITH AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES,
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,
HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND
ARE NOW OPENING,
At their Store, nearly opposite the Bank,
A VARIETY OF GOODS,
Adapted to the season,

IN CHANCERY, JUNE 5, 1812.

The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for
the sale of the real estate of
LEVIN MILLS, dec'd.
for the payment of his
debts. The bill states that said Levin
Mills, deceased, died not
leaving personal estate
sufficient to pay his debts; that he devised his
real estate to his children, the five defendants first
mentioned, under two of whom the three other
defendants claim an interest in a part of the said
estate: It also states that Edward and Millican
Mills reside out of the State of Maryland. It is
therefore on the complainant's application, or
deed that they cause a copy of this order to be
inserted for three successive weeks before the 10th
day of July next, in the Star, printed at Easton, to
the end that the absent defendants may have notice
of the substance and object of the bill, and may be
warranted to appear, in person or by solicitor, in that
court, on or before the 16th day of November
next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a
decree as prayed should not pass.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber of
Chester Town, hath obtained from the Orphan's
Court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, let-
ters of administration on the personal estate of Dr.
John T. Loughtree, late of Queen Anne's 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 ninth day of January next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate. Given under my hand this
twelfth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve.

FOR SALE.

On a credit of twelve months, or for secure
payers, a fashionable COACH, with glass
behind and at the sides, and plated Harness of
the best quality. Enquire at the Star Office,
June 16—3

THE VACCINE LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS,
NOW DRAWING,
CONTAINS FOUR CAPITAL PRIZES OF
20,000 DOLLARS,
THREE OF
5,000 DOLLARS,
TEN OF
1,000 DOLLARS, &c. &c.

And not near two Banks to a Prize.
This Lottery is now drawing at the corner of
South and Market streets, Baltimore, and will be
completed before any other Lottery that will be
drawn in the State of Maryland.

TICKETS,
Warranted undrawn, for sale by
THOMAS P. SMITH, Easton,
At the same rate as they can be purchased from
the Managers.
June 16—4

Pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed at No-
vember session eighteen hundred and eleven, in-
corporating a BANK, to be called the Farmers'
Bank of Somerset and Worcester, the Books of
subscription for the Stock in said Bank will be
opened on the 21st July next, at the court house
in Princess-Anne, under the direction of the Com-
missioners appointed for Somerset county—and
at the court house in Snow-Hill, under the direc-
tion of the Commissioners appointed for Worcester
county. Per order,
ROBERT J. H. HANDY, Sec'y.

THE REV. JOSEPH JACKSON
Having removed from St. Peter's Parish, in
Talbot county, State of Maryland, to the Western
Shores—The Vestry deem it their duty to
fill this vacancy with a suitable Rector, without
delay; they therefore take this method of notify-
ing the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal
Church, that they are desirous of employing a
Rector for the Parish aforesaid, as soon as possible.
The Glebe and Pew rents afford a decent
support. Per order—
JAS. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Reg.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE,
Governor of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS it has been stated to me that Levin
C. Makal has lately lost two houses by fire, and
that he has reason to suspect that some wicked
and evil disposed person set fire to the same; and
whereas it is highly important that all offenders
against the laws and peace of society should be
brought to justice; I have thought proper to
issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with
the advice and consent of the Council, offer a
reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any
person who shall discover and make known the
author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he,
she or they, or any of them be brought to justice;
And I do further, in virtue of the powers vested
in me by law, offer a full and free pardon to any
person being an accomplice, who shall discover
the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime
on the aforesaid condition.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of
Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this
fourteenth day of May, in the year of our
Lord, one thousand eight hundred and
twelve.
ROBERT BOWIE,
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered. That the foregoing proclamation be
published twice in each week for the space of three
weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Mary-
land Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, Federal
Gazette, American and Sun, at Baltimore; Bar-
tis's paper, at Fredericktown; the Maryland He-
rald, at Hagerstown; the National Intelligencer;
and the Star at Easton.
By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.
may 26—6

TO THE PUBLIC.
The late circumstance that has taken place with
respect to my being deprived of doing Mr.
Groome's work, may be considered by the public
in general, that it was in consequence of
Mr. Groome's considering me not capable of ex-
ecuting his work in a workman like manner, or
some other incapability—but this is not the case,
which can be satisfactorily proved by a reference
to Mr. Groome himself, I had the first offer of his
work, but Mr. Groome thinking my price too
high, he determined not to employ me, but to seek
for other workmen that would do his work more
and agreeably to his wish, he got them, notwith-
standing the prices were too low before—lower
than they are in any other part of the state that I
am acquainted with. But seeing I am undiminished
in this low degrading way, I take this method
to inform my friends & the public throughout the
Eastern Shore that I will LAY BUCKS at per
cent. below what Mr. Groome gets his work done
for.

I have the honor to be,
The public's very humble servant,
AMOS HALE.
April 21—m

SOMERSET COUNTY, &c.
On application to the subscriber in the recess of
the court, as chief judge of the fourth judicial
district of the State of Maryland, by petition in
writing of PETER TULL, of Somerset county,
stating that he is in actual confinement, and
praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly
of the State of Maryland, entitled "an act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the
regular session eighteen hundred and five, and the
several supplements thereto, on the terms therein
mentioned; a schedule of his property and a list of
his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain
them, being annexed to his petition—and he being
incompetent testimony that he had resided in the
State of Maryland for two years next preceding
his said application; I do therefore order and ad-
judge that the said PETER TULL be discharged
from imprisonment, and that he be and appear
before the judge of Somerset county next after
the second Monday in September next, to answer
his said application; and that the said PETER
TULL give notice to his creditors, by having
a copy of this order inserted in one of the public
newspapers printed at Easton, three months be-
fore the day appointed as aforesaid for his appear-
ance, and continued for four successive weeks,
and also by notice set up at the court house door,
and at one of the most public places in Annapolis,
three months before the said day, that they be
and appear before the judges aforesaid, at the
time and place aforesaid, to appoint a trustee
for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they
have, why the said PETER TULL should not
receive the benefit of his said application. Given
under my hand this twenty seventh day of April,
anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve.
JOHN DONE.

True copy—Test
June 5—4. Wm. DONE, Clk.

IN THE RECESS OF SOMERSET
COUNTY COURT—
It was ordered by the Honorable JOHN DONE,
one of the associate judges of the fourth judicial
district of the State of Maryland, that JOHN
HUNNARD, ELLIOT KIRWAN, THOMAS VENABLE,
MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM PORTER,
DAVID MCGRATH, and
JAMES PADEN, petitioners for relief under the in-
solvent law, give notice to their creditors in some
newspaper published at Easton, three months prior
to the first Saturday in September term 1812, to
be continued successively for five weeks.

Agreeable to the above order,
We the subscribers do hereby give notice to
our creditors to appear before the court to be held
in Princess-Anne town, Somerset county, on the
first Saturday in September term 1812, to shew
cause (if any) why we may not have the benefit
of the insolvent law, agreeable to our petitions.

ELIHOOT KIRWAN,
THOMAS VENABLE,
MATTHEW ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM PORTER,
DAVID MCGRATH,
JAMES PADEN.
June 16—5

50 DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, about the first
of January last, a dark mulatto negro man, who
could talk of Robert Brown. He is about 5 feet
7 inches high, large eyes and sharp face.—His
clothes cannot be described, as he took a number
with him: 30 dollars will be given if taken in the
state, and secured so that I get him again; and
the above reward if out of the state, and if brought
home or secured in Centreville jail, all reasonable
charges paid.
ELIZA C. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Kent Island, may 5—1812

True copy—Test
June 16—13
Wm. DONE, Clk.

NEW EDINBURG ENCYCLOPEDIA,
FIRST AND SECOND HALF VOLUMES,
On delivery at the Star office—where a few sub-
scribers will be taken.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

April 30, 1812.
You are directed to have immediately forwarded
to the several Major-Generals of Maryland,
the inclosed general orders, with a request that
they may be promptly complied with and ex-
ecuted.
I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBT. BOWIE.

John Gassaway, Esq.
Adj. Gen. S. Md.

ORDERS TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.
Government House, April 30, 1812.
The commander in chief of the Militia of Mary-
land, having been called on by the President of
the United States in virtue of an act of the Con-
gress of the United States passed the 10th inst. en-
titled "An act to authorize a detachment from the
Militia of the United States," to organize, arm
and equip according to law, and hold in readiness
to march at a moment's warning, six thousand
of the Militia of Maryland, (the State's quota) to
be detached and duly organized into companies,
battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions,
within the shortest period that circumstances
would permit, and in the proportions in the call
specified. To comply with the demand of the
President of the United States, I require that
you call on the Major General of the first
division of the Militia of Maryland, to furnish
with promptness and despatch by draft or o-
therwise 1,538 of the Militia under his command,
consisting of the following descriptions, to wit:
two companies of Artillery, each containing forty
five men; two troops of Cavalry, containing forty
five men each; two regiments of Infantry, contain-
ing two hundred and sixteen men; and two com-
panies of Riflemen, containing 152 men, the
proportion of that division; on the Major General
of the second division, to furnish by draft or o-
therwise 2,178 of the Militia under his command,
consisting of the following descriptions, to wit:
two companies of Artillery, each containing forty
five men; three troops of Cavalry, two contain-
ing thirty five men each, and one of forty men;
three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen
hundred and twenty four men; and two com-
panies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and
fifty four men; and on the Major General of the
third division, to furnish by draft or otherwise
2,281 of the Militia under his command, consist-
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companies of Artillery, each containing forty five
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