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LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

Authorizing the cutting and making a canal from the River Potomac around the west end of the dam or causeway from Mason's Island, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the common council of Alexandria shall have power to appoint one or more agents to lay out and superintend the cutting and making a canal from the River Potomac around the west end of the dam or causeway from Mason's Island to the western shore of the said River, into that arm of said river which passes around the western side of said Island, in the manner and under the restrictions hereinafter directed; and from the river Potomac along the west side of Alexander's peninsula into said river below the lower end of said peninsula, and thro' any other points of land between Mason's Island and Alexandria, which may improve the boat navigation of said river; and also that the said common council of Alexandria have power to levy a tax upon the real property of the said town, and upon the personal property and the occupations of the citizens thereof, for the purpose of defraying the expense of cutting and making said canals, and afterwards for continuing and keeping in good repair; and for constructing and keeping in repair, and attending at all times during high water, the guard gates, or lock, hereinafter directed to be constructed in the canal authorized to be cut as aforesaid around the west end of the causeway from Mason's Island, and of erecting the bridges hereinafter mentioned and for keeping the same in repair.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said agent or agents, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land through which either of the said canals is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof, and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme covert, under age, non compos, or out of the district, on application to one of the judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, the said judge shall issue his warrant directed to the marshal of the district, to summon and empanel twelve able and discreet freeholders of the vicinage no ways related to either party, to meet on some certain place on the ground thro' which the said canal is proposed to be conducted, and on a certain day to be expressed in the warrant, of which reasonable notice shall be given by the marshal to the proprietors or tenants of said ground, and the marshal upon receiving the said warrant shall forthwith summon the said jury, and when met shall administer an oath or affirmation to every jurymen, that he will faithfully, justly and impartially value the land not exceeding the width of thirty feet, and all damages the owner thereof will sustain by cutting the canal through such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment, and the inquiry thereupon taken shall be signed by the marshal and the jurymen present, and returned by the marshal to the clerk of the court of the county of Alexandria to be by him recorded, and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the agent or agents to the owner of the land, or his or her legal representatives, and, on payment thereof, said canal may be cut and made through said lands, and said described land and canal shall become an open highway forever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the canal authorized to be cut as aforesaid around the west end of the causeway, and not nearer than one hundred feet to the land end of the lower side of the wharf, formerly used as a ferry wharf, from Mason's Island, shall commence at some point on the western shore of the Potomac river, above a high rock situated about thirty yards above the said causeway, thence to proceed, leaving the said high rock between said canal and the river, and passing at a distance of at least twenty feet from the original wall of said causeway, shall enter said river at the distance of at least twenty and not exceeding one hundred yards below said causeway; that said canal shall not be narrower than twelve feet, nor wider than twenty feet at the bottom, and shall not contain less than two feet nor more than four feet water in depth at common low-tide, and shall be substantially walled with stone on both sides throughout, and if on excavating the site for the said canal at the proper depth, it does not prove to be a bottom of solid rock, then the same shall be securely paved at bottom, with heavy flat stone well laid for the whole or such part as may not be a bottom of natural rock. And the said canal shall be further secured by wing walls and puddle on the river side to prevent the water from undermining the causeway walls. There shall also be erected in said canal for the protection of said causeway, during the times of high freshes, two substantial guard gates, as high as the parapet wall of said causeway, one at least twenty feet above said causeway, and the other at a suitable distance below said causeway, which gates shall be connected by walls with said parapet wall, and of equal height, to form a complete lock, to be firmly secured at bottom, and with the usual apparatus for opening and shutting the same, to facilitate the passage of boats, and it shall be the duty of the said common council of Alexandria to provide, that always during the times of high freshes aforesaid, a careful person shall attend said gates to keep them shut, at which times they shall never be opened except for the passage of boats, and forever to keep the said lock and the said canal, in all its walls, wings, pavements, gates and other parts in complete repair; and if the said causeway should at any time be injured in consequence of the said common council having failed to keep the necessary measures aforesaid, and to keep every part of the work done by them in good repair,

the said common council shall be liable to the corporation of Georgetown for all damages said corporation may sustain by such injury, to be assessed by a jury in an action on the case, to be brought by said corporation against said common council, and it shall also be the duty of the said common council of Alexandria to erect over said canal, where it shall cross the turnpike road, which leads from said causeway to Alexandria, a substantial stone bridge, at least twenty feet wide, and to keep the same always in repair.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any other of the said canals shall be cut across any public highway, that a good and sufficient bridge shall in such place be made over the canal at least twenty feet wide, and kept in constant repair by the said common council of Alexandria.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid canal around the west end of the causeway aforesaid, shall be commenced within two years, and shall be completed in the manner herein before provided, within five years from this time, otherwise the authority herein given to cut said canal shall cease and determine.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death, removal, or refusal to act, of any agent, the common council of Alexandria shall appoint another, and shall, from time to time, supply vacancies that may occur, and that in all cases a majority of the agents shall be sufficient to act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any boat or boats to pass the said canal around the western end of the said causeway, until the commissioners, or a majority of them hereinafter named shall have certified under their hands, that according to the best of their skill and judgment, the said canal is located and cut, and the walls, wings, lock and gates are erected and the pavement laid, and the whole work executed and completed, in every respect conformably to the directions, true intent and meaning of this act, and until the certificate signed as aforesaid shall be returned and filed in the office of the court of the county of Alexandria.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the common council of Alexandria shall notify the President of the United States that the said canal round the western end of the causeway aforesaid is completed, and ready for the view and inspection of the commissioners then in and about to be appointed by the President of the United States, and he is hereby required to appoint without delay three disinterested and skillful persons as commissioners, to go upon, view and inspect the canal and premises first aforesaid, and thereupon, if in their judgments, and not otherwise, the said canal be in all respects executed and completed as herein directed, to certify the same and cause their certificate to be returned and filed in manner aforesaid. And that the said commissioners for so doing shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation, to be paid by the common council of Alexandria.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the earth or other materials taken from the bed of the said canal, shall not be deposited to the injury of the owners of the lands through which the said canal may pass.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. June 17, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Clement B. Penrose.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and required, to allow and pay unto Clement B. Penrose, one of the commissioners for ascertaining the rights of persons claiming lands in the territory of Louisiana, the sum of five hundred dollars, as a full compensation for having brought to the seat of government the report of the said commissioners.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. June 17, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the remission of forfeited recognizances in the district of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall have the power to grant remission of the forfeitures on recognizances acknowledged and taken, or to be acknowledged or taken, before any court, judge, justice of the peace, or other magistrate within the district of Columbia, either in the course of any criminal prosecution, or for surety of the peace.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 17, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION requesting the state of Georgia to assent to the formation of two states in the Mississippi territory.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the state of Georgia be, and they are hereby requested, to give their assent by law, to the formation of two states of the Mississippi territory; Provided, in the opinion of Congress a division of said territory for that purpose should be expedient.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. June 17, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John N. Stout.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby directed to adjust and settle the account of John N. Stout, of Kentucky, and allow him the sum of eighty seven dollars fifteen cents, for his fees and compensation as a juror, for committing, substituting and releasing, Archibald Hamilton, a prisoner of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. May 20, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas and William Streshly.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to settle the accounts of Thomas Streshly, and William Streshly respectively, late collectors of the internal revenue in the district of Ohio, by allowing to said Thomas such further credits for all accounts of uncollected revenue as he shall satisfactorily prove to have been delivered over by him to other collectors, and such sum as he shall appear to be entitled to for his attendance as a witness in behalf of the United States; carrying the balance, if any, which may appear due to said Thomas, to the credit of said William, in his account with the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. May 27, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief Lieutenant Colonel William D. Beall.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the department of War, in the settlement of the account of lieutenant colonel William D. Beall, allow him the pay and emoluments of adjutant and inspector of the army, at and near New Orleans, from the seventeenth of June, until the twenty-fourth of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. June 21, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

From the Manchesterborough (N. C.)

MADISON & CLINTON.

In the N. Y. of last week, we promised, the public our opinion on the ensuing election for President and Vice-President of the United States. In conformity with that promise, we advance it with candor; & thought it may bear variance with the ideas entertained by some of our respectable friends; yet we trust, that a consciousness of the fallibility of human judgment will induce them to lay prejudice aside, and with us enter into a thorough investigation of this all-important subject. If our opinion is founded in truth, reason and justice, we have nothing to boast—we have only done our duty. If it is not, we shall never have reason to lament the want of integrity of intention; but but can with sincerity aver, that our only object was the public good. Duly pointed out the course, and conscious rectitude impelled us to pursue it.

"Who shall be our next President?"—This question can only be decided by the voice of a free people—a people who ought to exercise the right of suffrage, unbiassed by the clamors of faction, uninflected by the sycophantick juggling of aspiring demagogues, and unrestrained either by threats or promises of tory editors, whose papers are devoted to a cause from which every genuine republican will shrink with horror. In the exercise of this right, at the present important crisis, it should be the pride of every freeman to support those men and those measures, which will tend most to harmonize the public mind and give vigor and effect to the arm of national government. It should be their inquiry, who are the candidates? What are their qualifications?—What are the services they have performed? Will the warm friends of our country support them?—Will those who vilify and curse us—who dispute and vilify us, promote their election? If they will depend upon it all is not right. A party who would support the Prince of darkness himself, if opposed to our present virtuous and beloved chief magistrate—a party, who would vote for any thing or nothing provided it was not republican, ought not to be listened to—ought not to be trusted.

But to return, who are the candidates?—JAMES MADISON, present President of the United States, and DE WITT CLINTON, Mayor of the City of New York.

What are their qualifications?—With respect to Mr. Madison, public documents speak for themselves. His duties, in the various important stations he has filled since the commencement of our revolutionary contest to the present day, have drawn from his pen the most important and interesting state papers that have ever been produced by an individual. All his writings speak him the consummate politician, the correct statesman and the accomplished scholar. If he is accused of "want of energy," let it also be remembered, that he has been accused by the supporters of Mr. Clinton, who "blow hot and cold" with the same breath, of possessing too much. He has been told by the same gentlemen that he "could not be kicked into a war." Consequently they must be abominable hypocrites if they think he cannot be persuaded to make peace when the interests of our country demand it. Further, Mr. Madison possesses the most unblemished moral character; nor have his calumniators dared to hazard the attempt of attacking him on this point, which with the supporters of the "bulwark of our holy religion," is generally a consideration of the first importance.

Mr. Clinton's qualifications, if we may judge from the opinions advanced by his most violent advocates, consist principally in his being a native of the late venerable George Clinton, a member of the City of New York, and a citizen of that State. In his charges to the Grand Jury of the City over which he presides, a tolerable knowledge of the law has been exhibited, and the style is evidently that of a man of letters. While a Member of Congress, no uncommon lustre attached itself to his character as a politician; nor did the started vaults of Congress-Hall ever ring with his eloquence. And as he has never stood untrivalled even in the Legislature of his own State, it is more than probable, that hundreds of equal merit, equal talents and equal consistency might be found in the United States. That he possesses an uncommon share of intrigue & duplicity, may be proved by his success in dividing the republican party and securing in his favor the federalists, who have hectoringly branded him with every epithet that their happy invention could devise. He has lately been appointed a major general of militia; but whether this will be considered an additional qualification, or whether he possesses the necessary talents for the office, time alone can decide.

What are the services they have performed?

The firm consistency and mild, but engaging eloquence of Mr. Madison; were prominent remarks of his devotedness to the cause of American Liberty during that dark and gloomy period which tried men's souls. In the early part of our revolution he became one of those patriotic Legislators, who directed the destinies of our country, and whose lives would have been sacrificed on the altar of British justice had not the "God of Battles" crowned our arms with success.—The name of Madison stands conspicuous among those worthies who dared to sign the Declaration of Independence. He also voted for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; and he has never yet violated it.—He never recommended a dissolution of the Union; and we can proudly assert, that all who encourage such an idea are his most inveterate enemies.—are the supporters of Mr. Clinton. The energy of Madison was such that he did not wish his opinion even when the avowed end of his life; while Clinton's energy forbade the expression of his opinion on the incorporation of the Bank of America, which would have only endangered his popularity. To pass over the services he performed as Secretary of State, from May 22, 1801, to March 31, 1809, suffice it to say, that his conduct gave universal satisfaction to the republican party, and in many instances drew, even from his political enemies, the meed of merited applause.—All his diplomatic labors evinced judgment, discretion, and an extensive and correct knowledge of national and commercial law. As President of the U. States, he was received on his election in 1809, as a minister of angel even by the federalists themselves; but when that factious party, discovered that he was not to be swayed from the path of duty by their detestable flattery, they immediately gave the lie to their former assertions, and declared him as positively base as they had before represented him peacefully good. Determined to seek their vengeance on the man of integrity & honor, no changes were considered the pleasingly false; but among others, that of "French Influence," (than which a more detestably and unbecomingly never was alleged,) was the principal charge.—Reason—common sense—denies this charge. And even ask those republicans who have pledged themselves to support Mr. Clinton, they will deny it also.

When Mr. Madison beheld his country groaning under the enormous and accumulating injuries heaped on us by the belligerents, but more particularly by Great Britain, what did he do?—Did he recommend submission? No.—Did he foolishly recommend a Declaration of War against both belligerents at the same time, as some of the Clintonians, and still more sanguine federalists, insist he ought to have done? No.—But he recommended such an increase of our army, additional fortifications and arrangement of our little marine, as would be commensurate to the exigencies required by the operations contemplated against the enemy which had inflicted on us the most essential injuries. He conceived that the first and greatest aggressor should be first punished.—Then, if the other refused us satisfaction for the immense spoils committed on our property, his voice directed our arms against her also.—Because Mr. Madison wanted energy to manly combat with all the powers of the earth at one and the same time, he is unjustly blamed by Mr. Clinton's strenuous and energetic supporters.

The disasters of the first Canadian campaign are also charged on Mr. Madison by some of Clinton's sophistical advocates. They contend that it was impolitic to send so small a force as that which Hull recommended. But recollect, fellow citizens; that these very men were opposed to raising any force at all; & are now vilifying Mr. Madison for a want of energy which was only wanting in themselves.

The people of the United States, tho' generally correct in the event, are some times wanting in candor. They too often, by judging precipitately, attach blame where dispassionate reflection would convince them, applause was justly due.—It is now the pretended opinion of some, that war should have been postponed until the 1st November ensuing, and in the mean time every preparation should have been made for carrying it on with vigor. But did not these men endeavor to undermine the popularity of the present men in office, because they delayed even for a moment? Disposed to find fault, nothing could have pleased them. Determined to sacrifice the present administration to the mad ambition of the Clinton faction, they could not but by what means it was accomplished. The total ruin of their country would have been no obstacle in the way of their mercenary and unprincipled views. But Mr. Madison, regardless of their extraordinary speculations and unfeeling projects, pursued undauntedly his course—a course, which matured judgment and as perfidy of the enemy, convinced him was correct. He foresaw the difficulty, in a free country, of raising and disciplining a large army in time of peace, and that blow must be struck before even those who were convinced of the justice of the conflict, would lend that assistance requisite to make any serious impression on the enemy. Records would have been obtained with difficulty; the Federalists and Tories, and even some not six months escaped from the military despotism of England, would have cried out against the danger of standing armies; and the Clintonians would have continued harping on their favorite theme of "delay and want of energy." Nor is this all. The exertions of the enemy would have been equal to ours.—Britain would have poured her legions into the provinces of Canada; and instead of crying "peace, peace, when there was no peace," off would western and northern frontier would have been overrun by the British and Indians, who would have brought desolation even to the heart of our country. It does not yet appear that a larger force than that under Gen. Hull was requisite to perform the duties which were required of it. Five hundred of the Canadian militia sought the protection of the general. Volunteer companies of Canadians were marching to join him at the very moment he abandoned the British territory. The English and Indians were inferior in point of numbers; and had he made his advances with the same alacrity he conducted his retreat, and fought with as much energy as he evinced in cavilling in direct opposition to the wishes of every brave officer and man under his command, no blame would have fallen either on him or the executive. If the treachery, cowardice or mismanagement of every public officer is chargeable on the President, his office is surely one of high and awful responsibility. The fifth which is found floating at the mouth of a river can rarely be traced to its source; and we believe in this instance the executive cannot be blamed for the defeat of a military commander who appears not to have done what his means or his duty required of him.—That

these are facts cannot be denied; And if not, who is Mr. Madison in the wrong? Has he not done all that a President of the United States could unless clothed with unlimited power? Has he refused his assent to any bill which could have given more effect to the present war?—Has he withheld any advice which his duty required him to communicate? Has he refused to listen to any propositions for peace? He certainly has not.—Why then discard him? Why prefer another candidate?

The services which Mr. Clinton has rendered to his country, have been mostly confined within the limits of his mayoralty. With the duties of this office he is perhaps as well acquainted as any mayor in the United States, and he has doubtless performed them as faithfully. We do not at present recollect that he has been turned out of that office more than once; & then by his good friends the federalists, in order to make room for Mr. Willet, of their own party, whom they tho't a man of more energy and consistency: But as they have again taken him into favor, we charitably presume their conduct must have been the result of erroneous speculation.

In the electioneering campaign which preceded the election of Governor Tompkins, who is also of the Clinton family, a gentleman of unblemished reputation, and in every respect worthy of the high honors of the State, Mr. Clinton took a decided and active part. Money was lavished in profusion. Every press which could be engaged in the cause. Handbills were circulated in every direction throughout the state, and every possible means were taken to divide and distract the re-election of His Excellency Morgan Lewis, a staunch and genuine republican.

The next important service which claims our attention, and for which he justly merits the exclusive support of federalists, was an attempt to create a division in the republican party, in order to secure the election of his Uncle, in opposition to Mr. Madison, in 1809. This was barely an attempt; and although it failed, Mr. Clinton is not less deserving of notice for such magnanimity and praiseworthy conduct. But what he has done, bears no comparison with what his advocates declare he will do? It is asserted, as a proof of his energy and consistency, that he will either make war or peace, just as the people choose; and he calculates upon the support of both the war and "peace parties," he will probably attempt to steer a middle course, leading to a deep and miry bog, vulgarly called *ambiguity*.

We might mention many other equally important services rendered by Mr. Clinton; but we presume that these will be sufficient to convince every rational mind that the republican party are under no obligations to him, and we hope will have some influence on their future decisions, with respect to his claims to the presidency. For our own part, we think it best entirely to disperse with his services, and not trouble a gentleman who has already done so much, with the perplexing duties of public office. But his friends must be employed in some capacity, let his friends first determine whether they are for war or peace; and if for an energetic war, let the energetic Mr. Clinton be appointed to the command of an army for the invasion of Canada, and let him overrun both provinces at once; if for peace, let him be sent inmediately as minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James, and put an immediate stop to the effusion of human blood. Here is excellent employment; by him, & of that kind too which his friends think him best qualified to perform.

The further investigation of this subject will be resumed in our next.

COMMUNICATION.

In an elegant description of the Federal party, Mr. Clinton, in the Senate of the N. York Legislature, a few years past, concluded by a happy quotation from Milton in his Paradise Lost—

"Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven."

If then such were the views of the leaders of federalism, that in the figurative quotation he selected from the immortal English bard, they would rather reign in an oligarchy than support the equal rights of each individual in a republican form of government, how comes it to pass that he can consent to be supported for office by such a set of characters as he has described federalists to be, since it is well known that this concentrated force of his mental powers has hitherto been directed to the demolition of federal principles, and to the political destruction of such democrats as suffered themselves to be placed in a situation similar to that in which he now stands. "All things unto all men," said St. Paul, yet we cannot perceive that the apostle's advice has either been neglected or forgotten by the immediate friends of Mr. C. Many men of republican principles and correct deportment are his advocates; & as soon as the burning is gone by will return to the fold; but certain it is that some stray sheep who have gone out, will not like the prodigal son, return clothed with repentance.—Such is the opinion of

THOUSANDS.

[Baltimore Sun.]

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, 11th August 1812.

Goods on board American vessel laden in British ports or consigned to British ports to be delivered to leaders or consignees on affidavit in a court of admiralty that such goods are not American property and on bail being given to pay freight, costs and to answer any proceedings which may be commenced in court within three months.

American vessels destined to any port of this country and brought into any other British port to be removed to the destined port at the request of consignees of cargo and to deliver their cargoes as above.

No American property in litigation to be restored—no proceeds of property already restored shall be paid to claimant, but shall be paid into court until further orders. All freights due to Americans to be paid into Court except when bail is given as above.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

Copies of Letters from Maj. Gen. Van Rensselaer, of the New York Militia, to Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn, transmitted by the latter to the Department of War.

HEAD QUARTERS, LEWISTOWN, Oct. 14, 1812.

SIR—As the movements of the army under my command, since I had last the honor to address you on the 8th instant, have been of a very important character, producing consequences serious to many individuals; establishing facts actually connected with the interest of the service and the safety of the army; and as I stand prominently responsible for some of these consequences, I beg leave to explain to you, sir, and through you to my country, the situation and circumstances in which I have had to act, and the reasons and motives which governed me; and if the result is not all that might have been wished, it is such, that when the whole ground shall be viewed, I shall cheerfully submit myself to the judgment of my country.

In my letter of the 8th inst. I apprized you that a crisis in this campaign was rapidly advancing; and that (to repeat the same words) "the blow must be soon struck, or all the toil and exertion of the campaign go for nothing; and worse than nothing, for the whole will be tinged with dishonor."

Under such impressions I had on the 5th inst. written to brigadier general Smyth, of the United States' forces, requesting an interview with him, major general Hall, and the commanders of the United States' regiments, for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of future operations. I wrote major general Hall to the same purport. On the 11th, I had received no answer from general Smyth; but in a note to me of the 10th, general Hall mentioned that general Smyth had not yet then agreed upon any day for the consultation.

In the mean time, the partial success of lieutenant Elliott, (of which, however, I have received no official information,) began to excite a strong disposition in the troops to act. This was expressed to me through various channels in the shape of an alternative; that they must have orders to act; or, at all hazards, they would go home. I forbore here commenting upon the obvious consequences to me, personally, of longer withholding my orders under such circumstances.

I had a conference with — as to the possibility of getting some person to pass over to Canada and obtain correct information. On the morning of the 4th, he wrote to me that he had procured the man who bore his letter to go over. Instructions were given him; he passed over—obtained such information as warranted an immediate attack. This was confidentially communicated to several of my first officers, and produced great zeal to act; more especially as it might have a controlling effect upon the movements at Detroit, where it was supposed general Brock had gone with all the force he dared spare from the Niagara frontier. The best preparations in my power were, therefore, made to dislodge the enemy from the heights of Queen's town, and possess ourselves of the village, where the troops might be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

Lieutenant Fenwick's flying artillery and a detachment of regular troops under his command, were ordered to be in season from Fort Niagara. Orders were also sent to general Smyth to send down from Buffalo such detachment of his brigade as existing circumstances that vicinity might warrant. The attack was to have been made at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, by crossing over in boats from the Old Ferry opposite the heights. To avoid any embarrassment in crossing the river (which here is a sheet of violent eddies) experienced boatmen were procured to take the boats from the landing below to the place of embarkation. Lieutenant Sin was considered the man of greatest skill for this service. He went ahead, and in the extreme darkness, passed the intended place far up the river; and there, in most extraordinary manner, fastened his boat to the shore, and abandoned the detachment. In this front boat he had carried nearly every gun which was prepared for all the boats. In this agonizing dilemma, stood officers and men, whose ardor had not been cooled by exposure through the night to one of the most tremendous north-east storms, which continued unabated for twenty-eight hours, and deluged the whole camp. The approach of day light extinguished every prospect of success, and the detachment returned to camp. Col. Van Rensselaer was to have commanded the detachment.

After this result, I had hoped the patience of the troops would have continued until I could submit the plan suggested in my letter of the 8th, that I might act under and in conformity to the opinion which might be then expressed. But my hope was idle: the previously excited ardor seemed to have gained new heat from the late miscarriage—the brave were mortified to stop short of their object, and the timid thought laurels half won by an attempt.

On the morning of the 12th, such was the pressure upon me from all quarters, that I became satisfied that my refusal to act might involve me in suspicion and the service in disgrace.

Viewing affairs at Buffalo as yet unsettled, I had immediately countermanded

the march of gen. Smith's brigade, upon the failure of the first expedition; but having now determined to attack Queen's town, I sent new orders to gen. Smith to march; not with the view of his aid in the attack, for I considered the force detached sufficient, but to support the detachment should the conflict be obstinate and long continued.

Lieutenant Christie, who had just arrived at the Four Mile Creek, had late in the night of the first contemplated attack, gallantly offered me his own and his men's service; but he got my permission too late. He now again came forward; had a conference with colonel Van Rensselaer, and begged that he might have the command in the expedition. The arrangement was made.—Col. Van Rensselaer was to command one column of 300 militia; and lieutenant Christie a column of the same number of regular troops.

Every precaution was now adopted as to boats, and the most confidential and experienced men to manage them. At an early hour in the night, lieutenant Christie marched his detachment, by the rear road, from Niagara to Camp. At 7 in the evening lieutenant Col. Stranahan's regiment moved from Niagara Falls—at 8 o'clock, Meads—and at 9, lieutenant Col. Blau's regiment marched from the same place. All were in camp in good season. Agreeably to my orders issued upon this occasion, the two columns were to pass over together; and soon as the heights should be carried, lieutenant Col. Fenwick's flying artillery was to pass over; then major Mullan's detachment of regulars; and the other troops to follow in order.

At dawn of day the boats were all in readiness, and the troops commenced embarking, under the cover of a commanding battery mounting 2 eighteen pounders and two sixes. The movement was soon discovered and a brisk fire of musketry was poured from the whole line of the Canada shore. Our battery opened to sweep the shore, but it was for some minutes too dark to direct much fire with safety. A brisk cannonade was now opened upon the boats from three different batteries—our battery returned their fire, and occasionally threw grape upon the shore, and was itself served with shells from a small mortar of the enemy's. Col. Scott, of the artillery, by hastening his march from Niagara Falls in the night, arrived in season to return the enemy's fire with two six pounders.

The boats were somewhat embarrassed with the eddies, as well as with a shower of shot; but col. Van Rensselaer with about 100 men soon effected his landing amidst tremendous fire directed upon him from every point, but to the astonishment of all who witnessed the scene, this van of the column advanced bravely against the fire. It was a serious misfortune to the van, and indeed to the whole expedition, that in a few minutes after landing, col. Van Rensselaer received four wounds—a ball passed through his right thigh, entering just below the hip bone—another shot passed through the same thigh, a little below—the third through the calf of his left leg—and a fourth cartused his heel. This was quite a crisis in the expedition. Under so severe a fire it was difficult to form raw troops. By some mismanagement of the boatmen, lieutenant Christie did not arrive until some time after this, and was wounded in the hand in passing the river. Col. Van Rensselaer was still able to stand; and with great presence of mind ordered his officers to proceed with rapidity and storm the Fort. This service was gallantly performed and the enemy driven down the hill in every direction. Soon after this both parties were considerably reinforced, and the conflict was renewed in various places—many of the enemy took shelter behind a stone guard house where a piece of ordnance was now bravely served. I ordered the fire of our battery directed upon the guard house; and it was so effectually done that with 8 or 10 shot the fire was silenced. The enemy then retreated behind a large store house; but in a short time the combat became general, and the enemy's fire was silenced except from a one gun battery so far down the river as to be out of the reach of our heavy ordnance and our light pieces could not silence it. A number of boats now passed over unannoyed, except from the one silenced gun. For some time after I had passed over, the victory appeared complete; but in the expectation of further attacks, I was taking measures for fortifying my camp immediately—the direction of this service I committed to lieutenant Totten, of the engineers. But very soon the enemy were reinforced by a detachment of several hundred Indians from Chipawa—they commenced a furious attack; but were promptly met and routed by the rifle and bayonet. By this time I perceived my troops were imbarking very slowly. I passed immediately over to accelerate their movements; but to my utter astonishment I found that at the very moment when complete victory was in our hands, the ardor of the unengaged troops had entirely subsided. I rode in all directions—urged men by every consideration to pass over—but in vain. Lieutenant Col. Bloom, who had been wounded in action, returned mounted his horse and rode through the camp; as did also Judge Peck who happened to be here exhorting the companies to proceed—but all in vain.

At this time a large reinforcement from Fort George were discovered coming up the river. As the battery on the hill was considered an important check against their ascending the heights, measures were immediately taken to send them a fresh supply of ammunition, as I had learnt they were left only 20 shot for the 18 pounders. The reinforcements, however, obliged to the right from the road, and formed a junction with the Indians in the rear of the heights. Finding to my infinite mortification, that no reinforcement would pass over; seeing that another severe conflict must soon commence;

and knowing that the brave men on the heights were quite exhausted & nearly out of ammunition, all I could do was to send them a fresh supply of cartridges. At this critical moment I dispatched a note to gen. Wadsworth, acquainting him with our situation—leaving the course to be pursued much to his own judgment—with assurance that if he thought best to retreat, I would endeavor to send as many boats as I could command, and cover his retreat by every fire I could safely make.—But the boats were dispersed—many the boatmen had fled, panic struck & but few got off.—But my note could but little more than have reached Gen. W. about 4 o'clock, when a most severe and obstinate conflict commenced and continued about half an hour, with a tremendous fire of cannon, flying artillery and musketry. The enemy succeeded in repressing their battery; and gaining advantage on every side, the brave men, who had gained the victory, exhausted of strength and ammunition, and grieved at the unpardonable neglect of their fellow soldiers gave up the conflict.

I can only add that the victory was really won; but lost for the want of a small reinforcement. One third part of the idle men might have saved all.

I have been so pressed with the various duties of burying the dead, providing for the wounded, collecting the public property, negotiating an exchange of prisoners, and all the concerns consequent of such a battle, that I have not been able to forward this dispatch as early as I could have wished. I shall soon forward you another dispatch in which I shall endeavor to point out to you the conduct of some most gallant and deserving officers. But I cannot in justice close this without expressing the very great obligation I am under to brigadier general Wadsworth. Colonel Van Rensselaer, Col. Scott, Lieut. Col. Christie and Fenwick, and Captain Gibson. Many others have also behaved most gallantly. As I have reason to believe that many of our troops fled to the woods, with the hope of crossing the river I have not been able to learn the probable number of killed, wounded, or prisoners. The slaughter of our troops must have been very considerable. And the enemy have suffered severely.

GENERAL BROCK is among their slain and his aide de camp mortally wounded. I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect and consideration, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) SIN VAN RENSSELAER, Major General

Major General Dearborn.

HEAD QUARTERS, Lewiston, 15th Oct. 1812.

SIR,

For any further particulars respecting the action; the present situation and movements of our troops; the appearance of the enemy's situation; and our future prospects, generally, I beg leave to refer you to Captain Dox, who will have the honor to deliver you this dispatch. Captain Dox is an intelligent officer and much reliance may be placed on his information and judgment.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) STN VAN RENSSELAER, Major Gen. DEARBORN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

Camp, near Plattsburg, 12th October, 1812.

SIR,

However incompatible it may be with the character and profession of a soldier, to enter into the party politics of the day yet when the honor of the government, the corp's commands, and his personal fame are wantonly attacked, and attempted to be sacrificed to satiate the malignant venom of party purposes it becomes his duty as a man, a soldier, and a patriot, to come forward and boldly contradict the base calumnies.—The following piece from the Connecticut Herald, of October 3d, is not only calculated to bring discredit on the government but to hold up our army as a mob wanting in discipline as well as patriotism. The piece alluded to is as follows, viz.

"The multiplied proof of folly or of madness or some worse cause, that have driven the nation into a ruinous offensive war, are accumulating with every day's experience. Barely to enumerate the evidence would occupy columns. Two or three facts of recent occurrence, which have come to my knowledge, are in point and worthy of record. It is then a fact (for I state it on the best authority) that either the national treasury is so miserably empty, or the proper department so deficient in duty, that the army under General Dearborn which has so long been idly away their time near Albany, was not only unpaid but unprovided with the common necessaries of a camp, and when a few days since a part of these troops were ordered to the frontiers, one whole regiment (Col. Pike's) absolutely refused, and deliberately stacked their arms, declaring they would not move until paid. In this refusal they were justified by their Colonel, an old soldier, who admitted they ought not to march unless government would first pay the arrears due them.

It fortunately happened that Mr. Secretary Gallatin, was then at Albany, and on learning the state of affairs at the encampment, he borrowed twenty thousand dollars from one of the banks, on his private credit, by which means the troops were paid, and cheerfully followed their commander."

In contradiction to this statement it will be sufficient to give the following remarks:—That the regimental paymaster had in his hands, funds to pay the whole regiment up to the 31st. And within three days of the period when the troops moved, that three companies were paid previous to the march, and the balance so soon as the regiment halted, a sufficient time to give the officers an

opportunity to adjust the rolls and prepare the accounts of the recruits.

Secondly—That those funds were received by the regimental paymaster, from the district paymaster, Mr. Eakins, who was then at Albany, and not from Mr. Gallatin, whom (it is believed) did not arrive till after the regiment moved from Greenbush. These facts can be corroborated by every officer of the 15th infantry, who one and all, deem the paragraph published in the Herald a base calumny, a direct attack on their honor as soldiers, and declare that the author, whoever he may be, has asserted gross untruths. As for myself, I have had the honor to serve in the army from the rank of volunteer to the station of Gen. Washington, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, and can affirm, that I have known some troops under the three first, to have been upwards of a year without a payment—and under the latter for eight months. This was owing to the dispersed state of our troops on the western frontiers. But never did I hear of a corps shewing a disposition to refuse to do their duty, because they had not received their pay—nor do I believe the American army has been disgraced by an instance of the kind, since the revolutionary war. But ask any man of consideration, what time it requires to organize an army, or a corps of new recruits—if, owing to the want of a knowledge of the officers, to forms of returns, accounts, &c. it will not be some time before a new corps can be as well equipped, or appear as much like soldiers, as an old one? Every soldier will reply, that it will require two years at least, to teach both officers and men to reap the same benefit from the same supplies as old soldiers—and although at this time, the 15th regiment has been regularly supplied as any other corps, with clothing, pay, arms and accoutrements, even to watch coats to protect the centinel against the winter storms—yet were an old regiment lying by their side, who had received the same supplies, they most indubitably would be better equipped and make themselves more comfortable, having the saving of two or more years' supplies on hand. Be whether ill or well supplied, the soldiers and officers have only a sense of the duty they owe their country and their honor, ever to refuse to march against the enemy—and the Colonel begs leave to assure the author of the above paragraph, that he hopes he will forbear any future attempt to injure his reputation, by praising an action, which if true must have forever tarnished the small claim he now has to a military character.

Z. M. PIKE, Col. 15th U. S. Infantry

PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

CHESTNUT WARD.

At a meeting of the democratic citizens of Chestnut ward, convened by notice in the democratic newspapers.

SAMUEL CARWELL, esq was called to the chair—a

LIBERTY BROWN, appointed secretary.

The meeting having taken into their most serious consideration the importance of the ensuing election for electors of president & vice president of the U States, throughout this state—or solve

That the approaching election will be so momentous in its consequences to the nation, as to call upon all faithful citizens to regard it as a contest for their country's rights, liberties, and honor, and not for men

Resolved, That the republicans of the United States have been indebted for the existence of their liberties and institutions and for the defeat of their foreign and internal enemies—to union and concert among themselves.

Resolved, That union and concert, found so necessary during peace, become incalculably more essential at the commencement of a war with a government which boasts of having a "party" in our country.

Resolved, That at such a crisis as the present, it would have been dangerous to abandon without an adequate substitute, the mode of nominating candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States and never departed from by any part of the people.

Resolved, That if there had not been any recommendation of candidates in the usual way, at this crisis, there would have been, in all probability, so many rival interests among republicans, as to have afforded an opportunity to their enemies to triumph by their discord.

Resolved, That opposition to the republican candidates selected in the usual way, if made by republicans, is to be deeply deplored, but that opposition becomes dangerous and monstrous, when any republicans endeavor to crush the mass of their party by coalescing with men equally the foes of them both.

Resolved, That the friends of Mr. De Witt Clinton, even if they have not bargained with federal leaders, are politically criminal in maintaining opposition to the mass of the republican party, knowing as they do that without the federal and apostate aid of Rhode Island Connecticut, Massachusetts and Delaware they could not have the slightest prospect and success.

Resolved, That the silence of Aaron Burr, when he knew that federalists were endeavoring to exalt him to the presidency against the wishes of the republican party, was of itself considered ingratitude and apostasy—and that Mr. Clinton's acquiescence in federal support ought to be so considered.

Because he suffered his name to be used by a party, who in his speech in the senate of New York, in 1809, he declared to be "arrayed in favor of a foreign government, in

opposition to that of their own country"

Because he permits himself to be used, as an instrument for exciting division, by men, whom in the aforesaid speech he called "a faction acting in obedience to the nod of a foreign government (Britain)."

Because he is now eulogized by men to whom in the aforesaid speech, he said the British ministry "dispensed the alms of faction (money) in order to cherish a British party in America"

Because he is now supported by men, of whom he gave in the aforesaid speech, the following character:

"Desperate leaders of a profligate conspiracy against the good of our country who at this important period, are scattering the five brands of civil discord throughout the United States. Driven from power, by the indignant voice of an injured people, and despairing to gain it by honest means, they (the federal leaders) appear to be governed by the same unprincipled sentiments, and to be actuated by the same hellish principles, which the greatest of poets ascribes to the deceiver of mankind—

"Enter to reign in Hell, Than serve in Heaven."

"Better to gain office and elevation through blood, destruction and general ruin, than not to obtain them at all"

Resolved, That no honest man, no unbigoted politician can support Mr. Clinton, now that he has become the candidate of men, whom he thus described three years ago.

Resolved, That, after having been thus characterized by Mr. Clinton, the federalists would not support him if he had not changed, and if they did not believe that through him they would gain elevation and power.

They do therefore resolve, that on Friday, the 30th instant, they will abstain from all labor, that they will attend the election ground—that they will by every honorable means and with their united zeal and assiduity—support the electoral ticket, as agreed upon by the democratic members of the state legislature, and which is pledged to support JAMES MADISON, as president, and EDWARD GARRT, as vice president of the U. States.

Resolved, That this meeting do adjourn to meet again on this day week, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at this place, for the purpose of appointing the several committees preparatory to the election.

LIBERTY BROWN, Secretary.

FOR THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

From the Greensburg, Pa Register, Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,

Having discovered my name on a ticket formed by a meeting, signing themselves friends to union, peace and commerce, I avail myself of this method to communicate my sentiments to the public. However disagreeable it may be, the situation I feel myself placed in at present, I duly calls for it, which I shall do without courting the favor or fearing the frowns of any party.

1st. I am decidedly in favor of a democratic form of government.

2d. I am decidedly in favor of supporting our general government, and the measures which they have adopted.

3d. I am firmly of opinion that it would be bad policy, and also, an act every way calculated in its nature, to be injurious to the interests of our common country not to do so.

I am firmly of opinion that sufficient causes for war with both of the belligerents, and also our savage enemies, existed before its declaration, and although I should have been better satisfied if our country had been in a better state of defence, yet, as governments were brought out to such circumstances as that they must either declare war, and support our national honor and independence, or let sink by a painful, shameful and disgraceful submission to the avrvice and tyranny of our insatiable adversaries; I heartily acquiesce in their choice. And I think, in a national point of view, we should submit to it, and support the government with such energy and spirit, as will effectually convince our enemies that we are an united, free and independent people, and that we are determined to support our independence against every invader of our national rights, although it should be at the expense of our lives and properties. I think, fellow citizens, we are nearly brought to the turning point—if we divide we fall an easy prey to our enemies; but if we are united, we will, under the protection of the King of kings, and Governor of all the nations of the earth not only be able to combat with, but bring into subjection every insulting or invading foe.

JOSIAH MOORHEAD, October 5, 1812.

Sailed on Saturday morning from this port on a cruise, the beautiful private armed ship York Town, Thomas H Story Esq commander. The York Town mounts 18 long 9's, and has a crew of 180 men.

The privateer Globe, capt. Murphy, has returned to Baltimore from a cruise, during which she had a desperate engagement with a British letter of marque of 22 guns and 80 men—and succeeded in capturing her; after seven hours hard fighting, by boarding, in which capt. M. had 30 of his men killed, and several wounded, himself among the latter. The prize is said to be a large ship, with a very valuable cargo on board, has arrived off the capes.

We pronounce the story in the Boston Gazette that "Capt. Dices ordered all the Americans on board the Guerrier, below, during the action with the Constitution," to be infamous lies; having seen and conversed with one of the unfortunate men imprisoned on board that ship—who declared he was obliged during that action to point the cannon against his own countrymen.

N. H. Fair.

CAVALRY ORDERS.
The *Independent Light Dragoons* are ordered to meet at Camp on Saratoga on 7th of November next, in full uniform, with horses and furniture in ample order; each Dragoon is requested to appear with craps on the left arm. The roll will be called at 11 O'Clock, A. M.
Per order,
WILL HARRISON, Junr. Lieut.
October 27—3

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
On **TUESDAY** the 3d of November, will be disposed of at public sale, on the premises—
All that valuable property at Easton Point, at present in the occupation of Capt. Samuel Thomas, consisting of a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House, Kitchen, Office, Stables, Blacksmith's Shop, Granaries, and Wharf, all in good repair.
For three thousand dollars of the purchase money, the purchaser may have a considerable credit, by taking up the subscriber's note at Bank for this sum; for the balance three notes of equal value, negotiable at the Farmers Bank in Easton, payable in sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days, with two approved endorser, will be taken. Possession will be given the 1st of January next. A plot of the property will be exhibited, and the title explained on the day of sale.
JAMES EARLE.
October 20—3

LAND FOR SALE.
By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery—
Will be sold at the Court House in Cambridge, on the 18th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the tract of land on which Woodford Stewart now lives, being part of a tract of land called *Fisher's Chance*, situate on Black Water River, Dorchester county, containing about 200 acres. There are on the premises a two story dwelling house, (20 feet by 42) with barns, stables, and out houses necessary for farming.—The terms of sale, Cash.
JAMES BOYLE, Trustee.
October 20—3

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public auction on the premises, on Tuesday the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock—
All that dwelling house, water grist mill, and tract or parcels of land, situate & lying in S. Milford Hundred, Cecil county, called *Grove & Maffie's Delancey*, containing about twenty acres, more or less—being the estate late of **HYLAND HENDRICKSON**, deceased. The property is very advantageously situated, and would be a very valuable seat for a manufacturing establishment. The premises can be viewed at any time previous to sale, on application to **Jonah Tyson**, the present tenant, who will show the same. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bonds with approved security to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within one year from the day of sale; upon payment whereof, a good and sufficient deed will be executed by the Trustee for the said premises.
JOHN NOWLAND, Trustee.
October 20—3

NOTICE.
The creditors of the above mentioned Hyland Hendrickson are hereby notified to exhibit their claims against the said Hyland Hendrickson, duly proved, into the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale above mentioned.
JOHN NOWLAND, Trustee.
Cecil county, 20th Oct.—3

NEW GOODS.
The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of
SEASONABLE GOODS.
Which they will sell at the lowest rates for **CASH.**
JOSEPH & WILLIAM HASKINS.
Easton, October 27—m

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

EDUCATION.
The Newark Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 12th inst. The Latin and Greek Languages, Grammar, History, Mathematics, Geography, the use of the Globes, &c. will be attentively taught in this Institution. The Rev. Andrew K. Russel has charge of the Academy for the last year, and will continue his superintendance; and from the proficiency evinced by the students at their late examinations, which was equally honorable to themselves and their teachers, the Trustees are warranted in assuring the public that Mr. Russel and the gentleman employed as an assistant are fully qualified for the performance of all these duties that are demanded by their situations. The morality and healthiness of Newark and the very reasonable price of boarding, in connexion with the character and qualifications of the Professor in the Academy must furnish strong inducements to parents and guardians to select this place as one of the most eligible for the Education and moral improvement of their children and wards.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
J. R. BLACK.
New Castle, October 6, (20)—7

TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTORY.
No. 27, Calvert-street, Baltimore.
The subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale on accommodating terms, a large stock in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz.
Sweet scented Tobacco, pound and half-pound twists,
Small twist do. five to the pound,
Fine Fig-tail kegs, eight to the pound,
Coarse do. in kegs, pound rolls,
Spanish and common Segars,
Macabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.
The above articles are warranted of the first quality, and may be returned at the expense of the subscriber if not approved of. His Macabau and Rappee Snuff is inferior to none in the U. States. The lovers of good Snuff are invited to call and judge for themselves.
HEZEKIAH STARR.
September 22—79

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Shrewsbury & Jefferys*, is this day dissolved in consequence of the death of *Matthew Jefferys*. All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement; and all persons indebted as above, are requested to make payment to the surviving partner.
JOHN W. SHERWOOD.
8th mo. 18th, 1812.
F. S. The subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the Printing Business at the old stand, having a large stock of Paper on hand—he solicits the continuance of the favors of his friends and the public.
J. W. S.
18th mo. (August) 25—m

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX FOR QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, OCTOBER 17, 1812.
Ordered, that **JOHN DUNNELL**, Collector of the County Taxes for Queen-Ann's County, cause the following List of Lands and Lots of Ground, and amount of Taxes thereon due, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, to be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks, in the Baltimore Whig and in the Eastern Star, at Easton—Notifying that unless the County Charges due thereon shall be paid to the Collector of said County within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the Lands and Lots of Ground so charged, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
Per
WILLIAM H. BLAKE, Clerk
to the Commissioners of the Tax for Queen-Ann's County.

IN UPPER DISTRICT FOR 1811.

Names of Persons.	Names of Lands, &c.	Acres.	Value.	Dolls.	Cts.
Arthur Bryan's heirs	Wright's Forest	895	445	9	75
Rich'd Covington, for Maria's heirs	Joseph's Delight, Sted's go between } and Spry's chance	280	280	6	14
Henry Roberts' heirs	Roberts' Meadows	100	100	2	19
Susan Colobey	Tilghman's discovery	100	160	3	51
Rich'd T. Earle (for some person } in Philadelphia)	Buck ridge & Pokey resurveyed	90	80	1	76
Samuel Frazier	House & Lot—Sudler's } Roads	50	50	1	10
William Forman	Royston	150	170	3	73
Wm. Farrell (for Gafford's heirs)	Parak's portion	125	145	3	18
William Glasgo	House and Lot in Sand Town	50	50	1	10
Thomas Greaves	Groves' beginning corrected, } Wharton & Tander's outlet	162	240	5	62
R'd E. Harrison, or R. Walters' heirs	William's Lot	275	335	7	34
William Harris' heirs	Contention	75	35	5	77
Edward Mitchell	House & Lot at Beaver Dams	85	85	1	77
John Heathers' heirs					
Benjamin Manor's heirs	B. Dam Fork resurveyed	48	30	46	55
Samuel Milburn	House & Lot, B. Town	66	20	44	66
Nathan Powell	Joseph's Lot	62	20	44	66
Jonathan Peters	House & Lot in S. Town	100	265	5	44
George & Thomas Peacock	Lands bought of B. Ringgold's heirs	130	20	45	81
John & Samuel Phillips	Do. of same	20	45	81	81
Mary Phillips	Do. of same	50	50	1	10
Bennidec Pennington (for wife)	Great Hope, Jos. Lot, & May- } nard's addition	100	100	2	19
Same, for James & Asbury Peters					
James Starkey (a minor)	Pinder's Resurvey, &c.	355	7	78	150
Miller Starkey's heirs	House and Lot at L. B.	150	3	29	54
William Tharp	Tharp's Meadows	50	1	10	10
Lambert Tharp's heirs	Pt. Willocks' discovery	55	1	10	21
Thomas Woodall's heirs	House and Lot in S. Town	50	1	10	21
James Wells	House and Lot in Sand Town	35	15	33	77
Lazarus Title	Do. in K. Town	15	15	33	77
John Dimpton, jun.	Do.	65	1	43	65
Earnett Alley	Do. in Sand Town	65	2	9	88
Elizabeth Comegys, Miss	Part James' choice	40	1	10	10
Mary Comegys	Part same	50	1	10	10
Elizabeth Comegys' heirs	House and Lot in S. Town	78	1	65	78
William Greenwood	House and Lot in do.	115	2	52	99
Elizabeth Johnson, widow	House and Lot near Dixon's	45	99	99	99
Edward Phillips	Do. in Sand Town	120	2	87	45
Hewitt Smith	Do. in do.	45	99	99	99
Margaret Spry	Harris' Rambles	45	99	99	99
James Woodall	White Hall	275	6	3	

IN TUCKAHOE DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Robins Chamberlaine's heirs	Dawson's Neck	480	10	52
John Dodd, sen.	Dancey Part	15	33	99
George Dodd	Lot at Hall's } Roads	45	99	99
John L. Hall	Hog harbour, &c.	225	6	93
Mary Hall	Dancey, a Lot at Hall's } Roads	20	44	355
Edward Roberts (for Bennet Brac- } co's heirs		35	77	35
Samuel Crosby's heirs	Skinner's expectation	30	66	30
Wm. Kersey (for R. Neal)	Beaver Dam Lot	70	1	54
Emanuel Jenkinson	Thomas's Meadows	485	10	63
William Scrivener	Security, Scrivener's hardship, &c } { Adventure, & Jones' Adventure, } { Batchelor's Plains	340	7	45
Richard Tucker's heirs		265	5	31
Elizabeth or Sarah Connelly	House and Lot, pt. of Chesterfield	15	33	150
Charles Nabb	Lot in Centreville	153	3	40
Charles Ridgeway	Wrenches Fame	10	22	
George Vanderford's heirs	Lot in Centreville			
Thomas Belton, jun.				

IN CORSICA DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Michael Blackiston's heirs	Upper heathworth	35	77	
Jeremiah Barron's heirs	House and Lot in Queen's Town	40	38	
Charlotte Beal	Property in Sand Town	55	1	21
Elizabeth Beal	Brampton & Plain Dealing	325	7	12
Edward Browne's heirs	Wading place, & Sagers' Forest	485	10	52
Henry Coursey's heirs	Spark's once outlet, & Adventure	154	50	1
James Honey's heirs	Crane Swamp	70	130	2
Sarah & Rachel Meredith	Adventure & Plain Dealing	55	1	21
John Meredith (black Jack)	House and Lot in Centreville	350	7	68
David Nicholas	Do. at Beaver Dams	30	66	30
James Porter	Downes' forest and addition	75	1	65
Archibald Roe	House and Lot	20	41	30
William Tucker's heirs	House and Lot near Centreville	1000	21	91
Sarah Wood	Fulorn Hope	50	1	10
Samuel T. Wright's heirs	'Chance	100	1	19
Rachel White's heirs				
Thomas Deford's heirs				

IN-LAND DISTRICT FOR 1811, IN Q. A. COUNTY.

Solomon Downey	Fig quarter neck	20	44	
Risden Downey	same	45	99	
Samuel T. Legg	Oldson relief	90	1	98
John M'Allen	Easton Island	195	4	28
Robert S. Walters	Walters' resurvey	340	7	45
Thomas Earickson's heirs	Smithfield	115	2	52
Peterine Elliott	Fulorn Hope, part	450	3	29
Maudia Legg's heirs	Woodland Neck, & Burd's Hog yard	35	77	
Matthew Stone	Sarah's portion	15	33	
John Weeden	Walnut Neck, part	40	88	

TO THE CITIZENS
OF KENT AND QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTIES,
Composing the 7th Electoral District for President
and Vice-President of the United States.
WILLIAM CITIZENS.
Through the medium of the Star, I take the liberty of informing my friends and the public in general, that I offer myself as a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States—and I do assure the public that should I meet with their support, I pledge myself to vote for **De Witt Clinton** as President of the United States.
WILLIAM P. RIDGAWAY.
Centreville, Queen Ann's }
county, October 20—3

THOMAS FOUNTAIN,
(CITIZEN OF CAROLINE COUNTY.)
Declares himself as an Elector for the next President. Mr. Clinton, I say, will be my choice.—If the public should be so obliging as to elect me as their Elector, I will serve them with all the trust they put in me.
THOS. FOUNTAIN.
October 20—3

BOARDING
The subscriber will take five or six more Boys as boarders by the year, to fill the vacancies of those gone to College.
MARY TRIPPE.
Easton, October 27—3

TAKE NOTICE.
That the subscribers of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with annexed, on the personal estate of **Abraham Lewis**, late of Dorchester county, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the second day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of October, anno domini, 1812.
ROBINSON CORKRAN,
LEVIN WOLLEN, Adm'rs.
Will annexed of Abraham Lewis.
October 27—3

TAKE NOTICE.
That the subscribers of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with annexed, on the personal estate of **William Howard**, late of Dorchester county, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the second day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of October, anno domini, 1812.
THOMAS BASSETT,
DOLLY, his wife, Adm's of
Wm. Howard.
October 27—3

LOST
The subscriber lost on Sunday 25th inst. either on the road leading from Easton to the Point, or on the road leading from Easton to Miles Ferry, a large Gold Watch Key, with a Seal on one side, and a pale red Sicily Stone on the other. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to this office or to the subscriber.
SAMUEL HOLMES.
Easton, October 27—3

WANTED
TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,
A Negro Woman well recommended, and acquainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c. For such liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor.
August 11—m

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES,
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
G. I. son of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.
SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE,
North East corner of Race & North second's 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, &c. 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 suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough &c. *Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops,* (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chillblains, 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, reundant 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 Infalible 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, choleric pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

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

Dr. Dyot's Infalible 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 Beria—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 & GROOMER, Easton,
Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures &c. may be had gratis.
March 26—1812

TAKE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with annexed, on the personal estate of **Joseph Meekins**, late of Dorchester 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 the second day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of October, anno domini, 1812.
JOHN D. MEEKINS, adm'r of
Joseph Meekins.
October 27—3

TAKE NOTICE.
That the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Daria Buddie**, late of Dorchester 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 the second day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of October, Anno Domini, 1812.
WILLIS VINSON, and
BETSEY, his wife, Adm's of
David Waddle
October 27—3

TO BE RENTED.
That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Mifflin. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with several shell banks of manure, in each field; with two negro men. The advantage of keeping a Ferry Boat, having hands used to it, and the convenience to one of the best markets (for the seller) in the State, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton.
DAVID KERR.
September 29—m

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1812.

On application of **Henry King**, of Somerset County, by petition in writing to the Court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Henry King has resided in the State of Maryland two years preceding his application—It is therefore ordered by the Court that he set up at the Court House Door, one of the Taverns Door's in the Town of Princess Anne, and one at Governor's Ferry, and by advertising in the Star at Easton, in one of the Baltimore papers, and in one of the Philadelphia papers, three successive weeks, three months before the first Saturday of April Term next, giving notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court at the Court House on the first Saturday in April Term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry King should not be discharged agreeably to the terms of the said Acts of Assembly aforesaid. Test, **JOSEPH POLK,** Clerk of
October 27—3—Somerset County Court.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 24th inst. a negro woman by the name of **Eather Chace**, about thirty years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made, very black, answers quick when spoken to, and likely impudent if interrogated; she also took with her, her youngest child, about twelve months old, called **Caroline**. Eather took with her sundry clothes, amongst which are a striped linsey jacket and petticoat, a pair of old shoes and stockings; her feet and ankles are full of lumps or knots, and look as if they had been poisoned. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State of Maryland, if taken in the State, and out of the County, thirty dollars, and if taken in the County, twenty dollars, and secured in any jail, so that the owner gets her again, with all reasonable expenses, if brought home to the subscriber, living at Denton, Caroline county, Maryland.
WORRELL CASSON.
Denton, October 27—3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Was taken from the Palings in Centreville, on Monday, the 5th of this instant, a BAY HORSE, saddle and bridle. The Horse about 13 hands high, marked under the right ear with a wart, the ear is also deformed, his jaw bone is prominent.—The saddle is very good, but has been injured by lending, so as to have the back part broken, common stirrups, a small blue cloth edged with yellow binding. Circular. The bridle is a plated bit for two reins. The above reward will be given for securing the same, so that I get them again, if lodged with Mr. John Benson, in Centreville, and if brought home to the subscriber living in Queen's Town, all reasonable charges paid.
TURBETT BETTON, Junr.
October 27—3

A RUNAWAY.
Was committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 8th of October inst. a negro man who calls himself **Nahar**, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, had an when he was committed, a blue broad cloth jacket, former's coat, with yellow buttons, and an orange shirt and trousers. He is straight and spare, one on his left cheek bone, right opposite his eye, which he



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

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1812.

[No. 11.....678.]

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.

LAND FOR SALE. By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery—

Will be sold at the Court House in Cambridge, on the 18th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, three lots of land on which Woodford Stewart now lives, being part of a tract of land called Fisher's Chance, situate on Black Water River, Dorchester county, containing about 200 acres.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at public sale in Easton, on Thursday, the 19th instant.

ALL the personal estate of Major Benny, late of Easton; deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, two good horse carts and sundry other articles. The terms of sale are, a credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars, for six dollars and under, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

NEW MARKET RACES. Will be run for over a handsome course on Wednesday, the 25th day of November, next at New Market, a purse of 150 dollars three miles and repeat, agreeably to the rules of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club—On Thursday, the 26th, a purse of 100 dollars, two miles and repeat—On Friday, a purse not yet ascertained, one mile and repeat. Each day to be subjected to the rules of racing.

TAKE NOTICE. The subscriber of Queen Ann's county, having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cain, late of the county aforesaid deceased: All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the estate aforesaid.

IN CHANCERY, October 12th 1812. ORDERED, That the sale made by William Spencer, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Corlies, deceased, as stated in his report shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of December next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton before the 20th day of November next.

TAKE NOTICE. That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration, Will annexed, on the personal estate of Hodon Rawlings, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon or before the 7th day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 31st day of October, anno domini 1812.

ASSIDY RAWLINGS, and ELIZABETH RAWLINGS, Adm's Will annexed, of H. Rawlings.

CONSTITUTION & GUERRIERE. James Webster, of Philadelphia, Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, he is publishing by subscription a superb Print of the engagement between the American Frigate CONSTITUTION, Capt. HULL, and the British Frigate GUERRIERE, Captain D'ACRES, from an accurate Painting by Mr. Thomas Birch, fellow of the societies of Fine Arts and Artists of the United States—This Painting has been submitted to the public for inspection, and highly approved of by practical men and amateurs.

J. W. intends shortly to visit Easton with the Painting for public inspection, when the conditions, &c. will be made known.

EDUCATION. The Newark Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 13th inst. The Latin and Greek Languages, Grammar, History, Mathematics, Geography, the use of the Globes, &c. will be attentively taught in this Institution. The Rev. Andrew K. Russell has had charge of the Academy for the last year, and will continue his superintendance; and from the proficiency evinced by the students at their late examinations, which was equally honorable to themselves and their teacher, the Trustees are warranted in assuring the public that Mr. Russell and the gentleman employed as an assistant are fully qualified for the performance of all those duties that are demanded by their situations. The morality and healthiness of Newark and the very reasonable price of boarding, in conjunction with the character and qualifications of the Professor in the Academy must furnish strong inducements to parents and guardians to select this place as one of the most eligible for the Education and moral improvement of their children and wards.

By order of the Board of Trustees, J. R. BLACK.

NEW CASTLE, October 6, (20)—7*

LATE MISSION TO DENMARK. To his Excellency, G. W. Irving, Esq. special Minister of the United States of America, near H. M. the King of Denmark.

We the undersigned, citizens of the United States now in Copenhagen, have learned with sincere regret that it is your excellency's intention, pursuant to instructions from your government, shortly to quit this city.

The successful termination of your arduous mission is, of itself, the best reward of that zeal, industry and perseverance by which it has been attained; we do not, therefore, flatter ourselves that our testimony to your indefatigable efforts for the protection of our interests, is, in any degree, wanting to the complete gratification of your personal feelings, as little do we presume to think that such testimony can tend to brighten the lustre of your services in the eyes of our government and country; but we consider all generous feelings highly honorable to those who possess them, and, in this view, we owe to ourselves some expression of our gratitude to you. We do not assume to give any opinion on the labor and ability with which you have discussed many points of controversy, which, from their nature, cannot be made public: we only mean to speak of the public and practical proofs of protection which we have all of us, in a greater or lesser degree, derived from your presence and exertions.

On your arrival here, the prejudices of the Danish people, and particularly of the tribunals charged with the decision of prize causes, had been taught to assimilate our persons and our property with those of their enemies, and there is no doubt that all the cases then pending were destined to be sacrificed to this undistinguished prejudice. From your first appearance among us, by the frank and manly manner in which you placed yourself at the head of our shepherdless flock, you gave us a name, and by the spirit of your early communications, which have since been made public by our government, you defined and asserted our rights and ensured to that subsequent protection which was due to the fairness of our views and the neutrality of our commerce. Although the object of your mission was specially limited to reclamation in the matters of prize, we have found you ready to extend your friendly and zealous efforts to the protection of our interests in every form and on every occasion.

To this general expression of our sentiments, we can only add our most sincere wishes for your personal welfare and happiness, and assurances of the high respect with which, We have the honor to be, Your excellency's grateful Fellow citizens, And obedient servants,

- Nathaniel Jackson, Joseph Brown, B. Hathaway, Thomas Laing, Richard Lav, Anthony Mollat, Wm. R. Russel, Henry Peters, Samuel Lewis, Wm. Law, Amos Dennis, John Connell, R. J. Cleveland, Peleg Congdon, Wm. Williams, Adam Champion, John Evelath, Copenhagen, 12th May, 1812.

ANSWER. COPENHAGEN, May 17th, 1812.

GENTLEMEN, Next to the satisfaction which I derive from the conscious conviction of having, to the full extent of my faculties, discharged the important duties with which I have had the honor to be entrusted by our government, is that which is afforded by the approbation of honorable and liberal men, whose interests have been coincided to my care, and whose situations have best qualified them to judge of my conduct.

I have received, heretofore with peculiar gratification, the testimony of my public services, which you have been pleased to offer. An humble instrument in the hands of a government anxious to defend the rights and properties of its constituents, from the time of my first arrival in Copenhagen I have pursued this course which it has appeared to me best conformed with the intentions of that government, and which might most effectually extend the mantle of its protection, the sanction of its name and authority, so as to embrace all the fair interests of American citizens.

The success which has attended my efforts, and the liberal sense which you have expressed of them, will be amongst the most grateful recollections of my future life. I take leave of you, gentlemen, under impressions of respect and esteem strengthened by your candid and manly procedure, and beg leave to offer to each of you my sincerest wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Your obliged and Obedient friend, And fellow citizen, (Signed) G. W. IRVING.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER OF AUGUST 3.

After a long period of fearful suspense and anxious expectation, the dispute between this country and America has at length reached a crisis, of which we have long since expressed our apprehensions.

The President of the United States has passed a formal and unqualified Declaration of War, without leaving any alternative to negotiation, or any opening to conciliation. The Message of the President to Congress, preceding the discussions which ended in resolutions of hostility, has been published along with the Declaration of War. It is undoubtedly one of the ablest State Papers which ever issued from the American government, and must be followed by every person who is capable of exercising any candor on the subject, to make out a very strong case against this country. Some of the accusations against us, are of course, highly exaggerated, and others, perhaps, admit of a satisfactory answer—but till the other side is heard it leaves a most irresistible impression in favor of the American cause. Unless great allowance is made for the peculiar circumstances of the case, and a great latitude of conduct is granted to the peculiar emergencies of our situation, no reply to the charges against us has any chance of being heard. On the received principles of public law and national justice, we have no chance of justification.

It has now become a matter of anxious enquiry, what effect will be produced on the American Councils, by a knowledge of our revocation of the restrictive decrees, which have produced all this mischief. Those who would never believe that America would be exasperated into spontaneous

hostility, by any accumulation of grievances, now affect to think that all her warlike denunciations will end in nothing. The very first intelligence of our altered policy, they think, will as readily pacify her anger, as the sudden offer of a crust of bread will sometimes calm the rage of a provoked mastiff. This opinion, if it is not founded on every superficial reasoning, is at least authorized by no experience. We can derive no consolation from reflecting on the progress of the late quarrel which took place between this country & America. In a commercial republic, the love of gain is a strong principle, but the national pride of rising greatness is often much stronger. We cannot forget the reasonings and the feelings which prevailed at the opening of the late American war; and we cannot contemplate without great dismay their extreme similarity to those which prevail at present. When the ministry of that time, by a transition which the proud usually experience when resolutely opposed, passed from the extreme of haughtiness to that of conciliation, every one must recollect the event. All the concessions which were then lavished on America, the smallest of which would have been sufficient to pacify her at an earlier period, were rejected with disdain when the sword was once drawn. After spending a hundred millions of money, and a waste of human life, which admits of no exaltation, we were obliged to descend to conditions which America herself had not presumed to hope for in the beginning of the contest.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN. MODESTY. "The northern states almost exclusively fought the battles of our revolution, and established the independence of our republic."

The above genuine dictate of eastern arrogance merits a little investigation. That the energies of the union in the eastern states should arrogate to themselves the chief merit of the revolution is not surprising, when we reflect on their inflated vanity, & the lofty notions they entertain of their own excellence. But why others than themselves should greatly applaud revolutionary services, at the expense of states at least as meritorious, is not so easy to discover.

But the writer says—"the northern states almost exclusively fought the battles of our revolution." Which predominates most in this assertion—falseness, vanity, or impudence? They fought, it is true, whilst the enemy was in their own territory—but no sooner were their own towns and houses secure, than they desisted, and permitted the southern states to subdue the armies of Great Britain. As soon as they got the cradle safe, they turned liberty loose, to shift for itself. With the aid of southern troops, Boston was retaken; with the aid of southern troops, Quebec was stormed—with the aid of southern troops Burgoyne was captured. But did any eastern troops show their success so remarkable at Fort Mifflin, at Valley Forge, at Brandywine, at the Clouds, at Guilford, at the Eutaw Springs, at Savannah, at Mud Island, at Charlestown, or at the glorious siege of Yorktown, in Virginia? Did any New England regiment, nay, did even a single company, during the whole war, appear south or west of the Delaware? We speak now only from memory, and may be mistaken; but to the best of my recollection the eastern states almost wholly abandoned the war when the savages left their own ground.

With a noble pride we may allude to the services of Pennsylvania, in the revolution; Pennsylvania, which was the first to reinforce the army at Boston, and whose perseverance and energy never relaxed till the capture of Cornwallis. In that seven years of difficulty and tribulation, scarcely a battle was fought from Quebec to Savannah, in which her patriotic citizens did not participate. The dreary waters were the first to march thro' the dreary waters of the north, and stain with their own blood & that of tyrants, the heights of Abraham; and their active course can be traced thro' Virginia and the Carolinas to the burning and sickly regions of Georgia. After the retreat of Washington through the Jerseys, when the real human eye every thing appeared to be lost, it was Pennsylvania which at this terrible moment by a noble effort reinforced the flying and dispersed army, and procured the victories of Trenton and Princeton.

EXTRACTS TO THE EDITOR OF THE AUROR. PLATTSBURGH, 12th Oct. 1812.

"Some Montreal papers may perhaps amuse you, they will at least let you know directly or indirectly what the enemy think of us—which is sometimes of use, in order to enable us to make a more exact scrutiny, and estimate of ourselves; but the Canadian editors appear not to be behind some of our own editors in modesty, though they are not very much behind them in zeal for Old England, and abuse of our government. You will find in some of these papers that some of our military officers are treated pretty roughly on paper, and that if paper bullets could sink our courage, or alter our purposes, that the Montreal editors, particularly Mr. Gray, is not behind his friends of the black ball in Boston or New York. The tour of Col. Pike, who will see has not escaped their ire, and they seem to exult not a little at the fall of Gen. Hull, as a prelude to the same fate in others—the counter-cut of the gallant naval Hull, however, has softened down their national love of egotism; and the editors appear to have got into a squabble among themselves on that delicate subject.

This for want of other news—only that since we cannot shoot at the enemy, we have begun to shoot those who desert the standard of their country. I shall get one of our sergeants to transcribe from the orderly book, some particulars of the late solemnity, as it should be understood through the country, that the impunity with which the mildness of the government during a state of peace suffered the constant practice and enormous amount of loss by desertions, will not be tolerated any longer; and that the crime will be punished with the utmost rigor of military execution. Treason against the country in ordinary cases merits death, and justice, as well as military honor and discipline, demands that no wretch capable of betraying the one or the other, should dishonor an existence of which he is not worthy.

The following extracts will give you some idea of our manner of proceeding:

Col. PIKE, officer of the day, October 15.—Reports to brig. gen. Bloomfield, commanding the advance of the Northern Army, that the troops began to come on the field for the execution of Richard Henton and John Wilson, soldiers of the 15th Infantry, U. S. Army, sentenced to death for desertion towards the enemy, in pursuance of

general orders of the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock, in the following order, viz: The light artillery forming the right flank of the square, the 6th infantry and part of the 11th the right flank, the remainder of the 11th, the 15th, 21st and 9th, with part of the detached Vermont militia, formed the base of the parallelogram, part of the latter troops, the honorable Silver Gray, and a battalion of the country militia and volunteer riflemen the left flank: the detached artillery commanded by col. Thion, capt. Brook's company 3d artillery, capt. Elliott's artillery, and the volunteer cavalry the left front flank of the square. At 4 the convicts, attended by the reverend Mr. Rowley of the Baptist church, and Draper of the Methodist church, were marched (accompanied by the music of the line playing the dead march in Saul) to the place of execution, when the front of the guard wheeled to the right and left, and the two unfortunate men were marched to the butt, and kneeled on their coffins, when the reverend Mr. Rowley made a most eloquent and affecting prayer, the clergy then hid their charges adieu, and I removed Wilson, the man whose your clemency had thought proper to spare, under the color that one only could be executed at the same time. Henton then kneeled and suffered the sentence of the law at half past four, by the usual means. Immediately after which, Wilson was brought forward and the pardon read to him, which was received with great ardent content by the unfortunate man, and satisfaction by the surrounding troops; it was then read at the head of each corps there assembled, when they respectively wheeled off and marched to their posts.

Z. M. PIKE, Col. 15th Regt. and Field Officer of the day. Head Quarters, Plattsburgh, October 15th, 1812.

AFTER ORDERS. In consideration of the youth and contrition of John Wilson, now under sentence of death for desertion—that he was enticed to desert by Richard Henton, also under sentence of death for the same crime, and the members of the court martial who tried the said prisoners, having recommended the said John Wilson for pardon.

Gen. Bloomfield is of opinion, that in the exercise of mercy in the case of the said John Wilson, he will be in the discharge of his duty, to grant a pardon—and therefore the said John Wilson is hereby pardoned and declared to be free, and from the execution of the sentence of death passed upon him, and of, and from any punishment whatever, consequent upon his conviction and sentence—and orders that the said John Wilson be discharged accordingly, and return to the duties of a private soldier, in the fifteenth regiment of infantry.

By order, R. STERRY, aid de camp

FROM THE CANADIAN COURANT. Extract of a letter from Upper Canada.

A brigade of the king's boats, and a number of merchant boats, were attacked at Matilda, about three miles below the Galop's Rapids, on the 16th instant. A detachment of the enemy crossed the St. Lawrence, a little before the dawn of day, and secured themselves in a small island about a hundred yards from our shore. They were accompanied by a large boat, carrying a field piece on the bow. A poor Canadian labourer, called Toussant, and his family, are the only inhabitants of this island. In the forenoon, a party of the enemy entered his cottage and made him a prisoner. At this eventful moment the king's boats made their appearance. The soldiers were mostly at the oar and their arms were in cases at the bottom of the boats! While the guard in the house were eagerly peeping through a small broken window to observe the advance of the boats, Toussant slipped on, unobserved, actually gained the beach and got into his canoe before he was discovered. He was immediately pursued and fired upon, but happily without effect. By his gestures and exclamations he gave notice to the boat's crews of their imminent danger, and they precipitately fled to the shore. The enemy's gun boat dropped down below the island and began to fire upon the troops. They were thrown into the greatest confusion, and one of them was killed. At this time two very large boats, filled with armed men, were observed to approach from the American shore to the channel, at the upper part of the island, in order to take the troops in flank.

This movement, the effect of a well organized plan, would have secured an easy conquest to the enemy, but for the brave conduct of captain Ault of Matilda, who with a body of militia under his command, was fortunately near. With the greatest intrepidity, he and his brave companions attacked those boats as they entered the channel between the island and the main land, compelled one of them to seek for shelter behind the island, and after killing and wounding a great number in the other boat, forced the survivors to abandon it and fly to the wood. The enemy lined the inner shore with riflemen, and fired for some time, but captain Munro, with a company of militia from the next township, soon arrived and assisted in routing them. They fled to their own coast in great disorder, and Cossutt's wife alleges that she counted upwards of twenty who were carried away either dead or wounded. Such was the zeal and loyalty manifested by his majesty's subjects, near the scene of action, that it is supposed upwards of 700 assembled within two hours, and a piece of artillery was brought from Prescott, at a distance of 14 miles by land,

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD. To the Editor—

SIR, Will you allow me through the medium of your press, to communicate to my fellow subjects in these provinces, some reflections on the contest we have been forced into by the head strong policy of our commercial rivals, the people of the United States of America—and more particularly in vindication of the means which have been & will continue to be resorted to in defence of our possessions against the attacks of the enemy.

Our reliance on the power of the federal party to oppose with effect the mad measures of the rulers of their unhappy country—that ignis fatuus, which had well nigh lured us into a security as false as would have been fatal—is now, I am happy to perceive rapidly going place to a more correct estimate of their means and sentiments. That party have not sufficient numbers to make successfully any constitutional effort to arrest the progress of the democrats, and policy, patriotism, humanity, and every consideration that can weigh with honest and upright men, will bid them pause and endure much rather than endanger themselves and country by an opposition which may produce a civil war. Mr. Madison also and his colleagues in iniquity, however deficient they may be in integrity and wisdom, are by no means so in that kind of cunning which is useful in conducting their political manoeuvres, and rely on it they would not have ventured a declaration of war, without satisfactory assurances that the people—the sovereign people, would support them in the measure. I believe the war will be prosecuted by them with all the vigor they can give to it. The conquest of the Canadas has long been a favorite object with them, and much blood must flow before they are cured of that vain glorious reliance on their prowess arising from the termination of their revolutionary struggle.—Although patriotism is by no means a prominent trait in the American character, yet national vanity, in this contest with a nation which they blasphemously stile their enemy, and over whom they boast to have once triumphed, will abundantly supply its place.

The feelings of the people will be stimulated by every possible artifice, and their passions kept alive by falsehood and misrepresentation, at which their corrupt and mercenary presses are so familiarly adapted—Among the means to which they have recourse for that purpose, none appears to be more generally adopted or more likely to produce the desired effect, than the charge they bring against us of our alliance with the Indians. It is going the round of their gazettes from one end to the other of the country, embellished and aggravated by whatever fancy can suggest to influence the mind of the populace, and instil them to avenge what they are easily led to consider an outrage of humanity.

The character of the British nation is elevated far above the reach of these slender defamers. She has ever stood as pre-eminently distinguished for mercy as for bravery. True courage, is indeed as uniformly the parent of honor and humanity as cruelty and cunning are offspring of cowardice.

Considered gener. lly as an auxiliary in war, I should not hesitate to condemn unequivocally, the employment of savages as both impolitic and unjust—and in saying this I believe I speak the sentiments of every Englishman—but particular circumstances often require a departure from general principles, and I cannot imagine any circumstances more impudently to demand it than those under which the defence of these provinces are to be provided for.

Who are the enemies about to invade us? The slaves of an ambitious despot, whose only impulse to fight is obedience to the will of their tyrant? To meet the attack of such a foe, however as a measure of defence it might be justified, with the tomahawk and scalping knife of the ruthless savages, would be heart rending to humanity—no, the vast force collecting on the frontier is composed of men who claim the proud distinction of freemen, a glorious inheritance derived from the very nation they are now wantonly endeavoring to destroy—of men who are constitutionally and emphatically the sovereigns of the land, of men vested with the political right to say individually "this war shall or shall not be, & who have exercised that right with uncontrolled liberty—are these men, who of their own free will invade for the purpose of conquest, a province a thousand leagues removed from the parent state, at a season when they think us out of search of succour, are these men entitled to clemency and forbearance! We wage no war on them—we wish and have asked for peace, and they have refused it. They come at their peril—we have not been apprised by the exterminating threat of their van guard, and they may learn by its fate that, tho' resolved to defend ourselves with every means which God and nature has placed in our hands, we omit no opportunity of having our foe, that the glory of a British warrior is to conquer or to save." J. L.

Montreal, Sept. 20, 1810,

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Gregg and Mr. Taylor appeared and took their seats. A quorum having appeared, the President pro tempore took the chair.

Mr. Gallard and Mr. Smith, of Md. were appointed a committee to wait on the President, together with the committee appointed by the House; and having done so, reported that the President would make a communication to the two Houses to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Dawson from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that the President had informed them that he would make a communication to Congress to-morrow.

Wednesday, November 4.

The message from the President was received and read, together with the documents, of all which 300 copies were ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 4.

The President of the United States this day communicated by Mr. Coles his private Secretary, the following message to Congress:—

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,

On our present meeting, it is my first duty to invite your attention to the Providential favours which our country has experienced, in the unusual degree of health dispensed to its inhabitants, and in the rich abundance with which the earth has rewarded the labors bestowed on it.

With these blessings so necessarily mingled, the pressures and vicissitudes incident to the state of war, into which the United States have been forced, by the perseverance of a foreign power, in its system of injustice and aggression.

Previous to its declaration, it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and forecast, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan Territory, with a general view to its security, and in the event of war, to such operations in the Uppermost Canada as would intercept the hostile influence of G. B. over the savages, obtain the command of the lake on which that part of Canada borders, and maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts.

A distinguishing feature in the operations which preceded and followed this adverse event, is the use made by the enemy, of the merciless savages under their influence. Whilst the benevolent policy of the U. States invariably recommended peace and promoted civilization among that wretched portion of the human race; and was making exertions to dissuade them from taking either side in the war, the enemy has not scrupled to call to his aid their ruthless ferocity, armed with the horrors of those instruments of carnage and torture, which are known to spare neither age nor sex.

The misfortune at Detroit was not, however, without a consoling effect. It was followed by signal proofs, that the national spirit rises according to the pressure on it. The loss of an important post, and of the brave men surrendered with it, inspired every where new ardour and determination. In the states and districts least remote, it was no sooner known, than every citizen was ready to fly with his arms, at once to protect his brethren against the blood-thirsty savages let loose by the enemy on an extensive frontier; and to convert a partial calamity into a source of invigorated efforts.

brig. gen. Harrison, who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations, than by their personal merits. The greater portion of this force is proceeding on its destination, towards the Michigan Territory, having succeeded in relieving an important frontier post, and in several incidental operations against hostile tribes of savages, rendered indispensable by the subservience into which they had been seduced by the enemy, a seduction the more cruel, as it could not fail to impose a necessity of precautionary severities against those who yielded to it.

At a recent date an attack was made on a post of the enemy near Niagara by a detachment of the regular and other forces under the command of major-general Van Rensselaer of the militia of the state of New York. The attack, it appears, was ordered in compliance with the ardor of the troops, who executed it with distinguished gallantry, and were for a time victorious; but not receiving the expected support, they were compelled to yield to reinforcements of British regulars and savages. Our loss has been considerable and is deeply to be lamented. That of the enemy less ascertained, will be the more felt, as it includes among the killed, the commanding general, who was also the Governor of the province; and was sustained by veteran troops from inexperienced soldiers, who must daily improve in the duties of the field.

Our expectation of gaining command of the lakes, by the invasion of Canada from Detroit, having been disappointed, measures were instantly taken to provide on them a naval force superior to that of the enemy. From the talents & activity of the officer charged with this object, every thing that can be done, may be expected. Should the present season not admit of complete success the progress made will ensue for the next a naval ascendancy, where it is essential to our permanent peace with, and control over the savages.

Among the incidents to the measures of the war, I am constrained to advert to the refusal of the Governors of Massachusetts & Connecticut, to furnish the required detachments of militia, towards the defence of the maritime frontier. The refusal was founded on a novel and unfortunate exposition of the provisions of the constitution relating to the militia. The correspondences which will be before you, contain the requisite information on the subject. It is obvious, that if the authority of the U. States to call into service and command the militia for the public defence, can be thus frustrated, even in a state of declared war, & of course under apprehensions of invasion preceding war; they are not one nation for the purpose most of all requiring it; and that the public safety may have no other resource, than in those large and permanent military establishments which are forbidden by the principles of free government, and against the necessity of which the militia were meant to be a constitutional bulwark.

On the coast, and on the ocean, the war has been as successful as circumstances inseparable from its early stages could promise. Our public ships and private cruisers by their activity, and where there was occasion, by their intrepidity, have made the enemy sensible of the difference between a reciprocity of captures, and the long confinement of them to their side. Our trade, with little exception, has safely reached our ports; having been much favored in it by the course pursued by a squadron of our frigates, under the command of Com. Rogers. And in the instance in which skill and bravery were more particularly tried with those of the enemy, the American flag had an auspicious triumph. The frigate Constitution, commanded by capt. Hull, after a close & short engagement, completely disabled and captured a British frigate; gaining for that officer and all on board a praise which cannot be too liberally bestowed; not merely for the victory actually achieved, but for that prompt and cool exertion of commanding talents, which giving to courage its highest character, and to the force applied its full effect, proved that more could have been done in a contest requiring more.

Anxious to abridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time after it was declared, in conveying to the British government the terms on which its progress might be arrested, without awaiting the delays of a formal and final pacification.—And our Charge D'Affaires at London was, at the same time, authorized to agree to an armistice founded upon them.—These terms required that the Orders in Council should be repealed as they affected the U. States, without a revival of blockades violating acknowledged rules; that there should be an immediate discharge of American seamen from British ships, and a stop to impressments from American ships, with an understanding that an exclusion of the seamen of each nation from the ships of the other, should be stipulated; and that the armistice should be improved into a definitive and comprehensive adjustment of depending controversies.—Although a repeal of the orders susceptible of explanations meeting the views of this government, had taken place before this pacific advance was communicated to that of G. Britain, the advance was declined, from an avowed repugnance to a suspension of the practice of impressments, during the armistice, and without any intimation that the arrangement proposed with respect to seamen would be accepted.

Whether the subsequent communications from this government, affording an occasion for reconsidering the subject on the part of G. Britain, will be viewed in a more favorable light, or received in a more accommodating spirit remains to be known. It would be unwise to relax our measures, in any respect, on a presumption of such a result.

The documents from the Department of State, which relate to this subject, will give a view also of the propositions for an armistice, which have been received here. One of them from the authorities at Halifax and in Canada, the other from the British government itself, through Admiral Warren, and of the grounds upon which neither of them could be accepted.

Our affairs with France retain the posture which they hold at my last communications to you. Notwithstanding the authorized expectation of an early as well as favorable issue to the discussions on foot, these have been procrastinated to the latest date. The only intervening occurrence meriting attention, is the promulgation of a French decree, purporting to be a definitive repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. This proceeding, altho' made the ground of the repeal of the British Orders in Council, is rendered, by the time and manner of it, liable to many objections.

The final communications from our special minister to Denmark, afford further proofs of the good effects of his mission, & of the amicable disposition of the Danish government. From Russia we have the satisfaction to receive assurances of continued friendship, & that it will not be affected by the rupture between the U. States and G. Britain. Sweden also professes sentiments favorable to the subsisting harmony.

With the Barbary powers, excepting that of Algiers, our affairs remain on the ordinary footing. The Consul General, residing with that Regency, has suddenly and without cause been banished, together with all the American citizens found there. Whether this was the transitory effect of capricious despotism, or the first act of pre-determined hostility, is not ascertained. Precautions were taken by the Consul, on the latter supposition.

The Indian tribes, not under foreign investigations, remain at peace, and receive the civilizing attentions, which have proved so beneficial to them.

With a view to that vigorous prosecution of the war, to which our national faculties are adequate, the attention of Congress will be particularly drawn to the insufficiency of the existing provisions for filling up the military establishment.—Such is the happy condition of our country, arising from the facility of subsistence and the high wages for every species of occupation, that notwithstanding the augmented inducements provided at the last session, a partial success only has attended the recruiting service. The deficiency has been necessarily supplied, during the campaign, by other than regular troops, with all the inconveniences and expenses incident to them.—The remedy lies in establishing, more favorably for the private soldier, the proportion between his recompense and the term of his enlistment. And it is a subject which cannot too soon or too seriously be taken into consideration.

The same insufficiency has been experienced in the provision for volunteers made by an act of the last session. The recompense for the service required in this case, is still less attractive than in the other. And although patriotism alone has sent into the field some valuable corps of that description, those alone who can afford the sacrifice can be expected to yield to that impulse.

It will merit consideration also, whether, as auxiliary to the security of our frontier, corps may not be advantageously organized, with a restriction on their services to particular districts convenient to them. And whether the local and occasional services of mariners and others in the seaport towns, under a similar organization, would not be a provident addition to the means of their defence.

I recommend a provision for an increase of the general officers of the army, the deficiency of which has been illustrated by the number and distance of separate commands, which the course of the war and the advantage of the service have required.

And I cannot press too strongly on the earliest attention of the legislature the importance of the re-organization of the staff establishment; with a view to render more distinct and definitive the relations and responsibilities of its several departments. That there is room for improvements which will materially promote both economy and success, in what appertains to the army and the war, is equally indicated by the examples of other countries and by the experience of our own.

A revision of the militia laws for the purpose of rendering them more systematic, and better adapting them to the emergencies of the war, is at this time particularly desirable. Of the additional ships authorized to be fitted for service, two will be shortly ready to sail; a third is under repair—and delay will be avoided in the repair of the residue. Of the appropriations for the purchase of materials for ship building, the greater part have been applied to that object, and the purchases will be continued with the balance.

The enterprising spirit which has characterized our naval force, and its success both in restraining insults and depredations on our coasts, and in reprisals on the enemy, will not fail to recommend an enlargement of it. There being reason to believe that the act prohibiting the acceptance of British licenses, is not a sufficient guard against the use of them for purposes favorable to the interests and views of the enemy; further provisions on that subject are highly important. Nor is it less so, that penal enactments should be provided for cases of corrupt and perfidious intercourse with the enemy, not amounting to treason, nor yet embraced by any statutory provisions.

A considerable number of American vessels which were in England when the revocation of the orders in council took place, were laden with British manufactures, under an erroneous impression that the non-importation act would immediately cease to operate, and have arrived in the United States. It did not appear proper to exercise, on unforeseen causes of such magnitude, the ordinary powers vested in the treasury department to mitigate forfeitures, without previously affording to Congress an opportunity of making on the subject such provision as they may think proper. In their decision they will doubtless equally consult what is due to equitable considerations and to the public interest. The receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. last, have exceeded sixteen millions and a half of dollars; which have been sufficient to defray all the demands on the treasury to that day, including a necessary reimbursement of near three millions of the principal of the public debt. In these receipts is included a sum of near 5,850,000 dollars, received on account of the loans authorized by the acts of the last session: the whole sum actually obtained on loan amounts to eleven millions of dollars, the residue of which being receivable subsequent to the 30th of September last, will, together with the current revenue, enable us to defray all the expenses of this year.

The duties on the late unexpected importations of British manufactures, will render the revenue of the ensuing year more productive than could have been anticipated.

The situation of our country, fellow citizens, is not without its difficulties, though it abounds in animating considerations, of which the view here presented of our pecuniary resources is an example. With more than one nation we have serious and unsettled controversies; and with one, powerful in the means and habits of

war, we are at war. The spirit and strength of this nation are, nevertheless, equal to the support of its rights, and to carry it through all its trials. They can be met to that confidence. Above all, we have the inestimable consolation of knowing that the war in which we are actually engaged, is a warfare of ambition not of vain glory; that it is waged, not in violation of the rights of others, but in the maintenance of our own; that it is preceded by a patience without example, under wrongs accumulated without end, and that it was finally not declared until every hope of averting it was extinguished, by the transfer of the British sceptre into new hands clinging to former councils; and until declarations were reiterated to the last hour, through the British envoy here, that the hostile edicts against our commercial rights and our maritime independence, would not be revoked; nay, that they could not be revoked without violating the obligations of Great Britain to other powers, as well as to her own interests. To have shrunk, under such circumstances, from manly resistance, would have been a degradation blasting our best and proudest hopes: it would have struck us from the high rank, where the virtuous struggles of our fathers had placed us, and have betrayed the magnificent legacy which we hold in trust for future generations. It would have acknowledged that on the element which forms three fourths of the globe we inhabit, and where all independent nations have equal and common rights, the American people were not an independent people, but colonists and vassals. It was at this moment, and with such an alternative, that war was chosen. The nation felt the necessity of it and called for it. The appeal was accordingly made, in a just cause, to the all-powerful Being who holds in his hand the chain of events and the destiny of nations. It remains only, that, faithful to ourselves, entangled in no connections with the views of other powers, and ever ready to accept peace from the hand of justice, we prosecute the war with united councils, and with the ample faculties of the nation, until peace be so obtained, and as the only means, under the divine blessing, of speedily obtaining it.

JAMES MADISON.

November 4, 1812.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

This being the day appointed by the Constitution and form of Government for the meeting of the General Assembly, sixty-two members appeared, qualified in their usual form, and took their seats in the house. This being a quorum, they proceeded to the election of a speaker, when on examination of the ballots it appeared that John C. Herbert, Esq. of Prince George's county was elected.

The house then proceeded to ballot for a chief and an assistant clerk; and it appeared on examination of the ballots that Upton S. Reid, Esq. for the former, and Mr. Gideon Pearce for the latter, were elected. Whereupon they were qualified as such.

Mr. Cornelius Mills was appointed Sergeant at Arms, and Caleb Steward door keeper, each of whom qualified as such.

The Rev. Mr. Wyatt was requested to perform divine service in the morning; the house adjourned until next morning at ten o'clock.

Tuesday, November 3.

On motion by Mr. Randall, leave given to bring in a bill for the valuation of real and personal property within this state; Messrs. Randall, Plater, Farnham, Griffith and T. N. Williams, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

The following communication was received from his excellency the Governor, accompanied by the papers therein referred to:

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, November 2d, 1812.

GENTLEMEN, Since the last session of the legislature, four companies of infantry and one of artillery, of the quota of militia of this state, have been called into the public service at this place for its defence and security against the public enemy. No other call of a similar nature has yet been made by the President of the United States upon the executive of this state. The arsenals at Frederick town and Boston have been finished, and two thousand stand of new arms deposited in each. In pursuance of the provisions of an act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and eight, twelve hundred stand of arms, and two iron six pound field pieces have been purchased and received; one hundred brace of pistols, and one hundred horse man's swords have been contracted for. All the swords and pistols that were in the arsenals of this state have been distributed among the different troops of cavalry. A contract has also been made for the purchase of two hundred and fifty rifles, one thousand knapsacks, & one thousand canteens. These last mentioned articles are to be paid for out of the twenty thousand dollars appropriated at the June session, for the equipment of the quota of militia of this state. A correspondence has been opened with the secretary at War of the U. States upon the subject of the arms and accoutrements, loaned for the use of the United States, and by his answer which will be found in the document marked (A.) the views of the general government upon that subject will be ascertained. Conformably to a resolution passed at the June session, the executive have adopted the necessary steps, with a view to ascertain the state and condition of the public arms now in the hands of the militia, but have not yet received such information as is deemed of sufficient importance to be communicated to the legislature. 1398 stand of arms have been distributed among the militia of the most exposed parts of the state, in virtue of the authority of the act of assembly passed at the session of June last. Several communications from our sister states, are herewith transmitted relative to the ratification of the proposed amendment of the constitution of

the United States, inhibiting the citizens thereof from accepting any title of honor or nobility from any foreign prince or power. And also a letter from the secretary of the state of Connecticut, to the clerk of this department, proposing an exchange of laws.

The executive have thought proper to furnish out of their contingent fund, fifty blankets to the troops stationed at this place for the defence of the capital of the state, and take the liberty to suggest to the legislature, that it would be of considerable importance to the stability and efficiency of such defence, if a sufficient sum of money were appropriated to supply the troops now engaged in that service, with winter clothing sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching season.

We have the honor to be, With high consideration and respect, Your obedient servants,

ROBERT BOWIE.

(A.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1812.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform your excellency in answer to your letter of the 18th inst. that the only allowance to the militia of the several states when called into actual service seems to be provided in the "Act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the U. States," passed April 10, 1812, and in the "Act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes," passed January 2, 1795. By the former of these acts the President is authorized to require of the executives of the several states & territories, to take effectual measures to organize, arm & equip their respective proportions of 100 000 militia, officers included." This act provides for the commissioned officers of such detachments, the same compensation as received by the officers of the army of the United States, The act of January 2, 1795 fixes an allowance of money in lieu of bounty, clothing & pay, to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates; and further provides, "that each state shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the United States such sums as they shall have paid or allowed to the non-commissioned officers musicians and privates, over and above the pay heretofore allowed by law, and not exceeding the allowance granted by this act."

There does not appear to be any authority for considering the "equipment" of the militia when called into actual service "a loan on the part of the state;" nor does there appear to be any other provision for the U. S. to make good any losses sustained by the several states on account of their militia when in the service of the United States.

When transportation has not been furnished by the Quarter Master's Department, it has been usual to make a reasonable allowance in lieu thereof to the militia, on their marching from the place of rendezvous.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Sir, Your excellency's obt. servant, WM. EUSTIS.

His excellency, ROBERT BOWIE, Esq. Annapolis, Md.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Dorsey, Potts, Wilson, Donaldson and Sanders.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of Claims: on examination of the ballots it appeared that Messrs. Young, Graham Evans, Thomas N. Williams, Emerson M. Colton and Bowie, were elected.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of election, and on examination of the ballot box it appeared that Messrs. Wilson, Potter, Plater, Taney & Sprigg were elected.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey leave given to bring in a bill for the promotion of Literature in this state, and for the renewal of the charters of the several banks therein mentioned, Messrs. Dorsey, Evans, Taney, Hambleton, Potter, Donaldson and Marriot were appointed to prepare and bring in the same.

On motion the house proceeded to ballot for a committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice; On examination of the ballots it appeared that Messrs. Dorsey, Potts, Hambleton, Crabb, Causin, Bayley and Donaldson were elected. Ordered that they have power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Hambleton delivers a memorial from John Seth of Talbot county, stating that he ought to have been returned as one of the delegates to the General Assembly, instead of David Kerr Esq. and praying that the seat of Mr. Kerr may be vacated; which was read and referred to the committee of elections.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, leave given to bring in a bill entitled an Act, entitled a supplement to the act of seventeen hundred and eighty five, and the supplementary acts thereto, which provide for the poor of Dorchester county, and to repeal the act of Assembly therein mentioned. Ordered that Messrs. Lecompte, Stewart and Griffith be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill entitled an additional supplement to an act entitled an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the County Courts.—Ordered that Messrs. Dorsey, Sanders and Wilson be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

IN SENATE.

The Senate not having formed a quorum on Monday, the following members appeared in the senate chamber on Tuesday morning, qualified agreeably to the constitution and form of government, took their seats & proceeded to the appointment of their officers:

Major Wm. Thomas, Esq., Mr. Frazier, Mr. Davis, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Brown, Mr. M. Croery, Mr. W. Hollingsworth, & Mr. Holbrook.

The hon. Major Wm. Thomas, Esq., was unanimously elected president, and Thomas Rogers, Esq., was elected chief clerk; Jas. G. Davis, was elected assistant clerk, and Henry Williamson, committee clerk. Henry Thompson messenger, & J. Sullivan, doorkeeper.

Messrs. Davis and Hollingsworth were appointed a committee to wait on his excellency the governor and inform him that the senate were ready to receive any communications he might be prepared to lay before them.

The Senate adjourned.

Letter from Captain Elliot to the Sec'y of the Navy of the U. S.

BLACK ROCK, OCT. 9

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that on the morning of the 18th inst. two British vessels, which I was informed were his Britannic majesty's brig Detroit, late the U. S. brig Adams, and the brig Hunter, mounting 14 guns, but which afterwards proved to be the brig Caledonia, both said to be well armed and manned, came down the Lake and anchored under the protection of Fort Erie.

Having been on the lines for some time and in a measure inactively employed, I determined to make an attack, and if possible get possession of them. A strong inducement to this attempt arose from a conviction that with these two vessels added to those which I have purchased and am fitting out, I should be able to meet the remainder of the British force on the Upper Lakes, and save an incalculable expense and labor to the government.

On the morning of their arrival I heard that our men were but a short distance from this place, and immediately dispatched an Express to the officers directing them to use all dispatch in getting their men to this place, as I had important service to perform. On their arrival, which was about 12 o'clock, I discovered that they had only 20 pistols & neither cutlasses or battle axes.

By 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I had my men selected and stationed in two boats, which I had previously prepared for the purpose. With these boats, 50 men in each, and under circumstances very disadvantageous, my men having scarcely had time to refresh themselves after a fatiguing march of 500 miles, I put off from the mouth of Buffalo creek, at 1 o'clock the following morning, and at 3 I was alongside the vessels.

On the single moment's reflection determined me not to commit an act that would subject me to the imputation of barbarity. The Caledonia had been beached, in as safe a position as the circumstances would admit of, under one of our batteries at Black Rock. I now brought all the guns of the Detroit on one side next the enemy, stationed the men at them, and directed a fire which was continued as long as our ammunition lasted & circumstances permitted.

During the contest I endeavored to get the Detroit on our side by sounding a line, there being no wind, on shore, with all the line I could muster; but the current being so strong, the boat could not reach the shore. I then hailed our shore, and requested that warps might be made fast on land, and sent on board; the attempt to all which again proved useless.

As the fire was such that would in all probability, sink the vessel in a short time, I determined to drift down the river out of reach of the batteries, and make a stand against the flying artillery. I accordingly cut the cable, made sail with very light airs, and at that instant discovered that the pilot had abandoned me. I dropped astern for a boat 10 minutes, when I was brought up on shore on Squaw Island—got the boarding boat ready, had the prisoners put in and sent on shore, with directions for the officers to return for me and what property we could get from the brig.

He did not return, owing to the difficulty of the boat's getting on shore. Discovering a skiff under the counter, I put the four remaining prisoners in the boat, and with my officers I went on shore to bring the boat off. I asked for protection to the brig of Lieut. Colonel Scott, who readily gave it. At this moment I discovered a boat with about 40 soldiers from the British side making for the brig. They got on board, but were soon compelled to abandon her, with the loss of nearly all their men.

great obligation. To Capt. Towson and Lieut. Roach of the 2d regiment of artillery, assign Prestman of the infantry, captain Chapin, Mr. John McCorn, Messrs. John Town, Thomas Dain, Peter Overstocks and James Sloan, resident gentlemen of Buffalo, for their soldier and sailor like conduct. In a word, sir, every man fought as if with their hearts animated only by the interest and honor of their country.

The prisoners I have turned over to the military. The Detroit mounted six pound long guns, a commanding 16 of marines, a boatswain and gunner and 56 men—about 30 American prisoners on board, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, & battle axes. In boarding her I lost one man, one officer wounded, Mr. John C. Cummings, acting mid-shipman, a bayonet through the leg—his conduct was correct, and deserves the notice of the department. The Caledonia mounted two small guns, blunderbusses, pistols, muskets, cutlasses and boarding pikes, 12 men including officers, 10 prisoners on board. The boat boarding her commanded by sailing master Geo. Watts, performed his duty in a masterly style. But one man killed, and four wounded badly, I fear mortally. I enclose you a list of the officers and men engaged in the enterprise, and also a view of the Lake and River in the different situations of attack. In a day or two I will forward the names of the prisoners.

The Caledonia belongs to the N. W. Company, loaded with furs, worth, I understand, \$200,000.

With sentiments of respect, I have the honor to be, Sc.

JESSE D. ELLIOT. The Hon Paul Hamilton, Sec. U. S. Navy.

Military Line of Expresses. Captain Morgan's company of Light Dragoons are to be employed on this service—each dragoon to be stationed at the distance of about 10 miles from each other and to extend from the head quarters at Greenbush to Niagara—24 hours is the time calculated to be taken up in transmitting dispatches from one post to the other—the distance about 320 miles. General Dearborne's last dispatches for Gen. Van Rensselaer were sent by this line.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Charleston, held at the exchange on Saturday evening last, the 17th inst. it was resolved unanimously, that a committee be appointed to open a subscription for the purpose of purchasing and equipping TWO TWENTY GUN SHIPS, for the defence of the harbor of Charleston.

Very few of the best superfine cloths have arrived in the British cargoes. They are not able to get the Merino wool from Spain as formerly, for the flocks are scattered and destroyed. The wool is sent in new directions. Our fine Merino woollen goods will have a fine opportunity of sale and exhibition.

The federal Legislature of New Jersey have taken from the people the right of choosing electors of President and Vice President, and assumed the burden themselves; for the obvious reason, that in a general ticket there would be a democratic majority of about 3000.

Female Patriotism. A gentleman on being told that her husband had been drafted, thus calmly and patriotically replied, "My husband is as affected as I could wish, and I believe I have as much affection for him as other women have for their husbands; but I should cease to respect him if in the time of danger he should refuse or neglect to step forward in the defence of his country and its rights."

Western Paper. COMMUNICATION. Extract from a journal which might have been kept on board the Guerriere, on a voyage from Halifax to Port Blou-up, and thence on board the Constitution to Boston.

Sailed from Halifax in good order and well conditioned, on a cruise for Yankee frigates. Took some merchant vessels—carried little about them—wanted to take a frigate. At length, in company with the Halifax squadron, came in sight of the American frigate Constitution—made sail in chase—was foremost in the pursuit—calculated on catching her—got disappointed—Constitution out-sailed and out-maneuvred us—parted with the squadron—sent a challenge to Com. Rogers or any American captain who might accept it—had no doubts of taking them—Constitution again in sight—being alone, we sail to get away from her—no danger of catching us—Guerrriere "at five a vessel as ever seen"—gaining fast on us—a frigate vessel than ours—no hopes of escaping—must fight—fired broadsides to frighten them—would not be frightened—within half pistol shot—whenever they broadsided—crash go our masts—saw the Constitution—saw the Guerriere blow up—no matter—her masts were defective—arrived safe in Boston.

PRIVATEERING. Commodore Barney, in the privateer schooner Rossie, has arrived at Baltimore, after a cruise of ninety days, during which he took, sunk, or burnt EIGHTEEN BRITISH VESSELS—many of them highly valuable. The shipping he took amounted to 3693 tons—the prisoners were 217 in number—the prizes are estimated at MORE THAN A MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS!—Many other of our privateers have been greatly if not equally successful.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1812.

ELECTORAL ELECTION. (Eighth District.)

We stop the press for the purpose of announcing to our patrons the result of the Election in this Electoral District, not doubting but that the triumph of American principles over that unhallowed opposition composed of such disreputable materials as Federalists and Clintonians, will be pleasing to every real Patriot and admirer of the liberties achieved by our glorious revolution.

Table with columns for Districts (Talbot, Easton, St. Michael's, Trappe, Chapel, CAROLINE, Upper, Middle, Lower, DORCHESTER (U. D.), Reed's Grove) and counts for E. LLOYD and A. JUMP.

Total 1484 1455 Democratic Majority 29

Philadelphia, October 31. ANOTHER GALLANT ATCHIEVEMENT.

By the ship Bengal, Warnick, from Lisbon, arrived here on Saturday last, information has been received, that the United States' sloop of war Wasp, carrying eighteen guns, commanded by Capt. Jones, had met the British sloop of war Frolic, of twenty guns, and after a severe conflict of forty three minutes, captured her.

The Frolic was superior in force to us—she mounted eighteen 32 pound cannonades, and two long nines. The Wasp, you know, had only 16 cannonades. The action lasted 43 minutes—We had five killed—The slaughter on board the Frolic was dreadful. We are bound into Bermuda. I am quite unharmed.

"H. B. M. Ship Poitiers, (74.) Oct. 21, 1812.—at Sea. Lat. 33. My Dear Father, The fortune of war has placed us in the hands of the enemy. We were captured by this ship on Sunday evening last, after having ourselves captured his Britannic Majesty's Brig Frolic.

The following from Capt. Lyon was received in this village by last evening's northern mail. French Mills, October 24. SIR, By permission of Major Young, I forward you an extract from the official account of the rencontre at St. Regis, on the 22d inst. I wish you to have the goodness to hand it for publication after perusal.

Samuel Gate, Esq. Head Quarters, Camp, French Mills, October 24. On the 22d I dispatched several confidential friends to reconnoitre about the village of St. Regis; they returned with the information that the enemy had landed in the village, & that we might expect a visit from them immediately.

Capt. Lyon was detached from his right with orders to take the road running along the bank of the St. Regis river, with directions to gain the rear of Capt. Montgomery's house, in which, & Donally's, the enemy were said to be quartered.

[Here follows a list of killed, 4 in number, and one wounded mortally. Equipments, 1 stand of colors, 2 heatreux, 38 guns, &c.] After searching in vain for further military stores, we recrossed the river at the village, and returned to camp by the nearest route, where we arrived at 11 a. m. The batteaux, with baggage, &c. arrived a few minutes before us. We had not a man hurt. I cannot close this letter without stating to your Excellency that the officers and soldiers for their conduct on this occasion deserve the highest encomiums; for so strict was their attention to duty and orders, that we entered the place without even being heard by the Indians dogs. The prisoners I have just sent off to Plattsburg, to await the disposition of your Excellency. I am, &c.

G. D. YOUNG, Major commanding the troops stationed at F. Mills. B. G. BLOOMFIELD commanding advanced N. Army.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to a Gentleman in this City, dated October 16, 1812. Gen. Winchester was near Fort Defiance a few days since on his march down the river with an army sufficient to meet any force which can be brought against them on this side of Canada.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, concerned in a woollen manufactory, at Middletown, (Conn.) dated October 19, 1812. We are at present wholly engaged in manufacturing with the fine Spanish wool, a branch of which yields us a better profit, and commands a steadier sale than coarse wool; we may, however, engage in the manufacture of the latter in the ensuing spring.

"The woolen manufacture is indeed making great progress in the northern section of the Union—blankets are made in this State in very considerable quantities—small factories for coarse woollen cloths are getting into operation in all directions.

"We think that the superfine cloths that we now make are superior to most of the imported superfines; and the quantity made here, at Northampton, and at other places, is so great, that a great amount of foreign cloth will be excluded from our market.

LAUNCH! The beautiful new privateer Governor Curry, of 250 tons and pieceed for 18 guns, was launched from the ship yard in the village of Fairhaven, on Wednesday last.

Lieut. Biddle is right, it was "the fortune of war," not the bravery, no not even a moderately superior force placed the Wasp in possession of the enemy. She fought nobly, and gallantly conquered.

The British frigate Barbadoes, with two of her cruizers, have been lost on the Isle of Sables. The Barbadoes had upwards of 200,000 dollars in specie on board.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq. has been re-elected Mayor of the City of Baltimore for the ensuing two years, by an unanimous ballot.

Major General Van Rensselaer has resigned his command of the troops on the Western frontier; and General Smyth, Inspector General of the Army, has been appointed his successor.

Gen. Tannell with his 2000 Pennsylvania volunteers has left Meadville for Niagara.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Esq. is re-elected Governor of the State of Ohio, by a large majority.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. is authorized to receive monies due to the Editor of the Star for Queen Ann's county, on whom delinquents are desired to call.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of William Seymour, deceased, near Easton, on THURSDAY, 10th inst.

LAND FOR SALE. The sale of the tract of Land called "Barco," heretofore advertised to have taken place on the 14th ultimo, is POSTPONED until Tuesday the 24th inst. on which day it will positively be sold on the terms mentioned in the former notice of sale, at the court house in Centreville. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TO BE RENTED OR SOLD. A handsome and pleasant situation within a few hundred yards of the town of Easton: The dwelling house and out houses are in good repair—There are about 10 acres of Land in grass, and a large and productive garden. Also, to rent, a small brick house on Washington Street, in Easton, in a good situation for business.

NEW SADDLERY. Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and general assortment of Saddlery, from the best American and foreign manufactories, and has workmen engaged to any in the State—

Scirring Snake globe bits, well assorted Bell stirrups, various patterns Trunk locks Curry combs Monthing bits Cut and wrought laces of every size

Country produce taken in exchange for work. Easton, November 10—3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT. On application of Elizabeth Garey, administratrix de bonis non of David D. Barrow, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

JA: PRICE, Regl. of Wills for Talbot county. In compliance with the above Order—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of May next—

TAKE NOTICE. That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Powel, late of Carolina county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of May next—they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of Nov. 1812.

ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE, Governor of Maryland. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, the General Assembly of Maryland, did by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of the members to represent the State in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member for Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district. We in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation, declare that the returns made to us, it appears that Philip Stewart, Esq. was elected for the first district; Joseph Kent, Esq. was elected for the second district; Alexander Center Hanson, Esq. was elected for the third district; Samuel King sold, Esq. was elected for the fourth district; Alexander McKim and Nicholas Roxton Moore, Esq. were elected for the fifth district; Stevenson Archer, Esq. was elected for the sixth district; Robt A Wright, Esq. was elected for the seventh district; Charles Goldsborough, Esq. was elected for the eighth district.

By the Governor—NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. Ordered, that the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; in the National Intelligencer, at Washington; in Bartgis's paper, at Frederick Town; in the Maryland Herald, at Hagers Town; and in the Star, at Easton. By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Wants to purchase two house servants, a good Cook and Washer and Ironer. He will dispose of his estate in Queen Ann's county, on a credit of 4 or 5 years—the personal property on a credit of 6 months—the negroes for a term of years only.

EDWARD HARRIS, now at Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's county, september 15—10. BLANK BOOKS. Just received and for sale at the Star Office, Full bound Ledgers and Day Books, (of every size and long folio) do. Half bound do. do. (long and broad folio) Memorandum books, receipt do. cyphering do. copy do.

Where are on sale, a large assortment of school books, family bibles, school do. writing and letter paper, ink powder, playing cards, in-stands, and boxes, wafers, sealing wax, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash. 67-Just received—Vol. 2, part 2, of the New EDENBURG ENCYCLOPEDIA. Subscribers will please to call for their books.

FROM THE SHARROCK.

Was, demon of destruction fell,
Now mounts his iron rapid car,
Invoking with infernal yell,
His furious powers from afar;
Go, bid the bolts of carnage roar
Tremendous on Columbia's shore.
Lo! Erin's son's reply,
Erin's sons thy menace scorn,
Erin's dauntless sons are born
To conquer or to die.

Hark! hark! the murr'ring cannons roar,
The trumpet rouses all to arms—
Arise, ye brave of Erin's shore,
Arise and meet fell war's alarms:
Let ev'ry breast with valor glow,
And bravely meet the common foe.
See, see the Britons nigh;
Columbia calls—the foe despise—
My darling sons, arise, arise,
To conquer or to die.

Mark how th' ensanguin'd plains along,
With fury beaming from their eyes,
Thy sons, O Erin, gladly throng,
White shouts of glory rend the skies;
Their trusty rifles poised in air,
Well polished on their shoulders glare,
And august banners fly—
Now smoke deprives the day of light,
Thy heroes nobly close the fight,
To conquer or to die.

See! how they glare with martial pride,
While jarring peals assail their ear;
No more the haughty foe deride
Thy heroes, void of fear—
But rushing 'midst huge heaps of slain,
Inglorious fall upon the plain,
Or for protection fly—
See! how they rush with shrieks of woe;
See! how the brave pursue their foe,
To conquer or to die.

Thy heroes now with vict'ry bound,
And shouts of glory meet the sky;
O! let the hills and vales resound
The Patriots' dirge who nobly die—
Columbia, sooth their noble breast,
And fondly sink them into rest;
For you they bleeding lie:
They fought, big with pure freedom's love
And for thy glory fighting, strove
To conquer or to die!

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
HIS ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
Which he is now opening in his New Building
opposite the Bank—

- Consisting of
- Superfine black cloth, Senshuas & lotestrings
 - Amer. manufacture Mantua and Florence
 - Yorkshire do. various Plaid silks
 - colours & qualities Levantines
 - Double mill'd drab do. Black & col'd crapes
 - Kersey molasins Cotton & silk hosiery
 - Cold & grey coatings Worsted do.
 - Lyon skins Ticklenburgs
 - Bocking baizes Teer and tow linens
 - Forrest cloths & plains Russia sheetings
 - D'ble mill'd cassimeres Do. drilling
 - Single do. Ravens duck
 - Imperial cords Hessians
 - Stockinets Russia diaper
 - Bedford cords Bedtickings
 - Republican do. Apron checks
 - Swandowns Blue, green, orange,
 - Tollanetts & vestalotts scarlet and white cot-
 - Striped linseys ton yarns, for warp &
 - Rose blankets filling
 - Duffel do. Knitting, sewing, and
 - Scarlet, white, red and working cotton
 - yellow flannels Ribbons & catgut
 - Canton do. Ladies silk & kid gloves
 - Constitution cords Men's beaver & buck-
 - Black & olive velvets skin do.
 - Peleisse do. 4-4-5-6-6-4 plain col'd
 - President's cords silk shawls
 - Thicksets Black and white do.
 - Peleisse wadding Bandanna and Madras
 - Black bombazetts handkerchiefs
 - Scarlet do. figured and Cotton & silk cords
 - plain Nelson trimmings
 - Black bombazetts Silk & cotton Umbrel-
 - Wellington's cords las
 - Ratinet Ladies' parasols
 - Corded dimities Men's and boys' wool
 - Cambric do. hats
 - Printed calicoes, dress'd Carriage lace
 - and undress'd Paper hangings
 - Furniture do. Backing, bottoms
 - Cambric and corded Ladies' tippets, various
 - ginghams kinds & qualities
 - American chambray Philadelphia & Boston
 - Do. stripes shoes, high and low
 - Cotton shirtings heels
 - Long cloths Cork scaled do.
 - Leno muslins Calf skin do.
 - 4-4-6-4 cambric do. Mock & tortoise combs
 - Twill'd do. Looking glasses
 - Seeded cambrics Dressing boxes
 - Plain & sprig'd mull do. Cakes & bread bakets
 - Colour'd cambrics Tea trays, Almanacs,
 - Black do. &c.

ALSO,

Nice Buckwheat flour, Firkin butter, Phi-
ladelphia, Chocolate No. 1 and 2, salt petre best
Spanish Segars, Brandywine Powder, Shot,
of every size, Hamilton's Snuff, Brushes of every
description, Paints of every kind, Sperma, and
Lintseed Oil &c.

TOGETHER WITH

China Glass and Queen's Ware,
All which will be sold at a small advance for
cash.
SAMUEL GROOME.
November 3—4

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A VE-
RY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
suited to the present and approaching seasons,
Which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices.
Their customers and the public are respect-
fully invited to give them a call.
Easton, Nov. 3—m

NEW GOODS.

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

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia
and Baltimore,
AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, ADAPTED TO
THE SEASON, AMONG WHICH ARE
**A FEW PIECES OF ELEGANT
IRISH LINENS.**
All of which he offers at a small advance for
cash or country produce.
ROBERT SPENCER.
Easton, November 3—3

**AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
NEW GOODS.**

WILLIAM CLARK,
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND
BALTIMORE,
And is now opening an extensive and well se-
lected assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE

- Best superfine blue, black, bottle green and brown cloths
- Second cloths assorted
- Double mill'd drab do.
- Blue, black, brown, bottle green, drab and mixt cassimeres
- Blue, drab and mixt Plains and Forest cloths
- Blue and white Kerseys
- Flushing cloths, Coatings & Kersey molasins
- Green, white and red drapery do.
- Green, red, yellow and white flannels
- Mill'd do. Canton do.
- Rose and duffel blankets
- Carpeting
- Stockinet, bedford and Wellington cords
- Fashionable vestings, (elegant patterns)
- Bombazetts, bombazetts, widbawts, ratt-
nets, callimancoes and camblets
- Velvets and constitution cords
- Peleisse velvets
- Calicoes (an elegant assortment)
- Furniture do.
- Elegant fancy muslins
- Plain cambric muslins
- Figured and twill'd do.
- Plain and figured India mull mull muslins
- Plain and figured British do.
- Plain and figured Leno do.
- India and British book muslins
- India and British do. handkerchiefs
- Plain and twill'd black cambrics
- Pink, blue, green, brown and olive do.
- 4-4, 7-8 and 3-4 shirting muslins
- Imperial long cloth do.
- Irish linens (a good assortment and cheap)
- Irish sheetings, long lawns, linen cambrics
- Apron checks, bed tickings,
- Russia sheeting, raven's duck
- Ticklenburgs, burlaps, brown rolles
- Brown Holland, diapers
- Domestic chambray,
- Mens, womens and boys worsted stockings,
- Womens and girls cotton do.
- Mens and womens silk do.
- Mens beaver and buckskin gloves
- Boys do.
- Womens long and short Kid do.
- Do. long and short silk do.
- Bandanna and Madras handkerchiefs
- Silk shawls and handkerchiefs
- Cotton do.
- Ladies merino comforts
- Double Florence, mantuas and senshuas
- Plaid silks
- Levantines, satins and varanets
- Black, blue, pink and orange French crapes
- Black, pink, lilac, orange and led color Can-
ton do.
- Hat band crapes
- Black love handkerchiefs
- Black and white cyprus gauze
- Black silk florentine waistcoating
- Cotton peleisse wading
- Common India muslins
- Coach lace and fringe
- Nelson ball trimming
- Ribbons, ferretings, tapes, bobbins, pins, need-
les, threads, silks & twists, bonnet wire, catgut
- Combs, buttons, pocket books
- Morocco needle cases
- Dressing boxes
- Children's marocco hats
- Men's and boys' wool do.
- Boot cord, and boot webbing
- Shoe thread
- Slates and pencils
- Inkstands, inkpowder
- Almanacs, pasteboards
- Writing and letter paper
- Knives and forks, assorted
- Penknives, razors and scissors
- Stock locks, padlocks, chest do.
- Curry combs, gimblets, hand-saw files
- Screw augers, table and tea spoons
- Spectacles, shaving boxes, awl blades, &c. &c.
- Window glass
- Loaf, lump and piece sugars
- 1st & 2d quality brown do.
- 1st, 2d & 3d quality coffee
- 1st & 2d quality chocolate
- N. E. rum
- Antigua spirit
- Cognac brandy
- Peach do.
- Apple do.
- Best Old Rye Whiskey
- Common do.
- Gin, cherry bounce and molasses
- Madeira
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Robert S. Walters
- Thomas Erickson's heirs
- Peregrine Elliott
- Martha Legg's heirs
- Matthew Stone
- John Weeden

WINES

TEAS

WINE
China, Glass & Queen's Ware.
The above GOODS have been selected with
great care, and will be sold on very accom-
modating terms. He invites the public to call and
see them.
Easton, Nov. 3—m

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

NEW GOODS.
The subscribers have just received a fresh sup-
ply of
SEASONABLE GOODS.
Which they will sell at the lowest rates for CASH.
JOSEPH & WILLIAM HASKINS.
Easton, October 27—m

NEW GOODS.
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,
And is now opening an elegant assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which he will sell very cheap for CASH.
Easton, October 6—m

**WANTED
TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,**
A Negro Woman well recommended, and ac-
quainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c.—
For such, liberal wages will be given. Apply to
the Editor.
August 11—m

**BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX FOR QUEEN-ANN'S
COUNTY, OCTOBER 17, 1812.**

Ordered, that JOHN DURABELL, Collector of the County Taxes for Queen-Ann's County, cause the following List of Lands and Lots of Ground, and amount of Taxes thereon due, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, to be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks, in the Baltimore Whig and in the Eastern Star, at Easton—Notifying that unless the County Charges due thereon shall be paid to the Collector of said County within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the Lands and Lots of Ground so charged, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

Per
WILLIAM H. BLAKE, CLERK
to the Commissioners of the Tax for Queen Ann's County.

IN UPPER DISTRICT FOR 1811.

Names of Persons.	Names of Lands, &c.	Acres.	Value.	Dolls.	Cts.
Arthur Bryan's heirs	Wright's Forest	895	445	9	75
Rich'd Covington, for Maria's heirs,	Joane's Delight, Steed's go between } and Spry's chance	380	230	6	14
Henry Roberts' heirs	Roberts' Meadows	100	100	2	19
Susan C. Colebey	Tilghman's discovery	100	160	3	51
Rich'd P. Earle (for some person } in Philadelphia)	Buck ridge & Pohay resurveyed	90	80	1	76
Samuel Frazier	House & Lot—Sadler's } Roads	150	50	1	10
William Forman	Royston	125	170	3	73
Wm. Farrell (for Gafford's heirs)	Parak's portion	145	145	3	18
William Glasgo	House and Lot in Sand Town	50	50	1	10
Thomas Greaves	Groves' beginning corrected, } Wharton & Pinder's outlet	162	240	5	62
R. E. Harrison, or R. Walters' heirs	William's Lot	274	335	7	34
William Harris' heirs	Contention	75	35	5	77
Edward Mitchell	House & Lot at Beaver-Dams	35	35		
John Heathers' heirs					
Benjamin Manor's heirs					
Samuel Milburn	B. Dam Fork resurveyed	43	30		
Nathan Powell	House & Lot, B. Town	62	20		
Nathan Peters	Joseph's Lot	100	100	2	19
George & Thomas Peacock	House & Lot in S. Town	130	265	5	44
John & Samuel Phillips	Lands bought of B. Kinggold's heirs	20	45		
Mary Phillips	Do. of same	50	50	1	10
Bennidec Pennington (for wife)	Great Hope, Jos. Lot, & May- } nard's addition	100	100	2	19
Same, for James & Asbury Peters					
James Stacey (a minor)	Pinder's Resurvey, &c.				
Miller Starkey's heirs	House and Lot at I. B.				
William Tharp	Tharp's Meadows	150	3	29	
Lambert Tharp's heirs	T. Willcocks' discovery	50	1	10	
Thomas Woodall's heirs	House and Lot in S. Town	55	1	21	
James Wells	House and Lot in Sand Town	15	15	35	
Lazarus Title	Do. in K. Town	35	35	77	
John Dimpston, jun.	Do.	65	1	43	
Barnett Alley	Do. in Sand Town	95	2	9	
Elizabeth Comegys, Miss	Part James' choice	40	88		
Mary Comegys	Part same	50	1	10	
Elizabeth Comegys' heirs	House and Lot in S. Town	75	1	65	
William Greenwood	House and Lot in do	115	2	52	
Elizabeth Johnson, widow	House and Lot near Dixon's	45	99		
Edward Phillips	Do. in Sand Town	120	2	87	
Hewitt Smith	Do. in do.	45	99		
Margaret Spry	Harris' Rambles	45	99		
James Woodall	White Hall	275	6	3	

IN TUCKAHOE DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Robins Chamberlaine's heirs	Dawson's Neck	480	10	52
John Dudd, sen.	Dancey Part	15	33	
George Dudd	Lot at Hall's } Roads	45	99	
John L. Hall	Hog harbour, &c.	225	4	93
Mary Hall	Daucey, a Lot at Hall's } Roads	20	44	
Edward Roberts (for Bennet Brac- } co's heirs		355	7	78
Samuel Crosby's heirs	Skinner's expectation	35	37	
Wm. Kersey (for R. Neal)	Beaver Dam Lot	30	66	
Emanuel Jenkinson	Thomas's Meadows	70	1	54
William Scrivener	Security, Scrivener's hardship, &c } Adventure, & Jones' Adventure, } Bachelor's Plains	485	10	63
Richard Tucker's heirs		340	7	45
Elizabeth or Sarah Connelly		265	5	31
Charles Nabb	House and Lot, pt. of Chestersfield	15	33	
Charles Ridgway	Lot in Centreville	150	3	29
George Vanderford's heirs	Wrenches Faune	153	3	40
Thomas Betton, jun.	Lot in Centreville	10	42	

IN CORSICA DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Michael Blackiston's heirs	Upper heathworth	35	77
Jeremiah Barron's heirs	House and Lot in Queen's Town	95	2
Charlotte Beal	Property in Sand Town	40	88
Elizabeth Beal		55	1
Edward Browne's heirs	Brampton & Plain Dealing	325	7
Henry Coursey's heirs	Wading place, & Sagers' Forest	465	10
James Hoosey's heirs	Spark's once outlet, & Adventure	154	50
Sarah & Rachel Meredith	Crane Swamp	70	130
David Meredith (black Jack)	Adventure & Plain Dealing	55	1
David Nicholas	House and Lot in Centreville	350	7
James Porter	Do. at Beaver Dams	30	66
Archibald Roe	Downes' forest and addition	75	1
William Tucker's heirs	House and Lot	20	44
Sarah Wood	House and Lot near Centreville	30	66
Samuel T. Wright's heirs	Foilon Hoop	1000	21
Rachel White's heirs	Chance	50	1
Thomas Deford's heirs		100	1

ISLAND DISTRICT FOR 1811, IN Q. A. COUNTY.

Solomon Downey	Fig quarter neck	20	44
Riden Downey	same	45	99
Samuel T. Legg	Oldson relief	90	1
John M. Mullen	Easton relief	195	4
Robert S. Walters	Walters' resurvey	340	7
Thomas Erickson's heirs	Smithsfield	115	2
Peregrine Elliott	Forlorn Hope, part	150	3
Martha Legg's heirs	Woodland Neck, & Dunn's Hog yard	35	77
Matthew Stone	Sarah's portion	15	33
John Weeden	Walnut Neck, part	40	88

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

The House and Lot at present occupied by the
subscriber, situate on the corner of West street
and Miles River road, fronting about 80 feet on
said st and running back about 300 feet, bound-
ed by the said road. The house is large and com-
modious, built of brick and the best materials,
completely finished, with two rooms and a pas-
sage on the first floor, three on the second, and
two in the garret, with two rooms in the cellar.
Attached to the dwelling is a brick pantry and
kitchen; on the lot are a brick smoke house and
ganery, an excellent pump of water in the yard,
with a milk house attached, a large and spacious
garden well enclosed, stables, carriage and cow
houses, with a well in the stable yard. He will sell
the above property for well secured paper.—If not
sold before the first of January next, it will be for-
feited. For further particulars apply to the sub-
scriber.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, August 25—m

IN CHANCERY, October 24, 1812.

ORDERED, That the sale of part of the real es-
tate of *Houes Goldborough*, made and reported by
John Edmondson and Henry Holliday, as surviv-
ing commissioners, be ratified and confirmed un-
less cause to the contrary be shown before the
25th day of December next. Provided a copy of
this order be inserted in the Eastern Star at least
once in three successive weeks before the 25th day
of November next.

The report states that upwards of 216 acres of
Land were sold at \$7 per acre.
True copy, Test,
NICHAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.
November 3—3

TAKE NOTICE,
That the subscribers of Dorchester County,
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dor-
chester county, in Maryland, letters of administra-
tion, will annexed, on the personal estate of *Abra-
ham Lewis*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—
All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with
the vouchers thereon, to the subscribers on or
before the second day of May next, they may oth-
erwise by law be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st
day of October, Anno domini, 1812.
ROBINSON CORKRAN, and
LEVIN WOLLEN, Adm'rs.
Will annexed of Abraham Lewis.
October 27—3

TAKE NOTICE,
That the subscribers of Dorchester county, hath
obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester
county, in Maryland, letters of administration, will
annexed, on the personal estate of *William How-
ard*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All
persons having claims against the said deceased
are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before
the second day of May next, they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under our hands this 21st day of Oc-
tober, Anno domini, 1812.
THOMAS BASSETT, and
DOLLY, his wife, Adm'rs. of
Wm. Howard.
October 27—3

TAKE NOTICE,
That the subscribers of Dorchester county, hath
obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester
county, in Maryland, letters of administration, will
annexed, on the personal estate of *William How-
ard*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All
persons having claims against the said deceased
are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before
the second day of May next, they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under our hands this 21st day of Oc-
tober, Anno domini, 1812.
THOMAS BASSETT, and
DOLLY, his wife, Adm'rs. of
Wm. Howard.
October 27—3

BOARDING.
The subscriber will take five or six more Boys
as boarders by the year, to fill the vacancies of
those gone to College.
MARY TRIPPE.
Easton, October 27—3

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the
firm of *Sherwood & Jefferts*, is this day dissolved
in consequence of the death of *Matthew Jefferts*.
All persons having claims against the late firm,
are requested to bring in their accounts for settle-
ment: And all persons indebted as above, are re-
quested to make payment to the surviving part-
ner.
JOHN W. SHERWOOD.
8th mo. 18th, 1812.

P. S. The subscriber takes the liberty to in-
form the public, that he still continues to carry on
the Hatting Business at the old stand, having a
large stock of Furs on hand—he solicits the con-
tinuance of the favors of his friends and the public.
J. W. S.
8th mo. (August) 25—m

TAKE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Dorchester County,
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dor-
chester county, in Maryland, letters of administra-
tion, will annexed, on the personal estate of *Joseph
Meekins*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—
All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or
before the second day of May next, they may oth-
erwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of
October, Anno domini, 1812.
JOHN D. MEEKINS, adm'r of
Joseph Meekins.
October 27—3

TAKE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Dorchester County,
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dor-
chester county, in Maryland, letters of administra-
tion on the personal estate of *David Waddell*,
late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons
having claims against the said deceased are here-
by warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers
thereof, on or before the second day of May next,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under our
hands this 21st day of October, Anno Domini,
1812.
WILLIS VINSON, and
BETSEY, his wife, Adm'rs. of
David Waddell
October 27—3

TO BE RENTED,
That elegant situation, opposite to the city of
Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains
upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with exten-
sive shell banks of manure, in each field; with three
negro men. The advantage of keeping a Ferry
Boat, having hands

THE TERMS OF THE STAR. Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum...

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at public sale, in the late residence of William Seymour...

FOR SALE. Will be sold at public sale, in the late residence of William Seymour...

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FOR SALE. Will be sold at public sale, in the late residence of William Seymour...

FOR SALE. Will be sold at public sale, in the late residence of William Seymour...

NEW MARKET RAG. Will be run for over a handsome...

FOR RENT. A lot at present occupied by the...

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT. On application of Elizabeth Carey...

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons...

EDUCATION. The Newark Academy will be opened for the reception of scholars...

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, the General Assembly of Maryland...

James Webster, of Philadelphia, Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton...

TO BE RENTED. That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis...

Documents

Accompanying the President's Message to Congress.

LETTERS FROM MR. MONROE TO MR. RUSSELL, CHARGE DES AFFAIRES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Each act of a letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Russell, dated...

"JUNE 26th, 1812. This letter is committed to Mr. Foster, who has promised to deliver it to you in safety."

"On the 18th of this month a declaration of war against Great Britain passed Congress. I send you a copy of the President's Message, and of the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, which brought the subject under consideration."

The measure has been produced by the continued aggressions of the British government on the rights of the United States, and the presumption arising from that and other facts, which it is unnecessary to recite, that no forcible change of policy might be expected from it. It was impossible for the U. States to surrender their rights, by relinquishing the ground which they had taken, and it was equally incompatible with their interests and character to rely longer on measures which had failed to accomplish their objects."

War was the only remaining alternative, and that fact being clearly ascertained, you will find by the documents transmitted that it was adopted with decision.

As war has been resorted to from necessity, and of course with reluctance, this government looks forward to the restoration of peace with much interest, and a sincere desire to promote it on conditions, just, equal and honorable to both parties. It is in the power of G. Britain to terminate the war on such conditions, and it would be very satisfactory to the President to meet it in arrangements to that effect.

Although there are many light & weighty causes of complaint against G. Britain, you will perceive, by the documents transmitted, that the orders in council, and other blockades, illegal, according to the principles lately acknowledged, & the imprisonment of our seamen, are considered to be of the highest importance. If the Orders in Council are repealed, and no illegal blockades are substituted to them, and orders are given to discontinue the imprisonment of seamen from our vessels, and to restore those already imprisoned, there is no reason why hostilities should not immediately cease. Securing these objects, you are authorized to stipulate an armistice, to commence from the signature of the instrument providing for it, or at the end of fifty or sixty days, or other the shortest term that the British government will assent to. Definitive arrangements will be made on these and every other difference by a treaty, to be concluded either here or at London, tho' it is much desired that the subject should be entered on in this City.

As an inducement to the British government to discontinue the practice of imprisonment from our vessels, you may give such a law will be passed (to be reciprocal) to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of the U. States. There can be no doubt that such an arrangement would prove much more efficacious in securing to G. Britain her seamen, than the practice to which it is proposed to be a substitute, independent of all the other objections to it.

Indemnity for injuries received under the Orders in Council, and other acts violating our rights, seems to be incident to their repeal; but the President is willing that the consideration of that claim should not be pressed at this time, so as to interfere with the preliminary arrangement alluded to. It will be proper to bring it into view merely to show that it is expected that provision will be made for it in the treaty which it follows. Every other interest may also be provided for a like time.

It is hoped that the British government will find it consistent with its interest and honor, to terminate the war by an armistice in the manner and on the conditions proposed. In so doing, it will abandon no right, it will sacrifice no interest; it will abstain only from violating our rights, and, in return, it will restore peace with the power from whom, in a friendly commercial intercourse, so many advantages will be derived, not to mention the injuries which cannot fail to result from a prosecution of the war."

MR. MONROE TO MR. RUSSELL, dated Department of State, July 27, 1812.

Sir—I wrote to you on the 25th of June, by Mr. Foster, a letter which he promised to deliver to you in person or by a safe hand.

In that letter you were informed, that the Orders in Council and other illegal blockades, and the imprisonment of our seamen by G. Britain, as you well knew before, were the principal causes of the war, and that if they were removed, you might stipulate an armistice, leaving them and all other grounds of differences, for final and more precise adjustment by treaty. As an inducement to the British government to discontinue the practice of imprisonment from our vessels, by which alone our seamen can be made secure, you were authorized to stipulate a prohibition by law, to be reciprocal, of the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of the U. States. As such an arrangement, which might be made completely effectual and satisfactory by suitable regulations and penalties, would operate almost exclusively in favor of G. Britain, for as few of our seamen ever enter voluntarily into the British service, the reciprocity would be nominal; its advantage to Great Britain would be more than an equivalent for any she derives from imprisonment, which alone ought to induce her to abandon the practice, if she had no other motive for it. A stipulation to prohibit by law the employment of British seamen in the service of the U. States, is to be understood in the sense and spirit of our constitution. The passage of such a law must depend of course on Congress, who, it might reasonably be presumed, might give effect to it.

By authorising you to receive these objects as the grounds of an armistice, it was not intended to restrict you to any precise form in which it should be done. It is not particularly necessary that the several points should be specially provided for in the convention stipulating the armistice. A clear and distinct understanding with the British government on the subject of imprisonment, comprising in it the discharge of men already imprisoned, and on future blockades, if the orders in council are revoked, is all that is indispensable. The Orders in Council being revoked, and the proposed understanding on the other points, that

which produced them, and that permanent peace, and said friendship which out to be mutually desired by both countries and which is sincerely desired by this. With this desire, an armistice as introductory to a final pacification, as has been made known to Mr. Foster, and the same desire will be felt on the receipt of the further and more particular communications which are shortly to be expected with respect to the joint intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax on the subject of suspending judicial proceedings in the case of marching captives, to be accompanied by a suspension of military operations. The authority given to Mr. Russell just alluded to, and of which Mr. Foster was the bearer, is full proof of the solicitude of the government of the United States to bring about a general suspension of hostilities on admissible terms, with as little delay as possible. It was not to be doubted, therefore, that any other practicable expedient for attaining a similar result would readily be concurred in. Upon the most favorable consideration, however, which could be given to the expedient suggested through him, it did not appear to be reducible to any practicable shape to which the Executive would be authorized to give the necessary sanction, nor indeed is it probable that if it was less liable to insuperable difficulties, that it could have any material effect previous to the result of the pacific advance made by this government, and which must, if favorably received, become operative as soon as any other arrangement that could now be made. It was stated to Mr. Baker, that the President did not, under existing circumstances, consider Mr. Foster as vested with the power of appointing a charge des affaires; but that no difficulty in point of form would be made, as any authentic communication through him, or any other channel, would be received with attention and respect.

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

MR. GRAHAM TO MR. RUSSELL, dated Department of State, August 9th, 1812.

Sir—The Secretary left this city about ten days ago on a short visit to Virginia. Since that period Mr. Baker has, in consequence of some despatches from his government addressed to Mr. Foster, made to me a communication respecting the intention of his government as regards the orders in council. It was of a character, however, so entirely informal and confidential that Mr. Baker did not feel himself at liberty to make it in the form of a note verbal or pro memoria, or even to permit me to take a memorandum of it at the time he made it. As it authorized an expectation that something more precise and definite, in an official form, may soon be received by this government, it is the less necessary that I should go into an explanation of the views of the President in relation to it, more particularly as the Secretary of State is daily expected and will be able to do it in a manner more satisfactory.

I refer you to the enclosed papers for information as to the maritime and military movements incident to the war, and will add, that the President is anxious to know as soon as possible the result of the proposals you were authorized to make to the British government respecting an armistice. He considers them so fair and reasonable, that he cannot but hope that they will be accepted to, and thus be the means of hastening an honorable and permanent peace.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) JOHN GRAHAM.

MR. GRAHAM TO MR. RUSSELL, dated Department of State, August 10th, 1812.

Sir—Thinking that it may possibly be useful to you, I do myself the honor to enclose a memorandum of the conversation between Mr. Baker and myself, alluded to in my letter of yesterday's date. From a conversation with Mr. Baker since this memorandum was made, I find that I was correct in representing to the President that the intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax was to be understood as connected with a suspension of hostilities on the frontiers of Canada.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) JOHN GRAHAM.

Memorandum referred to in the above letter.

Mr. Baker verbally communicated to me for the information of the President, that he had received despatches from his government addressed to Mr. Foster, (dated, I believe about the 17th June) from which he was authorized to say, that an official declaration would be sent to this country, that the orders in council, so far as they affected the United States, would be repealed on the first of August, to be revived on the first of May 1813, unless the conduct of the French government and the result of the communications with the American government should be such as, in the opinion of his majesty, to render their revival unnecessary. Mr. Baker moreover stated, that the orders would be revived, provided the American government did not, within fourteen days after they received the official declaration of their repeal, admit British armed vessels into their ports, and put an end to the restrictive measures which had grown out of the orders in council.

The despatches authorizing this communication to the American government expressly directed that it should be made verbally, and Mr. Baker did not consider himself at liberty to reduce it to writing, even in the form of a note verbal, or pro memoria, or to utter me to take a memorandum of his communication at the time he made it. I understood from him, that the despatches had been opened by Mr. Foster at Halifax, who, in consequence of a conversation he had had with vice-admiral Sawyer and Sir John Sherbrooke, had authorized Mr. Baker to say, that these gentlemen would agree, as a measure leading to a suspension of hostilities, that all captures made after a day to be fixed, should not be proceeded against immediately, but be detained to await the future decision of the two governments. Mr. Foster had not seen Sir George Prevost, but had written to him by express, and did not doubt but that he would agree to an arrangement for the temporary suspension of hostilities. Mr. Baker also stated that he had received an authority from Mr. Foster to act as charge des affaires, provided the American government would receive him in that character, for the purpose of enabling him officially to communicate the declaration which was to be expected from the British government; his functions to be understood, of course, as ceasing on the renewal of hostilities. I replied, that although, so general and informal a communication, no answer might be necessary, and certainly no particular answer expected; yet, I was authorized to say, that the communication is received with sincere satisfaction, as it is hoped that the spirit in which it was authorized by his government may lead to such further communications as will open the way, not only for an early and satisfactory termination of existing hostilities, but so that entire adjustment of all the differences

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. RUSSELL, dated Department of State, August 21, 1812.

[Extract.] My last letter to you was of the 27th July, and was forwarded by the British packet, the Althes, under the special protection of Mr. Baker. The object of that letter, and of the next preceding one of the 26th of June, was, to invest you with the power to suspend by an armistice, on such fair conditions as it was presumed could not be rejected, the operation of the war, which had been brought on the United States by the injustice and violence of the declaration of war, the President regretting the necessity which produced it, looked to its termination and provided for it, and happy will it be for both countries, if the disposition felt, and the advance thus made on his part, are entertained and met by the British government in a similar spirit.

You have been informed by Mr. Graham of what passed in my late absence from the city, in an interview between Mr. Baker and him, in consequence of a dispatch from the British government to Mr. Foster, received at Halifax, just before he sailed for England, and transmitted to Mr. Baker relating to a proposed suspension of the orders in council: You will have seen by the note forwarded to you by Mr. Graham, of Mr. Baker's communication to him, that Mr. Foster had authorized him to state, that the commanders of the British forces at Halifax would agree to a suspension, after a day to be fixed, of the condemnation of prizes, to await the decision of both governments, without, however, preventing captures on either side. It appears also, that Mr. Foster had promised to communicate with Sir George Prevost, and to advise him to propose to our government an armistice.

Sir George Prevost has since proposed to Gen. Dearborn, at the suggestion of Mr. Foster, a suspension of offensive operations by land, in a letter which was transmitted by the General to the Secretary at War. A provisional agreement was entered into between Gen. Dearborn and Col. Baynes, the British adjutant general, bearer of Gen. Prevost's letter, that neither party should act offensively, before the decision of our government should be taken on the subject.

Since my return to Washington, the document alluded to in Mr. Foster's despatch, as finally decided on by the British government, has been handed to me by Mr. Baker, with a remark, that its authenticity might be relied on, Mr. Baker added, that it was not improbable, that the admiral at Halifax might agree likewise to a suspension of captures, tho' he did not profess or appear to be acquainted with his sentiments on that point.

On full consideration of all the circumstances which merit attention, the President regrets that it is not in his power to accede to the proposed arrangement. The following are among the principal reasons which have produced this decision.

1st. The President has no power to suspend judicial proceedings on prizes. A capture, if lawful, vests a right, over which he has no control. Nor could he prevent captures otherwise than by an indiscriminate repeal of the commissions granted to our privateers, which he could not justify under existing circumstances.

2d. The proposition is not made by the British government, nor is there any certainty that it would be approved by it. The proposed arrangement, if accepted, might not be observed by the British officers themselves, if their government, in consequence of a different character, even if they were given without a knowledge of the arrangement.

3d. No security is given, or proposed, as to the Indians, nor could any be relied on. They have engaged in the war on the side of the British government, and are now prosecuting it with vigor, in their usual savage mode. They can only be restrained by force, when once let loose, and that force has already been ordered out for the purpose.

4th. The proposition is not reciprocal, because it restrains the U. States from acting where their power is greatest, and leaves G. Britain at liberty, and gives her time to augment her forces in our neighborhood.

5th. That as a principal object of the war is to obtain redress against the British practice of imprisonment, an agreement to suspend hostilities, even before the British government is heard from on that subject, might be considered a relinquishment of that claim.

6th. It is the more objectionable, and of less importance, in consideration of the instructions heretofore given you, which, if met by the British government, may have already produced the same result in a greater extent and more satisfactory form.

I might add, that the declaration itself is objectionable in many respects, particularly the following:

1. It is not reciprocal, because it restrains the U. States from acting where their power is greatest, and leaves G. Britain at liberty, and gives her time to augment her forces in our neighborhood.

2. That as a principal object of the war is to obtain redress against the British practice of imprisonment, an agreement to suspend hostilities, even before the British government is heard from on that subject, might be considered a relinquishment of that claim.

3. It is the more objectionable, and of less importance, in consideration of the instructions heretofore given you, which, if met by the British government, may have already produced the same result in a greater extent and more satisfactory form.

I might add, that the declaration itself is objectionable in many respects, particularly the following:

1. It is not reciprocal, because it restrains the U. States from acting where their power is greatest, and leaves G. Britain at liberty, and gives her time to augment her forces in our neighborhood.

2. That as a principal object of the war is to obtain redress against the British practice of imprisonment, an agreement to suspend hostilities, even before the British government is heard from on that subject, might be considered a relinquishment of that claim.

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the government in the course of the present week.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH. J. Russell, Esq. &c.

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh. 18, Bentinck-street, June 26, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the two notes addressed to me by your Lordship, on the 23d of this month, enclosing an order in council, issued that day by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Britannick Majesty, for the revocation (on the conditions therein specified) of the orders in council of the 7th January 1807, and of the 26th of April 1809, so far as may regard American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, from the 1st of August next.

In communicating this document to my government, I shall, with much satisfaction, accompany it with the hopes which you state to be entertained by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that it may accelerate a good understanding on all points of difference between the two states. I am the more encouraged to believe that these hopes will not be disappointed from the assurance which your Lordship was pleased to give me, in the conversation of your Lordship, that the blockade of the 16th of May 1806, had been merged in the orders in council, now revoked, and extinguished with them, and that no condition contained in the order of the 23d inst. is to be interpreted to restrain the government of the United States from the exercise of its right to exclude British armed vessels from the harbors and waters of the United States whenever there shall be special and sufficient cause for so doing, or whenever such exclusion shall, from a general policy, be extended to the armed vessels of the enemies of Great Britain: This assurance I am happy to consider as evidence of a conciliatory spirit which will afford, on every other point of difference, an explanation equally frank and satisfactory.

I am, my Lord, with great consideration, your Lordship's most obedient servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe. London, 24 July, 1812.

Sir—I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the British packet, to transmit to you a copy of a note from Lord Castlereagh of the 29th ult. which I trust will put at rest the blockade of 1806.

I acknowledge the receipt of this note, as you will observe by the enclosed copy of my reply, without a comment. I did not think it useful to enter into a discussion, at this moment, concerning the legality of that blockade, which, as no new doctrine appears to be assumed, is made to depend on the fact, the application of an adequate force.

In like manner I have forbidden to notice his Lordship's observations concerning the exclusion, from our ports, of British vessels of war. As such exclusion is required to accord with the obligations of strict neutrality only, the conduct and character of the government of the United States furnish sufficient security against any question arising on that subject. I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your assured obedient servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL. The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell. Foreign-Office, June 23, 1812.

Sir—I am commanded by the Prince Regent to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed printed copy of an order in council, which his Royal Highness, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, was this day pleased to issue, for the revocation (on the conditions therein specified) of the orders in council of the 7th January 1807, and of the 26th of April, 1809, so far as may regard American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, from the 1st of August next.

opportunity to convey to Mr. Russell the assurances of his high consideration.

Foreign Office, June 29, 1812.

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh. Mr. Russell has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Lord Castlereagh, dated the 29th ult. containing explanations relative to the two points referred to in Mr. Russell's note of the 26th of that month, and will take the earliest opportunity of communicating it to his government.

Mr. Russell begs leave to avail himself of this occasion, to repeat to Lord Castlereagh the assurances of his high consideration.

18, Bentinck St. 1st July, 1812.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe. London, 1st Sept. 1812.

Sir—You will perceive by the enclosed copies of notes which have passed between Lord Castlereagh and me, that the moderate and equitable terms proposed for a suspension of hostilities, have been rejected, and that it is my intention to return immediately to the U. States.

My continuance here, after it has been so broadly intimated to me by his Lordship, that I am no longer acknowledged in my diplomatic capacity, and after a knowledge that instructions are given to the British admiral to negotiate an arrangement on the other side of the Atlantic, would, in my view of the subject, not only be useless but improper.

It is probable, however, that the vessel in which I propose to embark, will not take her departure before the 15th or 20th of this month.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, Sir, your assured obedient servant.

(Signed) JONAS RUSSELL. To the Hon. Jas. Monroe, &c.

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh. London, 24th Aug 1812.

My Lord—it is only necessary, I trust, to call the attention of your Lordship to a review of the conduct of the government of the U. States to prove incontrovertibly its unceasing anxiety to maintain the relations of peace and friendship with G. Britain.

Its patience in suffering the many wrongs which it has received, and its perseverance in endeavoring by amicable means to obtain redress, are known to the world. Despairing at length, of receiving redress from the justice of the British government, to which it had so often applied in vain, and feeling that a further forbearance would be a virtual surrender of interests and rights essential to the prosperity and independence of the nation, it has been compelled to discharge its high duty by an appeal to arms.

While, however, it regards this course as the only one which remains for it to pursue with a hope of preserving any portion of that kind of character which constitutes the vital strength of every nation, yet it is still willing to give a nother proof of the spirit which has uniformly distinguished its proceedings, by seeking to arrest, on terms consistent with justice & honor, the calamities of war. It has, therefore, authorized me to stipulate with his Britannic Majesty's government an armistice to commence at or before the expiration of sixty days after the signature of the instrument providing for it, on condition that the orders in council be repealed and no illegal blockades be substituted to them, & that orders be immediately given to discontinue the imprisonment of persons from American vessels, and to restore the citizens of the U. States already impressed; it being more well understood that the British government will assent to enter into definitive arrangements, as soon as may be, on these and every other difference, by a treaty concluded either at London or Washington, as on an impartial consideration of existing circumstances shall be deemed most expedient.

As an inducement to G. Britain to discontinue the practice of impressment from American vessels, I am authorized to give assurance that a law shall be passed (to be reciprocal) to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of the U. States.

It is sincerely believed that such an arrangement would prove more efficacious in securing to G. Britain her seamen than the practice of impressment so derogatory to the sovereign attributes of the U. States and so incompatible with the personal rights of their citizens.

The conditions now offered to the British government for the termination of the war by an armistice as above stated, are moderate and just in themselves, and so entirely consistent with its interest and honor, that a confident hope is indulged that it will not hesitate to accept them.

In so doing it will abandon no right; it will sacrifice no interest; it will abstain only from violating the rights of the United States, and in return it will restore peace with the power from whom in a friendly commercial intercourse so many advantages are to be derived.

Your Lordship is undoubtedly aware of the serious difficulties with which a prosecution of the war, even for a short period, must necessarily embarrass all future attempts at accommodation. Passions exasperated by injuries—alliances or conquests on terms which forbid their abandonment—will inevitably hereafter embitter and protract a contest which might now be so easily and happily terminated.

Deeply impressed with these truths I cannot but persuade myself that his royal highness the Prince Regent will take in this early consideration the propositions, herein made on behalf of the United States, and decide on them in a spirit of conciliation and justice.

I have the honor to be, With high consideration, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obedient servant, (Signed) JONA RUSSELL. To the right honorable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell. Foreign Office, Aug 29

Sir—Although the diplomatic relations between the two governments have been terminated, by a Declaration of War on the part of the U. States, I have not hesitated, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the authority under which you act to submit to the Prince Regent the proposition contained in your letter of the 23d inst. for a suspension of hostilities.

From the period at which your instructions must have been issued, it is obvious, that this overture was determined upon by the government of the U. States, in ignorance of the orders in council of the 23d June last, and as you inform me that you are not at liberty to depart from the conditions set forth in your letter, it only remains for me to acquaint you that the prince regent feels himself under the necessity of declining to accede to the proposition therein contained, as being on various grounds absolutely inadmissible.

As soon as there was reason to apprehend that Mr. Foster's functions might be created in America, and that he might have been obliged to withdraw himself, in consequence of war being declared from the U. States, before the above mentioned order of the 23d of June, & the instructions consequent thereupon, could have reached him, measures were taken for authorizing the British admiral on the American station to propose to the government of the U. States an immediate and reciprocal revocation of all hostile orders, with the tender of giving full effect, in the event of hostilities being discontinued, to the provisions of the said order, upon the conditions therein specified.

From this statement you will perceive that the view you have taken of this part of the subject is incorrect; and that in the present state of relations between the two countries, the operation of the order of the 23d June can only be defeated by a refusal on the part of your government to desist from hostilities, or to comply with the conditions expressed in the said order.

Under the circumstances of your having no powers to negotiate, I must decline entering into a detailed discussion of the propositions which you have been directed to bring forward.

I cannot, however, refrain on one single point from expressing my surprise; namely, that, as a condition preliminary even to a suspension of hostilities, the government of the U. States should have thought fit to demand that the British government should desist from its ancient and accustomed practice of impressing British seamen from the merchant ships of a foreign state, simply on the assurance that a law shall hereafter be passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of that state.

The British government now, as heretofore, is ready to receive from the government of the U. States, and amenable to discuss, any proposition which professes to have in view either to check abuse in the exercise of the practice of impressment, or to accomplish by means less liable to vexation the object for which impressment has hitherto been found necessary, but they cannot consent to suspend the exercise of a right upon which the naval strength of the empire mainly depends, until they are fully convinced that means can be devised, and will be adopted, by which the object to be obtained by the exercise of that right can be effectually secured.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obt. humble serv't.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH. J. Russell, Esq. &c.

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh. 18 Bentinck st. 1st Sept. 1812.

My Lord—I have learnt with much regret, by your Lordship's note, dated the 29th ult. which I did not receive until this morning, that the Prince Regent has thought proper to decline to accede to the proposition for a suspension of hostilities, contained in my note of the 24th of August.

It has been matter of surprise to me that my view with regard to the revocation of the orders in council on the 23d of June last, should have been considered to have been incorrect, when it appears by your Lordship's note that the British government itself had deemed it necessary to give powers to the British admiral to stipulate for its fall.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) JONA RUSSELL. To the right honorable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell. Foreign Office, Sept. 3, 1812.

Sir—I enclose herein a copy of a note received yesterday from Lord Castlereagh, which will acquaint you that I have obtained my passports to return to the United States, and that Mr. Beasley is permitted to remain here as agent for prisoners of war.

I immediately on demanding my passport addressed to the consuls a circular of which you will also find a copy enclosed. The Swifts packet sailed on the 31st of last month from Falmouth for America, and it is very probable that she takes out instructions, suggested by the overture made here, but there is no reason to believe that they can be of a nature to satisfy the United States.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JONA RUSSELL. To the hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell. Foreign Office, Sept. 2, 1812.

Sir—I have laid before his royal highness the prince regent, your letter of the 1st inst. in which you announce your intention to embark immediately at Plymouth on board the ship Lark for the United States.

I have already had the honor of forwarding to you an admiral's order for the protection of that ship as a cartel, on her voyage to America, and I herewith enclose to you a passport for the free embarkation of yourself and family, in conformity to your request. The lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury will issue directions to the commissioners of the customs to give every facility to the embarkation of your effects.

If, previous to your embarkation from England, you can point out to me any particular manner in which I can facilitate your arrangements, I beg that you will command my services.

His royal highness has commanded me to signify to you, for the information of your government, that there will be no difficulty in allowing Mr. R. G. Beasley, as stated in your letter to reside in this country, as the United States' agent for prisoners of war.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with great truth and consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH. J. Russ. Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR JOHN BURLING WARREN AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE. Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 30.

Sir—The departure of Mr. Foster from America, has devolved upon me the charge of making known to you, for the information of the government of the United States, the sentiments entertained by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent upon the existing relations of the two countries.

It now only remains for me to announce to your Lordship that it is my intention to embark immediately at Plymouth, on board the ship Lark, for the U. States, and to request that permission may be granted, as soon as may be, for the embarkation of my servants, baggage, and the effects of the Legation, and that the necessary passports may be furnished for my own and their safe conduct to that destination.

I avail myself of this occasion to apprise your Lordship that I am authorized by the government of the U. States to leave Reuben Gaunt Beasley, Esq. as its agent for prisoners of war in this country, and to desire that every necessary facility may be offered him in the exercise of that trust, by the British government.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) JONA RUSSELL. The right honorable Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe. London, Sept. 3, 1812.

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I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient and most faithful humble servant,

JOHN BORLASE WARREN,
A. J. of the Blue and Commander
in Chief, &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO HIS J. B. WARREN,
Department of State, Oct. 27, 1812.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th ult. and to submit it to the consideration of the President.

It appears that you are authorized to propose a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, on the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, and, in case the proposition is accepted, to take measures, in concert with this government, to carry it into complete effect on both sides.

You state, also, that you have in charge, in that event, to enter into an arrangement with the government of the United States for the repeal of the laws which interfere with the ships of war and the commerce of Great Britain from the harbors and waters of the United States.

It is my duty to inform you, that it will be very satisfactory to the President to meet the British government in such arrangements as may terminate without delay the hostilities which now exist between the United States and Great Britain, on conditions honorable to both nations.

At the moment of the declaration of war, the President gave a signal proof of the attachment of the United States to peace. Instructions were given at that early period to the late charge des affaires of the United States at London, to propose to the British government an armistice on conditions which it was presumed would have been satisfactory.

It has been seen with regret that the propositions made by Mr. Russell, particularly in regard to the important interest of impressment, was rejected, and that none was offered, through that channel, as a basis on which hostilities might cease.

As your government has authorized you to propose a cessation of hostilities, it is doubtless aware of the important and salutary effect which a satisfactory adjustment of this difference cannot fail to have on the future relations between the two countries, I indulge the hope that it has, ere this, given you full power for the purpose.

Experience has sufficiently evinced that no peace can be durable unless this object is provided for. It is presumed, therefore, that it is equally the interest of both countries to adjust it at this time.

Without further discussing questions of right, the President is desirous to provide a remedy for the evils complained of on both sides. The claim of the British government is to take from the merchant vessels of other countries British subjects. In the practice, the commanders of British ships of war often take from the merchant vessels of the U. States American citizens.

If the U. States prohibit the employment of British subjects in their service, and enforce the prohibition by suitable regulations and penalties, the motive for the practice is taken away. It is in this mode that the President is willing to accommodate this important controversy with the British government, and it cannot be conceived on what ground the arrangement can be refused.

A suspension of the practice of impressment, pending the armistice, seems to be a necessary consequence. It cannot be presumed, while the parties are engaged in a negotiation to adjust amicably this important difference, that the U. States would admit the right or acquire in the practice of the opposite party; or that G. B. Britain would be unwilling to restrain her cruisers from a practice which would have the strongest tendency to defeat the negotiation.

It is presumable that both parties would enter into the negotiation with a sincere desire to give it effect. For this purpose it is necessary that a clear and distinct understanding be first obtained between them, of the accommodation which each is prepared to make.

If the British government is willing to suspend the practice of impressment from American vessels, on consideration that the U. States will exclude British seamen from their service, the regulations by which this compromise should be carried into effect would be solely the object of negotiation.

The armistice would be of short duration. If the parties agreed, peace would be the result. If the negotiation failed, each would be referred to its former state, and to all its pretensions, by recurring to war.

Lord Castlereagh, in his note to Mr. Russell, seems to have supposed, that had the British government accepted the propositions made to it, G. Britain would have suspended immediately the exercise of a right, on the mere assurance of this government that a law would be afterwards passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the service of the U. States, and that G. Britain would have no objection in the regulation to give effect to the proposition.

Such an idea was not in the contemplation of this government, nor is to be reasonably inferred from Mr. Russell's note; lest, however, by possibility such an inference might be drawn from the instructions to Mr. R. & anxious that there should be no misunderstanding in the case, subsequent instructions were given to Mr. R. with a view to obviate every objection of the kind alluded to. As they bear date on the 27th of July, and were forwarded by the British packet *Althea*, it is more than probable that they may have been received and acted on.

I am happy to explain to you thus fully the views of my government on this important subject. The President desires that the war which exists between our countries should be terminated on such conditions as may secure a solid and durable peace. To accomplish this great object it is necessary that the interest of impressment be satisfactorily arranged.

It is willing that G. Britain should be secured against the evils of which she complains. He sees on the other hand that the citizens of the U. States should be protected against a practice which, while it degrades the nation, deprives them of their rights as freemen, takes them by force from their families and their country; into a foreign service, to fight the battles of a foreign power, perhaps against their own kindred and country.

I abstain from entering, in this communication into other grounds of difference. The Orders in Council having been repealed, (with a reservation not impairing a corresponding right on the part of the U. States,) and no illegal blockades revived or instituted in their stead, and an understanding being obtained on the subject of impressment, in the mode herein proposed, the President is willing to agree to a cessation of hostilities, with a view to arrange by treaty, in a more distinct and ample manner, and to the satisfaction of both parties, every other subject of controversy.

I will only add that if there be no objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to the suspension of the British claim to impressment during the armistice, there can be none to proceeding, without the armistice, to an immediate discussion and arrangement of an article on that subject. This great question being satisfactorily adjusted, the way will be open either for an armistice, or any other course leading most conveniently and expeditiously to a general pacification.

I have the honor, &c.
JAMES MONROE.
[DOCUMENTS TO BE CONTINUED.]

IN COUNCIL.
Savannah, September 14, 1812.

On motion of Mr. Alderman Charlton, Whereas, At a meeting of the federal ci-

tizens, on the 18th ult. in the city of New York, calling themselves "The friends of liberty, peace and commerce," among other resolutions the following was introduced and agreed to by the said meeting, viz:

Resolved, That the outrages and crimes lately perpetrated in several places, and particularly in Savannah and Baltimore, by furious and wicked mobs, with intent to destroy the liberty of the press, are a subject of common concern, disgrace a free people, and are regarded by this meeting with detestation and horror.

"That the violated laws and constitution of our country, the cause of humanity and every principle of liberty and patriotism, cry aloud for the due punishment, not only of the cruel wretches who execute, but also, and more especially, of those in superior stations, who may have planned and countenanced such a mob."

And whereas the said resolution is predicated upon the false and perverted statements of the federal papers, inimical to the general government, and eager to calumniate upon slight pretences, its advocates and supporters.

Therefore, **Resolved,** That the proceedings of the said meeting, are disgraceful to the character of Americans, and could only have originated from a faction basely subservient to British influence, and dishonorably promoting and encouraging, in various sections of these United States, treason against the republic, and a secession to the government.

Resolved, That the said proceedings, so far as they seem to reflect upon the municipal authority, and citizens of Savannah, are eminently deserving the public contempt—because they have emanated from the said faction, composed of men destitute of patriotism, and anxious to paralyze the energies of the country, in this just, necessary and righteous war against the British nation; and because the intimation in the said resolution, that the mob in this city was "planned and countenanced by those in superior stations," is as infamous as it is unprincipled and unfounded.

Resolved, That the late mayor of this city is equally entitled to the thanks of his fellow citizens, as those which have been bestowed upon the mayor of New York, in the said proceedings, for his spirited and correct conduct, in the preservation of order and maintenance of the laws.

Extract from the minutes,
D. D. WILLIAMS, C. C.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Mr. Dawson rose to make a motion—He said, I take this early moment to present to you a resolution which I feel a sure and pride in believing will meet the general approbation, not only of this house, but of the nation.

The President of the United States, in his message, which was read yesterday, has in terms, eloquent and appropriate, made mention of an engagement which has taken place between an American frigate and one of his Britannic majesty's, which has rendered justice which they so justly merited; an engagement in which American tars have proven to the world, that when commanded by officers of skill, valor and fidelity, they are capable of contending with, and of vanquishing those of any nation on earth, upon any element—even on that element where British skill has so justly acquired so much celebrity, and that the American flag, when authorized by the constituted authorities of our country, will command respect on the high seas of nations.

For very far, he it from me to boast, it is not an individual or a nation, and is never the concomitant of true courage; but on the present occasion it seems to me proper that we should express our sentiments—our feelings, and thereby, the feelings of the nation. I shall therefore, without further comment, offer to you the following resolution, observing that the facts therein stated have been ascertained at the proper department, and the proofs are on my table:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to present, in the name of Congress, to Captain Isaac Hull, a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices; and that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be distributed among the officers and crew of the United States frigate the Constitution of 44 guns, according to the provisions of the act for the better government of the Navy of the United States; in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of Captain Hull, the officers and crew of the said frigate Constitution, in attacking, vanquishing and capturing the British frigate Guerriere, mounting 54 carriage guns, thereby exhibiting an example highly honorable to the American character and instructive to our rising navy.

Some conversation passed on the proper mode of disposing of this subject, in the course of which

Mr. Seybert suggested the propriety of also giving some five or six medals to the crew of the Constitution—who he thought were too generally overlooked in such cases.

Mr. Wright approved the spirit of the resolution, but hoped the other officers would receive swords, and the men suitable rewards—and he confidently hoped a gold medal would be voted to the nearest relation of Capt. Hull.

Mr. Bush of the maines, a young gentleman from his district, who fell gallantly fighting in that action, covered with wounds and glory; he, therefore, for that purpose, moved that the resolution be referred to a select committee.

The resolution was eventually ordered to lie on the table, till a committee should be appointed to whom it should be referred.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1812.

ELECTION OF ELECTORS.

Which took place in Maryland on Monday last.

Madison. Baltimore City. Clinton.

Johnson 2524 Taylor 841

Stephens 2607 Dorsey 821

ANNAPOLIS CITY & ANNE ARUNDEL.

Johnson 733 Dorsey 533

Stephens 723 Taylor 631

Majority for the two Madisonian candidates 1968.

In Baltimore county, the Madisonian candidate, Mr. Stansbury, is elected by a large majority.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Col. Veazey 1072 Mr. Bond 339

Democratic majority 734

Cecil county is attached to this district, which we have not yet heard from, but can have no doubt of Col. Veazey's election by a large majority.

Our friends in Kent and Queen-Ann's have been neglectful in not sending us a statement of the votes in those counties—but Judge Worrell is elected by several hundred votes, over the Clintonian candidate; so we may count certain on the following:

From the 3d district, Johnson & Stephen 2

5th do. Stansbury 2

6th do. Veazey 1

7th do. Worrell 1

8th do. Lloyd 1

6

In the fourth district (which is entitled to two Electors) composed of Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, we have every reason to expect will be in favor of Madison, as at the former election the democratic majority in Washington over-balanced both Frederick & Allegany 52 votes, so it is highly probable that the federalists will have to keep at their old stand of 3 Electoral votes in the State.

Washington City, Nov. 12.

Copy of a letter received yesterday by the Secretary of the Navy from Com. Rogers.

U. States Frigate *President*,
At Sea, Oct. 17, 1812.

Sir, I have the honor to acquaint you that on the 15th inst. near the Grand Bank, this ship, the Congress in company, captured the British King's Packet Swallow, Joseph Mowbray, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to Falmouth. The rank of the commander of this vessel, is that of a master and commander in the navy. She had no cargo, in except eighty one boxes of gold and silver, amounting to between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars.—The special took out of her, and had intended sending her to England in the character of a cartel, with her own crew: Having fallen in at this moment, however, with the American sloop *Eleanor*, bound from Baltimore to France, disarmed, induced me to change my first determination, and instead of sending her to England have sent her to the U. States in charge of the master and crew of the before mentioned schooner, who at the moment of writing this has charge of the Swallow with the schooner in tow, but which, as soon as the weather will permit, they intend abandoning, after having taken her cargo on board the Swallow.

I parted company with the U. S. and *Argus* five days since; they are not however far from me at present, I apprehend.

We have not seen a single British vessel of war as yet, except one frigate, which the want of wind and the approach of night prevented our chasing with any effect; although from information afterwards received we must have passed very near a squadron of five frigates the evening preceding that on which we saw the one before mentioned.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. PAUL HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Arrived British packet brig *Swallow*, of 18 guns, late *Mosfin*, Graham prize master, from Jamaica for Falmouth, with the mail and some specie, sent in by Commodore Rogers's squadron.

Capt. Graham was master of the sloop *Eleanor*, bound from this to France. On the night of the 15th Oct. in lat. 37, long. 51, fell in with the American squadron under Com. Rogers. The reflection of the moon gave the Congress frigate the opportunity of discovering the *Eleanor* before the *E. S.* saw her. They gave chase and came up with the *E.* at the first gun being fired the crew became panic struck—the man at the helm left his station and the same disposition spread thro' the whole crew; the idea was a British theft.

Lieut. Nicholson of the Congress, came on board under the guise of a Lieut. from H. M. Frigate *Shannon*, who was recognized by Mr. Lemmon supercargo of the *E.* but requested it should not be made known through the ship. This served to confirm the idea formed by the crew. Capt. G. and his mate were taken on board the Congress by Lieut. N. and the schooner left without a commander. Whilst undergoing an examination on board, a dreadful squall came up, the state of the crew as well as the vessel was such that both masts were carried away and a deal of damage sustained whilst the captain and mate were absent; this determined Com. Rogers the next morning to give the *Swallow* (which he had intended to destroy) to Capt. Graham to tow in his schooner but they had not her in tow long before she went down; all hands were saved and all with the exception of a few refractory members were taken on board the President who arrived in the *Swallow*. The *Swallow* was captured in the afternoon of the 15th, after eight hours chase, and the specie on board to the amount of \$250,000 remained on board the President. The squadron were but a few days out, and had not taken us even this close.

NORTHERN ARMY.
Our private accounts from Plattsburg are to the 23d Oct. At that time Maj. Gen. Dearborn was shortly expected there. Brig. Gen. Chandler was also on his way from Albany. The 16th & 25th regts. were on their march for Plattsburg. When they arrive, the regular troops there would consist of the 6th, 9th, 11th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 25th of the regts. of infantry, Captain Smith's and Butler's troops of dragoons, two companies of mounted light artillery, & one company of well organized heavy artillery. None of the above regiments, are however complete—the strongest contains but between 7 and 800 men.—Several regiments of militia were there and on the lines—and as many more would be ordered immediately to join the army, as would be necessary for any expedition. Preparations for some great enterprise were rapidly making; and (to use our correspondent's words) "from the general down to the private every man appeared impatient for orders to enter the enemy's country." It is highly probable our northern army will winter in Canada. Gen. Bloomfield was enjoying an excellent state of health—of our deservy officers not one was the least indisposed—and, indeed, the whole army was remarkably healthy. The troops were well clothed and supplied; and there was no complaint among them, but they had no fighting to do, presume this complaint is removed before this.

COMMUNICATION.
New York, Nov. 5.

Extract of a letter from Plattsburg, dated Oct. 27, from an officer in the army.

"Our militia at Stillwater, 13 miles from Plattsburg, have crossed over the British batteries, and taken 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 37 privates, a quantity of blankets, clothing, ammunition, guns, and presents for the Indians. Gen. Chandler arrived this morning with 1500 regulars. We have just been supplied with flint, and 50 rounds of fixed ammunition."

COMMUNICATION.
FALCONING. The British sloop of war *Fralco* came out in a frolicsome manner, to have a bit of frolic. She fell in with the United States sloop of war *Wasp*, and seeing that the *Wasp* was a vessel of inferior force, "thinks she to herself," I'll have a complete *Wasp-Frolic*. But, says the *Wasp*, feeling a little wary, I'll spoil the *Frolic*. The result of the *Wasp-Frolic* was, that the *Wasp* so severely struck the *Fralco*, in the time of *Falco's Doze*, that she would have a *Fralco* in an American port, to have a *Fralco* in a Yankee. And it is not for the *Fralco*, which put an end to the whole *Fralco*.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Smith, Was handed me on Wednesday last, an address signed "A Voter," in the Monitor of the 31st ult. "to the presiding judges of the election districts in Talbot county," in which are some strictures on them for the manner made of the October election. The plain, simple matter of fact is, that the Judge of the 3d district produced three ballots marked on the back, which were the ballots of three names marked in the margin of the books when taken. I did admit it an honest error, as it always has been my decided opinion that no judge has a right to put any kind of mark on a ballot, that it may be afterwards known who gave the vote; but I firmly believe that the presiding judge of the 3d district did it in consequence of a practice that had been before used at that district, and it being insisted on by some of the bystanders, and from the uprightness of his heart he did assent. The ballots were produced, and we all received information from that judge that they were not legal votes, for the want of age in the voters—the information was received by the Judge to his satisfaction, subsequent to their voting: A difficulty presented itself to the returning judges, what to do with them, being sworn to make our returns agreeably to the number of legal votes—there was an attempt made to consult a gentleman of the Bar, of long and honorable standing for advice, but he had left the Court House, and could not be directly found. We upon more mature consideration, thought, it perhaps a delicate question to ask his opinion on, as we were the only party under a solemn oath to determine, and the responsibility was attached to us. We examined the law, and did believe that we could not, consistent with our oaths and duty, return three votes as legal when we had evidence that they were illegal. We made our returns agreeable as we thought to this honest and fair construction, unbiased by party, and with clear consciences—we made the endorsement on the back of the returns, that it might come honestly and fairly before the House of Delegates. Although "A Voter" appears to be a lawyer, or at least thinks himself so, I did think and do believe that it was our unanimous opinion, that we were in a strict line of duty, justice, equity, and impartiality; and if it was not strictly legal, it was strictly just—and that we did not commit "the abuse of both power and duty," and did our duty "with fair intentions," and were "careful to certify the truth."

This special pleader makes use of some of those doubts and ifs, the probable, &c. which are often made use of to bewilder an honest and plain jury; and knowing well that law is often tortured for a favorite client, and even an endeavor to put justice in the back ground, I have stated my reasons for acting the part I did, and most firmly believe that all our motives were pure and upright, and appeal to the honesty and integrity of the people of Talbot county for a just and impartial verdict.

P. BENSON.
Miles-River Neck, Nov. 13, 1812.

LATE FROM SACKETT HARBOR.
We learn from an officer who arrived on Thursday in the Steam Boat, direct from Sackett Harbor, that a naval force, consisting of 11 schooners and a brig, was to have sailed from that place last Monday, under the command of Com. Chauncey who had hoisted his broad pendant on board of the *Orinda*, of 18 guns, Capt. Woolsey. This force it was believed was sufficient to scour the Lakes, and a few days may bring us the news of some brilliant action. The vessels were manned by upwards of one hundred sailors, besides a suitable number of marines.

The United States frigate whose keel was laid at Sackett's Harbor but a few days since, was in a state of great forwardness, and expected to be finished in about two weeks after our informant left there. He also confirms the intelligence published in the *Arctic*, with this difference only, that it extends no where but on the Niagara river, and was entered into as an application of general Sheafe, for no limited time; but to terminate by either party on first giving thirty hours notice.

EXPECTED BATTLE.
On Sunday the 8th inst. about 40 prisoners arrived at Albany, from the frontiers, on their way to Greenbush. On the same day a detachment of five hundred effective men, from Col. McComb's regiment of artillery, marched thro' Albany from Greenbush, for Sackett's Harbor, for the purpose of co-operating with Capt. Chauncey. It is also stated that Maj. Gen. Dearborn has gone to Sackett's Harbor. From these and other accounts received by the steam boat, we entertain no doubt, that ere many days a decisive battle will be fought at or near Fort George in Canada. N. Y. P. A.

New York, Nov. 7.
Arrived, the flag of trade *Lark*, from Plymouth, (Eng.) sailed 30th Sept. and brings London papers of the 28th.

Passengers, Jonathan Russell, Esq. late Charge D'Affaires at the Court of London.
John Spear Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, former Charge D'Affaires.
John L. Howard, Jun. Esq. of Baltimore, private Secretary.
Wm. M. Heyward, of Ch.
Wm. B. Fisher, Esq. of Philad.
Nathan Bude, Esq. of Boston.
M. D'Almeida, attached to the Russian Legation in the United States.
Capt. P. Durkie, of Baltimore.

Gen. LEVIN WINDER, of Somerset county, is elected Governor of the State, and the following gentlemen have been appointed the Executive council of Maryland:
Benjamin Stoddart, of Bladensburg.
A. C. Magawer, Annapolis.
Walker Dorsey, Baltimore.
Wm. Lund Martin, Cambridge.
Wm. H. Ward, Elkton.

A resolution was laid on the table yesterday in the House of Delegates, authorizing the Governor to present Commodore Hull with an elegant sword as a testimonial of his high sense of his gallantry and enterprise in the late action with the British frigate *Guerriere*. M. Rep.

THOMAS HARRISON, Esq. is appointed Auditor of the State of Maryland, vice Robert Denny, Esq. deceased.

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WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. is authorized to receive monies due to the Editor of the Star for Queen Ann's county, on whom delinquents are desired to call.

J. & W. HASKINS
Have just received, and are now receiving at their Store, nearly opposite the Bank, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF Superfine, fine and low price cloths, Cassimeres, Stockinets, Calicoes, Muslins, Irish linen, &c. &c. ALSO— Sets tea china, and saucers, And coffee and tea cups & Queen's ware, &c. &c. Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Easton, November 17—m

COME TRY.
AND PROVE FOR YOURSELVES.

The subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the tan yard formerly belonging to Dr. James Wilson, about nine miles from Easton, on the road leading to Centerville; and he is in hopes, from the experience he has of the business, to tan and curry his leather in a manner to please his customers.—He will either buy hides, tan them on shares, or exchange leather for them, as it may suit best, by delivering them at his tan-yard—or, if they have any worth while, if they will let him know, he will send for them.

JOHN REGISTER.
November 17—7

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
A negro woman who is a good cook, washer, &c.—Also, a negro girl about 13 or 14 years of age. For such a good character, I will give a generous price.

WANTED TO HIRE.
A negro man who is a good hand on a farm.—To one who can come well recommended, liberal wages will be given.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
Wednesday the 11th day of Nov. A. D. 1812.

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office official, this 11th day of Nov. A. D. 1812.

WILLIAM BROWN, Ex'or
of William Brown, dec'd.
November 17—3

TAKE NOTICE.
Those persons who hold property at the sale of William Brown, deceased, in January last, that their notes are now due, and payment is expected immediately; persons indebted to the said estate by bond, note, or open account, will please make payment without delay to

WILLIAM BROWN, Ex'or
of William Brown, deceased.
November 17—3

NOTICE.
The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters de bonis non on the personal estate of *Thomas S. Leamy*, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement. All those indebted to said estate either by bond, note or open account, are requested to come forward without delay, and settle the same, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law. Given under my hand this 17th of 11th month, 1812.

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.
October Term, 1812.

THE creditors of Jacob Gordon, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Jacob Gordon, to the Judges of Caroline county court, in Court judicially sitting for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto, and he having complied with the terms of the said acts, and given bond with

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK, BALTIMORE. Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore...

SEASONABLE GOODS.

- Best superfine blue, black, bottle green and brown cloth. Second cloth assorted. Double milled drab do. Blue, black, brown, bottle green, drab and mixt cassimores.

- Blue, drab and mixt Plains and Forest cloth. Blue and white Kerseys. Flushing cloth, Coatings & Kersey moleskins.

WINE

- Antigua spirit. Cognac brandy. Peach do. Apple do. Best Old Rye Whiskey.

TEAS

White and brown soap. Spanish segars, raisons, almonds. Cinnamon, mace, cloves, nutmegs.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, an assortment of goods adapted to the season...

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with fall and winter supply of dry goods and groceries.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK, BALTIMORE. Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore...

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HIS ASSORTMENT OF FALL & WINTER GOODS.

- Superfine black cloth. Amer. manufacture. Yorkshire do. various colours & qualities.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS & GROOME HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

TAKE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Bowdle, late of Caroline county, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber of Queen Ann's county, having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cain, late of the county aforesaid deceased.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Wants to purchase two house servants, a good Cook and Washer and Ironer.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Scott, Esq. late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, WITH FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK, BALTIMORE. Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore...

IN CHANCERY, October 20, 1812.

Ordered, That the sale of part of the real estate of James Goldborough, made and reported by John Edmondson and Henry Holliday, as surviving commissioners, be ratified and confirmed.

IN CHANCERY, October 14th, 1812.

Ordered, That the sale made by William Spencer, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Voorhees, deceased, as stated in his report shall be ratified and confirmed.

TAKE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, OCTOBER 17, 1812.

Ordered, That JOHN DURAMELL, Collector of the County Taxes for Queen Ann's County, cause the following List of Lands and Lots of Ground, and amount of Taxes thereon due, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, to be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks.

IN UPPER DISTRICT FOR 1811.

Table with columns: Names of Persons, Names of Lands, Acres, Value, Dollars, Cts. Includes entries for Arthur Bryan's heirs, Rich'd Covington, Henry Roberts' heirs, etc.

IN TUCKAHOE DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Table with columns: Names of Persons, Names of Lands, Acres, Value, Dollars, Cts. Includes entries for Robins Chamberlain's heirs, John Dodd, George Dodd, etc.

IN CORSICA DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Table with columns: Names of Persons, Names of Lands, Acres, Value, Dollars, Cts. Includes entries for Michael Blackiston's heirs, Jeremiah Barron's heirs, etc.

ISLAND DISTRICT FOR 1811, IN Q. A. COUNTY.

Table with columns: Names of Persons, Names of Lands, Acres, Value, Dollars, Cts. Includes entries for Solomon Downey, Riden Downey, Samuel T. Legg, etc.

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.

A RUNAWAY.

Was committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 8th of October inst. a negro man who calls himself Nathan, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion.

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, PREPARED ONLY BY THE SLE FRONPRIETOR, 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's streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—(price \$1.50). One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach.

DR. ROBERTSON'S.

Vegetable Nervous Cord 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 impurity in youth, and dissipated habits.

DR. ROBERTSON'S.

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.

IN TUCKAHOE DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Table with columns: Names of Persons, Names of Lands, Acres, Value, Dollars, Cts. Includes entries for B. Dam Fork resurveyed, House & Lot, B. Town, Joseph's Lot, etc.

IN TUCKAHOE DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Table with columns: Names of Persons, Names of Lands, Acres, Value, Dollars, Cts. Includes entries for Part James' choice, Past same, House and Lot in S. Town, etc.

IN TUCKAHOE DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Table with columns: Names of Persons, Names of Lands, Acres, Value, Dollars, Cts. Includes entries for Dawson's Neck, Daney Patt, Lot at Hall's Roads, etc.

IN TUCKAHOE DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Table with columns: Names of Persons, Names of Lands, Acres, Value, Dollars, Cts. Includes entries for Upper heathworth, House and Lot in Queen's Town, Property in Sand Town, etc.

IN TUCKAHOE DISTRICT FOR 1811, Q. A. COUNTY.

Table with columns: Names of Persons, Names of Lands, Acres, Value, Dollars, Cts. Includes entries for Fig quarter neck, same, Oldson relief, Easton Island, etc.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a continuation of an advertisement or a list of items.



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

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

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1812.

[No. 13.....680.]

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.

Documents

Accompanying the President's Message to Congress. [CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Erving to the Secretary of State, enclosing a correspondence with the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MR. ERVING TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE. (No. 16.)

Copenhagen, April 12, 1812. Sir—My last despatch upon general business was No. 12. I therein mentioned the case of the "Jane Maria," which had been cut out of the port of Swinemunde by a French privateer; subsequent to the date of that despatch the captain arrived, but in the intermediate time, a Frenchman had been put on board as a guard, and thus became an obstacle to her departure; my correspondence with Mr. de Rosenkrantz on this affair is herewith submitted, viz. No. 1, December 10th, No. 2, January 11th, No. 3, January 15th, No. 4, January 15th, No. 5, January 16th, of the enclosures. I understand that one of the crew of the "Jane Maria" has appeared before a notary and sworn that whilst the vessel lay at Swinemunde she had communication with the English, and was to have gone under their convoy; should this declaration prove to be correct, yet I presume that she cannot therefore be condemned; the French minister does not however find himself authorized to release her, but he immediately expects orders from his government on the subject: the papers of the vessel are in my possession.

In my despatch No. 10, I mentioned that of the cases which were pending on my arrival in Copenhagen, the "Minerva Smith," Mann, only remained to be adjudged, and that I had sought to delay it for the purpose of procuring and in the hope of introducing before the tribunal some further evidence; a part of the evidence to which I referred was sent to the Minister of State in a note of December 13th, a copy No. 6 is enclosed, as it serves to explain the peculiar difficulties under which this property of very great value, was placed, a change having been produced by the resolution of the opinion of the high court, I obtained that the case should be laid before the Danish chancery, and the report of that body not being sufficiently full and satisfactory, the case was transferred to the Slesvic Holstein chancery (on the King's own suggestion) as Kiel was the vessel was taken being within the jurisdiction of that chancery the affair was not properly cognizable by the Danish chancery: these various operations consumed a great deal of time, but finally towards the end of February the Slesvic Holstein chancery produced a very labored and voluminous report in favor of the case, pursuant to which his majesty ordered the high court to pass sentence of acquittal.

With my aforementioned despatch, No. 10, was transmitted copy of a note to Mr. de Rosenkrantz (of Sept. 28th,) respecting the then pending cases generally; still further to promote the object of it I again addressed him on November 3d, and in the progress of the business perceiving that the high court had lost nothing of its disposition to condemn, and had actually determined to sacrifice one of the clearest cases in the whole list (the "Brutus"); on the 13th December I thought it necessary to require that its proceedings should be arrested, & its opinions submitted to the King through his chancery, (those two notes are No. 7 and 8 of the enclosed) the necessary order was immediately given, and thus two or three cases were saved from condemnation. But though the report of the chancery on the case of the "Brutus" was favorable, that vessel was finally condemned, the particular circumstances of her case will be seen in my note to Mr. de Rosenkrantz of April 10th, and the sentence of the tribunal (Nos. 7 B & 8 B of the enclosed papers).

At the date of the said despatch, No. 10, there were ten cases depending exclusively of French captures and inclusive of the "Hannah," and "Two Generals," double captures, as appears by the list which was therewith transmitted. In despatch No. 11, I mentioned the release of the "Hanza," and "Augustus," two of the list; so that there were at that time only six cases of simple capture depending. I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the whole of these have been acquitted, the "Brutus," as above mentioned, only excepted. The "Hannah," and "Two Generals," must I fear be determined in Paris: the French government has proposed to the Danish, that, without reference to these questions of jurisdiction which have always been found so difficult to arrange, to the satisfaction of all parties, the simple rule shall be adopted of determining the question of prize in the tribunals of the country to which the captor may belong, in all cases where he may possess himself of the captured vessel's papers. This proposition has not been so far as I believe that it will be accepted by the Danish government; yet, sir, you will readily perceive that if the French government should persist there can be very little expectation of our obtaining from this the release of a vessel which may have been condemned by the council of prizes; there is even some reason to apprehend that it will so persist, since the French Consul has now received orders from the Minister of Marine to transmit to Paris the papers of the ship "Olive Branch," which, as mentioned in my despatch No. 12, was seized under the very guns of the Fort of Nyborg, and this case is peculiarly strong since the "Olive Branch" had his Danish majesty's licence on board. But I must in this place also mention that my correspondence with Mr. Desaugiers, lately French Charge des Affaires here, is now answered by the Duke of Bassano in terms strongly reprehending the excesses of the consuls in general and particularly reproving their practice of hoisting the French flag on board the vessels captured, of which he strictly forbids the recurrence.

The "Rachel," the "Eve," and "Packed," three vessels on the pending list heretofore transmitted) which have been released, being partly taken by colonial produce, were, pursuant to the established regulations with regard to prizes so taken, ordered to quit the port and proceed on their voyages; the French privateers

were then watching for and would infallibly have captured them on their departure. The copies herewith enclosed, viz. my notes to Mr. de Rosenkrantz of November 27th, 28th & 29th, (Nos. 9, 10 and 11)—Mr. de Rosenkrantz his official note of December 1st (No. 12), my reply of the same date (No. 13)—Mr. de Rosenkrantz his official note of Dec. 20 (No. 14), relate to this matter, which you will be pleased to observe was very satisfactorily settled.

The last list of vessels which had passed this way was dated Oct. 9th; since then a few scattered vessels have presented themselves, viz: The "Dolphin," Latham, and The "America," Briggs, from Petersburg to the U. States, passed without interruption.

The "Ann," How, arrived safely at Christian-sand.

The "S. My," Brown, turned away from Amsterdam by the English, continued her voyage towards this place, & was wrecked on the coast of Jutland.

The "Adriana," Abrahams, of Baltimore, (belonging to Smith & Co.) with a cargo of hides, conveyed by the Dames from Gotteburg to Copenhagen (having Danish licence) cargo sold in Copenhagen, and reconveyed to Elsinour.

The "Columbia," Jennison, (owners unknown) from St. Uics, with salt, much under the same circumstances.

The "Svanwick," Clark, with a cargo of tobacco, property of Pratt and Kinzing of Philadelphia, do. do.

The "Asia," Ormsby, (Brown & Ives of Providence) with 3500 chests of tea, arrived at Gotteburg some months since, in her voyage from thence to Copenhagen captured by a Danish privateer, but immediately released, having the King's permission to come hither and sell.

This completes the account of our trade for the last year, as far as particulars have come to my knowledge. In my despatch, No. 12, I transmitted certain statements relating to that trade, a duplicate of those statements were sent with No. 14, with the addition of a printed tariff of the duties payable on all merchandise passing through the Sound; a duplicate of the tariff is herewith enclosed. I have lately seen a printed statement of our exports from Petersburg during the last year, made by a commercial house of that place, it agrees in general with the document No. 3, enclosed with my aforesaid despatch; it is, however, more complete as to the number of vessels, including all those which went up through the Belt, & gives a total of 127 (naming that in 1810 the total was 100 only,) but states that 29 of the 127 were bound to European ports, having as part of their cargoes 23,615 pounds of furs; most of these 29 probably returned thro' the Belt; such as part the Sound must have had false clearances. In the course of judicial investigations, the Dames have already discovered, as it is supposed, sufficient grounds for distrusting the character of our commerce; such printed information from what is called a "respectable American house" at Petersburg, recommending itself to its correspondence by this species of industry, cannot fail to augment that distrust.

All the old and new cases being now disposed of, I herewith enclose a table (No. 19) bringing the whole of them and the proceedings which have been had on them into one view. I beg you, sir, to observe, that of 38 cases of Danish capture on the list of 1811, there have been only three appeals of the captors against the sentence of acquittal given by the inferior tribunal, so little have been their expectations of procuring final condemnations; and that excepting the 3 English & English licence cases ("Resident," "Neptune," and "Aurora,") there has been but one final condemnation, viz. the "Brutus." I hope that upon the whole, this view will be satisfactory to the President. Mr. de Rosenkrantz told me in an early interview that the administration of justice was as impartial and as prompt here as in any other country; he added (referring to the disposition of the King) that in future we should have nothing to complain of; how far his assertion was correct, or his promise has been complied with, I will not presume to determine, but I must do that minister the justice to say that he spoke with perfect sincerity and under impression the most just and candid, and to believe that where the results fall short of our expectations, it has not been from any failure of those dispositions.

I have taken occasion in former despatches to mention, and in frequent representations to Mr. de Rosenkrantz to remonstrate, against the practice of fining and taxing vessels acquitted in the tribunals; these practices, nearly indiscriminate as they are, I found to be quite unjust and unjust; in their application frequently most unjust; yet after all, for the amount of the exactions, they are not oppressive; perhaps, had they been abolished altogether, we might not have had quite so many vessels captured, there would certainly have been more appeals and might have been more condemnations. The lists herewith enclosed (paper marked No. 20) show the sums which the cases have been charged under the several heads of costs, fines, and 2 per mille tax in the tribunals of Copenhagen; the 2 per mille tax goes to the King's coffers, the fine goes to the captor for his trouble in capturing where he is supposed to have had just grounds of suspicion; the court expenses are invariably 40 rix dollars (equal to 5 1/2 dollars) in each case! There are no other expenses but advocates' fees; here as in all countries, the amount of these is settled by agreement between the council and the client; in the inferior tribunal no advocate is employed.

The situation of the masters of our vessels condemned here was formerly made the more distressing, by the prosecutions to which they were exposed on account of wages due to their sailors; the laws here compelling them to provide for their crews; these laws had been executed with great rigor, and large sums had been frequently adjudged to be paid by masters who could scarcely find credit for their own subsistence. The consuls had by frequent representations endeavored to remedy this evil, but without success; when I came to act in this matter, I was answered that if the master deceived the men by engaging them in a vessel which was not in fact American as he pretended, it was but just that he should pay them; his sufferings then were chargeable only to his own misconduct; however, I finally obtained that it should be laid before the chancery; that tribunal, by a report of Jan. 11, adopted by his majesty, decreed that "no law suit regarding the wages due to North American mariners from their captains shall be admitted before the tribunals." I did not succeed in obtaining payment for the men out of the condemned vessel, but on this point that it is not prudent to go far.

With most perfect respect, &c. &c. (Signed) GEO. W. ERVING.

No. 7.—B. COPENHAGEN, April 10, 1812.

His Excellency Mr. de Rosenkrantz, First Minister of State, &c. &c.

Sir—In one of the first interviews which I had with your Excellency, you assured me, on the part of His Majesty, "that for the future, the United States should have nothing to complain of," fully relying then on the good faith and friendly sentiment in which this declaration was made, to these favorable dispositions of his majesty I have addressed all my subsequent reclamations; and the reports which I have, from time to time, submitted to my government, have corresponded to the harmony thus established in our proceedings. Judge then, sir, with what extreme concern and regret I now find myself under the necessity of protesting and reclaiming against a sentence of the high court of admiralty, grounded on the King's own decision, against the American ship Brutus and her cargo, the genuine property of American citizens—in favor of which I have been for several months negotiating with your Excellency—respecting which I have furnished documentary evidence of great importance, and the circumstances of which I was so fully authorized to consider as peculiarly favorable: Judge, sir, of the concern with which I see, in the sentence now given, that the reclamation which I have made, in this case, has been passed over—the documents which I have furnished have been set aside—and that grounds for condemnation have been assumed wholly insufficient, and, in part, even contrary to facts as established by these documents. I am perfectly certain that his majesty does not believe that I am capable of attempting to support any cause but the just cause of a genuine American citizen, nor shall I readily abandon the conviction that he is still actuated by the just and friendly dispositions which motivated the declaration above cited; hence I must presume that the misrepresentations which have been made to him, and the influence which has been produced, in his mind, on the present occasion, are of a very extraordinary character; this conclusion is the more unavoidable since, certainly, I have long since succeeded in convincing your Excellency, who has a high and indisputable title to the entire confidence of his majesty, that the cause of the Brutus is a just one, nor can I, in this view, fail to notice that there was a division of opinion amongst the members of the high court, and that the vessel was fully acquitted by the inferior court in Norway. By my note of December 13, 1811, I furnished to your Excellency proofs that the captors' appeal from that sentence had been made only because the American captain (Fenno) refused to pay 6,000 rix dollars by way of compromise; and this complaint having been laid, by his majesty's order, before, and having been duly investigated by the chancery, was deemed to be so well founded and so reasonable, that a new and severe law upon that subject was judged to be expedient. This is, in fine, the only case which has come before the King, wherein he has decided unambiguously against a privateer of captured by one of the tribunals—and it is the only case, as far as I know, wherein a difference of opinion amongst the members of the high court existing, he has not decided in favor of the claimant; to the just and liberal principles which actuated his majesty on such occasions, in this case was added that which, even in default of other favorable circumstances, it was to be supposed, could not but determine him to release the vessel—the offer on the part of the American captain, to compromise; for what stronger presumption can be afforded against the justice of the captors' claim than their offer to compromise it for a small sum, or what more favorable to a belief in the American captain's innocence than his refusal to pay that sum?

By the copy of the sentence, which I have herewith the honor to enclose, your Excellency will perceive that the tribunal has commenced by an assertion that captain Fenno, during his detention, attempted to escape, and that upon this supposed attempt he pronounced his "suspicions;" but in the note which I addressed to you on the 4th January, I enclosed a document which proved most incontrovertibly that no such attempt was made, and that the assertions of the captors, in this respect, were altogether false; how astonishing then, that the high court should venture to place its sentence on such a ground. The other motive mentioned in the sentence, considered as objections to the neutrality of the ship and cargo, are scarcely entitled to comment; what different hand writings are found in a few letters, which issued from a department where many clerks are employed? what if "omissions," or "errors" in such or other documents? I must observe, however, that the sea letter in question was submitted to the examination of the American consul, Mr. Saybe; and that he gave a formal certificate that the paper was genuine, which certificate was submitted to the court by the claimant's council. As to the certificates of the French consul, the American captains must receive them as the consuls may please to give them, with whatever errors or absurdities they may contain; but it is worthy of particular observation, that the objection made, in this case, to the French consul's certificate, originated in the tribunal itself. The captor did not deem that certificate to be of any importance; no objection was taken to it in any of the prior proceedings; the counsel of the American captain, of course, had not any opportunity of defending his client on that head.

We herein see an innovation of judicial proceedings of a character entirely novel; the court placing itself in the situation of the accusing party, and condemning the property in litigation, on grounds not assumed by the captor. The only documents of real importance to be considered are—1st. The register; is it or is it not, a genuine document, proving the vessel to be the property of the persons therein named? 2d. The clearance; did the vessel, by it not, come from New Orleans, as the captain pretends? 3d. The bill of lading and invoice; do they, or do they not, describe the cargo actually on board? These points satisfactorily established, what else can be wanting, where the intention is to do justice to the captured, and to respect the neutral rights of the country to which he belongs? I can assure your Excellency, in fine, that of all the decisions which have taken place since my arrival here, the one now in question is the most extraordinary; if, amongst all the just cases in which I have interposed, there was one which appeared to me to stand most clear from difficulties of all kinds, it was this of the Brutus; and I was still more gratified in the confidence which I have indulged, that the vessel would be acquitted, because it is the last remaining on the list of the captures which have occurred since my arrival here. What may be the marks of the captors, in the

view of the king, I will not presume to conjecture—but I am sure that they cannot have any which can interfere with a due application of his majesty's just principles, or any, in relation to this case, which are not founded on misrepresentation. I must therefore earnestly request that your excellency will lay this representation before him, and I do confide that, when his majesty sees what I have stated, and is pleased to consider the enclosed sentence of his tribunal, he will think proper to reverse it, and to order the restitution of the property thus condemned.

I have the honor, &c. (Signed) GEORGE W. ERVING.

No. 8.—B. Translation from the Danish. Copy of the sentence pronounced by the high court of admiralty in the case No. 164.

CAPTAIN JOHN FENNO, against J. T. Samuelsen, & other privateer captives.

As captain Fenno's conduct during the detention, in endeavoring to escape the privateers, must render him suspicious, and therefore authorize the capture, so his later conduct affords a grounded reason for calling his neutrality into question. Besides, in the very documents by which capt. Fenno wants to prove the nationality of the vessel, and the legality of the voyage, there are found such deficiencies, that the precepts contained in the prize act in this respect cannot be looked upon as being accomplished.

1. The sea letter is not in the usual order, as partly it is not filled out, and partly an elucidation is wanting in several places respecting the domicile and burthen of the vessel. The only place where the burthen is mentioned is perceptibly added by a strange hand. Thus the sea letter can only be considered as a blank, arranged per males artes for the use of this vessel.

2. The attest found on the certificate of the cargo, under the name of the French consul, must be false. Though the French consuls might still in the year 1811 have made use of the insignia of the French Republic, still it can no way be admitted, that words without meaning should have been inserted in their seals, which words are even put in a reversed manner. Thus this seal must be counterfeited, by which no caution or accuracy has been observed in order to imitate the true one. But if the seal be considered as false, it also follows from thence, that the same must hold good with respect to the attest, the genuineness of which the seal is to confirm, and from this it further results, in pursuance of the prize act, and his majesty's resolution communicated under the 25. October, 1810, to this high court, that such a false attest vitates the authenticity of all the other documents, even if they are in apparent order.

DECLARED. The ship Brutus, John Fenno, master, together with her cargo, registered in this case, are hereby adjudged to Jens Tobias Samuelsen, and other privateer captives, as a good prize. The court charges of the prize, &c. shall be paid out of the ship and cargo. For the rest the words of the process are annulled.

The high court of admiralty in Copenhagen, the 7th April, 1812. (Signed) WLEGEEL.

I certify the correctness of the copy. (Signed) N. TERBOL.

I certify that I have truly and faithfully translated the above from the Danish. (Signed) WITNESS my hand and seal of office, Copenhagen, 2th of April, 1812. (Signed) N. Y. HENRIQUES, Treasurer Royal.

No. 17. Mr. Erving to Mr. Moore, Secretary of State. COPENHAGEN, April 12th, 1812.

Sir—With my despatch No. 10, was submitted to you a copy of the recitation dated November 4th, which I thought it my duty to make against the sentence of condemnation passed by the Danish tribunals, in the years 1809 and 1810, on American ships and cargoes. Mr. de Rosenkrantz was prevented at first by ill health and afterwards for a long time by pressure of various business (as I understood) from laying it before the King; in the mean time he capitulatively discouraged any expectation that his majesty would accede to the proposition which it contains, persisting in his declaration to me on my first arrival here, that there was no remedy for the past; finding that in the usual course of business it was necessary for the minister to inform himself fully and particularly as to the contents of the note, so as to submit it to the King by abstract only, I thought that I might at once expedite my object, and add to the probability of success in it, by having the note translated into the Danish language; I sent such a translation to the minister, on the 22d January, requesting (by No. 1 of the enclosures) that the whole might be laid before the King. This was done on the 14th of February, and on the same day the minister addressed to me the note No. 2, relating to Danish claims on our government, to which I answered on the 17th February, as by No. 3, and on the 9th instant I finally received the minister's reply to my reclamation of November 4th, (No. 4 of the enclosures.)

All my former communications, sir, have prepared you for this result, and the most extraordinary delay of the King in announcing it, though so far creditable to him, inasmuch as it denotes the reluctance with which he has come to a conclusion which he cannot conscientiously approve of, and which he has not found any admissible plea to support or to countenance; yet has also afforded me the means of ascertaining that no favorable change of this determination is to be hoped for.

All the business which my appointment had in view being now completed, and as there is not far as I know, one American vessel actually under detention (by Danish capture) in any port of this kingdom; after answering the minister of state's note in suitable terms, I propose, pursuant to my instructions, to take leave and depart for Paris. I sent yesterday to Mr. Barlow for passports, and as soon as they arrive, which may be about the commencement of next month, I shall be entirely ready to make use of them. In the mean time I send home with this, my secretary, Mr. Lewis, whose fidelity, industry and zeal in the public service, I so entirely approve of, that I cannot but recommend him to your patronage and protection. Previous to my departure I propose, as I have before mentioned to you, to present Mr. Forster in the quality of "agent" to the minister of state and to the other departments of government here, and I doubt not but that if any of our vessels should hereafter be captured by Danish cruizers, he will be able to afford you every assistance of

which their cases may be susceptible, and that his respectability of character and his other qualifications will procure due attention to his official representations. I hope also that on my return to Paris I may be able to assist Mr. Barlow in obtaining a favorable adjustment of the question which have arisen out of the French captures in this quarter.

It seems to be scarcely probable, even if we should not be at war with England, that any of our vessels which may have left the U. States for Russia will, if they touch at Gotteburg for information, proceed on their voyages; for either the emperor of France will occupy the Russian ports; or the emperor of Russia will submit to his terms; in either of which cases those ports will be rigorously closed against "colonial produce." If the Emperor of Russia should successfully resist, then this country will be inundated with whatever we can supply, by the commerce of England; in this last case it is not to be supposed that the English will take any neutral vessels under their convoy; in the two former cases the neutral will not have any motive for joining convoy; on the other hand, the French cruizers will certainly intercept every vessel not under convoy, which may enter the Baltic with colonial produce, and it is equally certain that such cruizers will be sufficiently numerous; for independent of the privateers properly French, the Danes have found so little encouragement for privateering during the last twelve months, that many of them are reduced to the necessity of seeking French commissions.

Mr. L. will carry with him the original of my despatch No. 10, which encloses authentic copies of the sentences therein referred to; in these, sir, you will notice more particularly the extraordinary principles and offensive doctrines on which the tribunals have founded their decisions; & in case our country should continue in peace, government having the whole matter before it, will be able to give our commerce such direction, and to place it under such regulations as may best comport with its future security.

With the most perfect respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant. (Signed) GEORGE W. ERVING.

No. 1. COPENHAGEN, Jan. 22, 1812. To his excellency Mr. de Rosenkrantz, First Minister of State, &c. &c.

Sir—I have the honor herewith to enclose a translation into the Danish language of my note to your excellency of November 4, and of the statement thereto annexed. These I have caused to be prepared with particular care, trusting that you will be pleased to lay them in their entire form before his majesty.

I cannot but take this occasion of renewing to your excellency the expression of my earnest desire that you would enable me to transmit to my government his majesty's resolutions on the subject; nor of my anxiety that those resolutions, marked by the enlightened and friendly policy which I have anticipated in my reports to my government, may correspond to the just expectations of the U. States, and cement that harmony & good understanding between the two countries, which ought always to subsist.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) GEORGE W. ERVING.

No. 2. TRANSLATION.

The Danish brig Heanick, Captain Scheel, departed from Cape Francois in 1799, was captured in the month of October, of the said year, by a French privateer, and re captured a few days after by the United States ship Pickering, which took her into the Island of St. Christophe, where she was condemned on the ground of being re-captured, whereas the owner only obtained about one eighth-part of the vessel and cargo.

The American government ought to be held for this measure, having by their instructions of the 12th of March, 1799, authorized her armed vessels to recapture all prizes taken by French privateers. The sentence of condemnation, pronounced, appears also to contain an inadmissible application of the American laws, which do not relate to the re-capture of neutral vessels. The two accompanying printed documents, prove that Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State of the United States, recognized the validity of the claim; and recommended the interest of the claimant to Congress. The owner, however, having been frustrated in his attempt to obtain the compensation due to him, has been obliged to institute a suit against the officers who recaptured his vessel, of which he is still waiting the issue.

A similar claim was preferred by the owner of the ship Mercator, captured in 1810 by Lieut. Maley, commander of the United States vessel Experiment, afterwards taken by a British cruizer, which carried her to Jamaica, where she was declared a good prize.

It is shown by the annexed printed report, that damage to the amount of \$3,864 dollars, has been awarded to the owner in this case; but he has not yet been able to obtain payment.

In presenting these claims to the notice of Mr. Erving, the special minister of the United States of America, the undersigned minister of state, and chief of the department of foreign affairs, flatters himself that he will lay them before his government, and endeavor to obtain for the parties interested, that ingenuity, which the justice of their claims so evidently calls for, but which the intervention of his majesty's charge des affaires, has not, to the present period, been able to accomplish. The undersigned, in praying Mr. Erving to have the goodness to return to him the enclosures, avails himself of the opportunity of renewing the continued assurance of his high consideration. (Signed) N. ROSENKRANTZ. Copenhagen, Feb. 14, 1812.

No. 3. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17, 1812. To his excellency Mr. de Rosenkrantz, First Minister of State, &c. &c.

Sir—I have received your excellency's note of the 14th instant, relating to two claims of Danish subjects on the government of the United States. I am untrusting as to those claims other than by that note and by the documents which are enclosed; in these I perceive with great satisfaction that during a year or two years between the U. States and France, at a time when the Danish commerce was in activity, & the western ocean was covered with American cruizers, the causes of complaint afforded to this country were confined to these cases; one of them a mere question as to the amount of salvage exacted on a recapture, and both of them grounded on the error of misintelligence of officers employed on foreign stations; that these reclamations do not involve any

...of American tribunals, any violation of public law, any offence against the laws of the United States, or any injury to the government of the United States, or on the contrary that in every stage of the claims a love of justice, a respect for neutral rights, and a frank, generous and friendly disposition towards Denmark has been constantly manifested by the government; and finally that complete satisfaction to the claimants has hitherto been delayed by causes which though beyond the control of the executive do not forbid the expectation of redress.

I shall have the honor to submit to my government a copy of your excellency's note, adding whatever may be proper on my part to promote the object of it.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) **GEO. W. ERVING.**

I return herewith the printed papers which were enclosed in your excellency's note.

No. 4.
TRANSLATION.

The undersigned Minister of State of the Department of Foreign Affairs, having laid before his Majesty the note which Mr. Erving, the Special Minister of the U. States of America, addressed to him the 4th November of last year, the principal object of which was to claim the revision of several sentences, definitely pronounced by the supreme tribunals of admiralty, which the Special Minister considers ill founded, and in opposition to the principles he maintains ought to serve as a basis to the proceeding on prizes, and rules for the judges, authorized to pronounce between the captors commissioned by the Danish government and the captors and owners of whose vessels have been captured under the flag of the U. States, is authorized by the orders of his Majesty to make known to Mr. Erving Special Minister of the U. States, that the King's very particular sentiments of friendship for the United States, and his esteem for the President cannot influence him to permit a revision of the sentences pronounced, terminating the causes arising from captures made by the cruisers under the flag of the U. States.

The principles which have formed the basis of the private regulations, and which have not been lost sight of in giving the instructions to the tribunals charged to examine in matter of prizes, are the same as those generally received, and according to which the Danish tribunals of the admiralty judge and decide on the captures of vessels under other flags than that of the United States.

The Special Minister will be pleased to find in this assertion, which is founded on the facts he may have made himself acquainted with since his residence here, that the American flag has on all occasions been treated in the maritime tribunals conformably to the rules established, precisely in the same manner as the neutral flags of Europe.

The undersigned is moreover authorized to observe to Mr. Erving, Special Minister of the U. States, that if permission were given to the tribunals which have decided by a definitive sentence between the parties, to make in their favor, revision of the causes terminated, the same indulgence should be given to the captors, who might complain of the sentences pronounced against them, and that in this manner the causes arising from prizes would experience indefinite delay, as prejudicial to the captured, as to the captors.

The undersigned, in expressing to Mr. Erving his regret at not being able to grant what the Special Minister proposed to him, has the honor to renew to him the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) **ROSENKRANTZ.**
Copenhagen, April 9th, 1812.

No. 19.
Mr. Erving to Mr. Monroe Secretary of State.

Copenhagen, 17th April, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor herewith to enclose the reply of Mr. de Rosenkrantz to the last declaration which I presented to him in the case of the "Brutus," a copy of which was transmitted with my despatch, No. 16.

With the most perfect Respect and consideration,
Sir,
Your very obdt. servant,
(Signed) **GEO. W. ERVING.**

TRANSLATION

The undersigned Minister of State and Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs has not failed to attend to the reclamations which Mr. Erving, the Special Minister of the United States of America, made to him under date of 23d September, 23d November and 13th December, of the last year, in favor of the different American vessels, and especially in that of the Brutus, Fenno, captured and brought into a Port of Norway.

It is known to Mr. Erving, that the cause of the vessel, mentioned in the list of the 13th of December, have been decided in favor of the captured, with the exception of the Maryland, now waiting a decision, and of the Brutus, which, as well as the others, have been reported to the King.

It is with regret that the undersigned is obliged to inform the Special Minister, that his Majesty, after having examined into this affair, has thought proper to leave to the supreme tribunal of the admiralty the pronouncing of the sentence, conformably to the principles and instructions prescribed to this tribunal by the regulations concerning prizes, and the ordinances regulating the proceedings before the supreme tribunal, and that this tribunal considers itself authorized to condemn both vessel and cargo for the reasons expressed in the sentence.

The decision of the King having been acted upon before the note of Mr. Erving, under date of the 10th inst. reached the undersigned, as the Special Minister will see by the date of the annexed copy of sentence,

has not been able to make use of the returned reclamations of Mr. Erving.

The undersigned flatters himself to be able, timely to inform the Special Minister, that the cause of the ship Maryland has been decided favorably.

He has the honor to renew to him the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) **ROSENKRANTZ.**
Copenhagen, 16th April, 1812.

No. 20.

Copenhagen, April 18, 1812.

To James Monroe, Secretary of State, Washington.

SIR—I have the honor herewith to enclose a copy of what I propose to send to Mr. de Rosenkrantz, in reply to his note of the 9th inst.

With the most perfect respect and consideration, Sir, your very obedient servant,
GEO. W. ERVING.

P. S.—I shall leave with Mr. Forbes the documents belonging to the claims here, and the claimants' letters; but I think it most proper upon the whole, to transmit to you the original notes of Mr. de Rosenkrantz, and they are therefore herewith enclosed.

Copenhagen, April 18th 1812.

His Excellency Mr. de Rosenkrantz, First Minister of State and Chief of the Department for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.

The undersigned Special Minister of the United States of America, has had the honor to receive the note which his Excellency Mr. de Rosenkrantz, First Minister of State and Chief of the Department for Foreign Affairs, addressed to him on the 9th inst. by order of his Sovereign, in reply to the reclamation made by the undersigned on the 4th November, 1811, against certain sentences of Danish tribunals, passed in preceding years on vessels and cargoes, the property of American citizens.

It appears that his majesty has not thought proper to authorize the minister of state to enter into discussion with the undersigned, upon any of the various subjects which that reclamation embraces; to contest or to acquiesce in any of the doctrines upon which it is based; to offer any kind of satisfaction for any of the various injuries which it complains of, or to propose any correction of the abuses and malversations which it points out as the source of those injuries.

It is, therefore, the duty of the undersigned, formally to declare that the government of the United States cannot rest satisfied with such a mode of treating rights which it holds sacred, and will never sacrifice; and with such a rejection of the just claims of its injured citizens, which it will never cease to assert and to protect.

The President will certainly receive with satisfaction the sentiments of particular friendship towards the U. States, and of esteem for himself which his Danish majesty has been pleased to profess, sentiments which he will readily reciprocate, and which he was eager and sincere in advancing; but he will at the same time receive with surprise as well as with indignation, the declaration, with which these professions are accompanied, refusing a reparation for the wrongs which he has complained of, wrongs which, unredressed cannot but be considered as being but little in accord with such sentiments. These, his impressions, must be rendered still more forcible by the recollection that a suitable redress for similar wrongs has never been altogether withheld by any of the belligerent powers, with which the U. States have occasionally found themselves in collision; but, on the contrary, that each of the chief belligerents has hitherto furnished a signal example, wherein the firm and temperate voice of justice has prevailed over an erroneous policy; each has attended to & respected the requirements of the U. S. as if with their demands, and amply compensated the losses which the temporary adoption of false principles, or the misconception, or misapplication of acknowledged principles had brought upon their citizens; thus recognizing the sovereignty of just laws and indefectibility of the neutral rights which spring from them; nor can the President be now reconciled to any infringement of these, to the cruelties of regulations of Denmark in those points which may offend them, or to the decisions of any tribunals, in as far as they may have the same tendency; by the only policy which his majesty has authorized the minister of state to offer for the wrongs complained of, viz. that these decisions are founded upon the same principles which direct the conduct of Denmark towards neutral European powers, and that in cases wherein those powers have been thereby affected, no revision or retrospect has taken place; for, without entering into the enquiry, whether there does or does not exist an European power neutral with regard to Denmark, and with which she can possibly come into collision on such subjects, without pointing out the difference between the neutral position of the U. S. and that of any European power, or examining in any degree the conduct of Denmark towards the European powers, neutral or otherwise; it is sufficient to observe, that the U. S. has not made common cause with any other neutral power; they have not bound up their fate with, nor do they mean to submit their rights to the arbitration of, or to parcel them down so as to suit the convenience of any power whatever—these rights are clear, pronounced and unequivocal, they are found in the great code of public law; if other powers have not the same interest in defending, if they find it convenient to relinquish, or, for any reasons whatever, cease to assert such rights, no obligation to abandon them is hereby imposed on America; but to the contrary, standing alone amidst the great

struggle of nations, her obligation to protect that sacred deposit is strengthened, and she becomes doubly responsible to posterity for this great inheritance since she is not deficient in the power & means of preserving it.

His excellency the Minister of state seems to suppose that the principle object of the undersigned is to obtain the "revision" of the sentences of the tribunal specified in his note of November fourth. It is proper, therefore, to consider this part of the subject, though he must premise by observing, and he begs his excellency to understand, that the object of that note, which embraced various subjects of complaint, was to obtain satisfaction & compensation, leaving the "mode" and the "means" to be adjusted by mutual accord, for he is entirely unwilling to rest the claims of the U. S. or to make them in any wise dependent on an abstract discussion as to the course which may be taken to produce the satisfaction required.

The undersigned in his note of November 4th, has shown, as he trusts, most clearly and indisputably that the rights of the U. S. as a neutral nation, have been violated by the decisions therein referred to; if not, he has invited the minister of state to discuss the principles on which his reclamation is founded; can it be deemed to be a satisfactory answer to such a reclamation, that other notions have submitted to similar decisions? Can it be imagined 'hat the term "definitive" as applied to such decisions is conclusive against the U. States? Can it be expected that they will acquiesce in a decision as just, because it is termed "definitive"? The constitution, the faculties, and the police of admiralty tribunals in this as in every other country, are formed by and depend on the will of the sovereign, & is strictly responsible to foreign nations in all cases affecting their rights for a correct administration of justice on the principles of public law which form the basis of those rights. No foreign nation submits its cause to the arbitrary or capricious decisions of such tribunals, or respects their decisions in any degree, further than as these may be found to conform to its own sense of its own rights. The tribunal is the mere instrument of the sovereign, with which he operates, and it is his duty so to direct the use of it, that it may not do injury to the rights of others; the foreign nation therefore look with reason to the tribunal only as indicative of the temper of the sovereign by whom it is appointed, & under whose authority it acts, and not as the arbiters of its own destiny; when a foreign government complains of the conduct of such tribunals, it calls upon the government of the sovereign to repair the wrong which he ought to have restrained; and to be competent to the sovereign, to refer the offended party for satisfaction to the very cause of complaint? What is his, but to adopt the justice complained of? Since when has it been agreed that the belligerents shall give law to neutral nations? Does the "ancient faith" which in peace, suggesting confidence, removed the probabilities of war, and in war mitigated its horrors; does it no longer subsist? Or, in a mere political calculation, does it not occur that the belligerent may hereafter become neutral? However these questions may be answered; it is certain that there is a self-conserving principle in truth and right which ensures their vindication, so that a nation may be said to be deceiving itself when it refuses what is due to the just demands of others.

His excellency the minister of state has been instructed to observe, that if his majesty could consent to a revision of the sentences of his tribunals, in favor of those whose property has been condemned, he ought to extend such revision to the sentences, by which captured property has been acquitted.

The undersigned takes the liberty of remarking that the reclamation which he has made is the reclamation of the American government against certain sentences of condemnation, passed on American property by tribunals appointed by his Danish majesty and acting under his authority—the American government finds itself aggrieved by such decisions; is his majesty dissatisfied with the decisions of a contrary character, by which American property has been acquitted? Certainly not; yet only upon that ground could his majesty desire a revision of the sentences of acquittal for no question now exists between the captor and the captured—the question is between government & government; nor is it readily to be conceived that tribunals whose decisions the government of the U. S. has found such ample & solid reasons to complain of, in other cases, have done injustice to his majesty's subjects; because they are not courts of arbitration, in which the U. S. has its equal representation, & hence have acted on principles the justice of which the U. S. does not acknowledge, that a revision of their sentences against the property of American citizens may be reasonably proposed by the American government, and may be acceded to by his Majesty, without this plan contemplating any injury to his subjects. These are the grounds on which similar revisions have been demanded in other countries, and have been granted, and compensation obtained without its ever having been proposed that sentences of acquittal which have only tended to diminish the amount of the injuries complained of, should be also revised.

The undersigned cannot, therefore, but hope that his Danish Majesty, on a reconsideration of this important subject,

will see fit to adopt some plan with respect to the matters complained of which may satisfy the just expectations of the U. S. He has thought that it best comported with the friendly and conciliatory dispositions of his government, not to propose any which should interfere with such arrangements, as having due regard to the object it might be most convenient to his Majesty to make, and therefore in his note of Nov. 4th, stated what he will here repeat, "that the mode, the means, and, to a certain extent, even the time may be subjected to considerations of mutual convenience & accord." He requests that the Minister of State will be pleased to lay this note entire before his Majesty; a correct translation of it in Danish is herewith enclosed.

He renews to his Excellency the Minister of State, assurances of his distinguished consideration.

GEO. W. ERVING.

No. 21.

Mr. Erving to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State. Copenhagen, April 20th, 1812.

SIR—With my despatch No. 87 (of September 8) I had the honor to submit to you copies of my correspondence with Mr. Desaugiers, then charge d'affaires of France, which I had previously laid before the minister of state here, and which was also transmitted by Mr. Desaugiers to his government. In my notes to Mr. Desaugiers were particularly the various excesses of the French corsairs in these waters, which appeared to me contrary to the spirit and intention of that government, as well as injurious to our commerce. It is with great satisfaction that I now transmit to you the new instructions which Mr. Desaugiers has been ordered to give to the captains of the corsairs.

With the most perfect respect and consideration, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) **GEO. W. ERVING.**

No. 22.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Erving to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State.

Copenhagen, May 9, 1812.

"I have the honor herewith to transmit to you duplicate of my letter No. 20, (by Mr. Lewis) dated April 18th. The note of the same date to which it refers, with the few alterations which will be found in this duplicate, was sent to Mr. de Rosenkrantz on the 21st, and was laid by him before the King on the 1st instant. In the meantime I had several conversations with that minister upon the subject of it, which I did not fail to urge whatever might contribute to a favorable answer on the part of his majesty. Finally, on the 5th instant, (yesterday) he sent to me the note of which the enclosed is a copy. You will observe, Sir, the new position which our claims assume under this communication, and the reasonable expectation which it affords of a settlement hereafter. I have endeavored to have this point placed in a more formal and explicit shape."

[TRANSLATION]

Mr. de Rosenkrantz to Mr. Erving.

The undersigned Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs, has had to explain to Mr. Erving, Special Minister of the United States of America, in his note of the 9th of last month, the motives which have influenced the King his master not to grant the revision of the sentences of his supreme tribunal of admiralty definitively, terminating the causes brought before this tribunal, arising from the captures made by Danish cruisers, of vessels sailing under the flag of the U. States, and that for this reason he could not persuade himself that the other representations which the Special Minister had thought proper still to address him could produce any change in the determination of his majesty. The Minister of Foreign Relations has however prevailed on the King his master to be pleased to examine the note which Mr. Erving addressed to him under date of the 18th of last month, reiterating the claim to a revision of the wrongs previously rectified, and satisfaction for which he considers it his duty still to insist upon.

The undersigned hastens to have the honor to inform the Special Minister that it has been enjoined on him by his sovereign to answer the above mentioned note of the Special Minister by referring to the contents of his preceding note of the 9th, as to the friendly dispositions of his majesty towards the government of the U. States, to add the expressions of his extreme regret that he cannot agree to the opinion expressed by Mr. Erving as being that of his government, in regard to the conduct observed towards vessels under American flags, bro't into the ports of his dominion by his armed vessels or by those provided with letters of marque.

This war in which the Danish nation is engaged with G. Britain, who employs every means to conceal from observation the enterprise of its merchants, in making use of foreign flags; and merchants have caused those measures, the object of which is to preclude English commerce from the advantage growing out of the disposition it has always found in the merchants of other nations, to become the agents of prohibited trade; it is too well known to Mr. Erving, and it ought to be to his government, that American merchants and mariners have frequently lent themselves to enterprises of this nature, for the Danish government to consider it necessary to multiply the proofs which it has on this subject.

It is known to the Danish government that the U. States do not pretend either to approve or defend the conduct of American citizens, who, from the thirst of gain, are engaged in enterprises which expose them to loss, if the fraud is discovered; proofs are not wanting to show that they have frequently succeeded in imposing both on the officers empowered to examine captured vessels, and on the tribunals of prizes. The sufferings to which they resort to prevent the discovery of the enemy character of the expedition have necessarily induced those intrusted by the King with the examination, as well as the tribunal, to redouble their activity, in order to fulfill the views of his majesty; but it never has been conformable with these to suffer that any injury should be sustained by the mariners and merchants of friendly nations who carry on a licit and unsuspecting commerce.

The persevering struggle of the Danish government in favor of the principles upon which repose the liberty of the commerce and navigation of neutral nations, forbids the supposition that it would wish to derogate from them; but it has a complete right to tear the mask from the commerce of its enemy who recognises no law in regard to navigation, as soon as neutral powers are in question. The King will not renounce the exercise of this right. If his majesty could be persuaded that in particular cases it should happen that appearances might have prevailed in the examination of some causes to the detriment of some American citizens, who might not have been able to demonstrate sufficiently that their enterprises of commerce were legitimate he would assuredly be led to redress just complaints, as he has on several particular occasions given proofs of his favorable dispositions towards the American vessels which circumstances have conducted to the ports of his kingdom.

The King wishes, therefore, to give his proofs to the government of the United States of the sentiments of justice with which he is animated.

The undersigned flatters himself that the President of the U. States will be easily persuaded (not during so hard a contest as that which Denmark now sustains against the government who so evidently disavows the rights of nations engaged in navigation, the moment is not favorable to bringing anew under consideration the reclamations which the government of the U. States may find it convenient to make at that period in relation to the objects in discussion.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the Special Minister the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) **ROSENKRANTZ.**
Copenhagen, May 8, 1812.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, November 17.

The bill further to prolong the continuance of the mint was read and passed to a second reading.

Wednesday, November 18.

The bill to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia was read a second time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Bassett, from the committee on the naval establishment, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Dawson, requesting the President to present a gold medal to captain HULL, reported the same with an amendment; which was referred to a committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Seybert,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of prolonging the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia, and that they have leave to report by bill.

Messrs. Seybert, Mitchell and Mosely, were appointed a committee accordingly.

Friday, November 13.

Mr. Seybert presented a bill further to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia; which was twice read and committed.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles his Secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

For the further information of Congress, relative to the pacific advances made on the part of the government to that of G. Britain, and the manner in which they have been met by the latter, I transmit the sequel of the communications on this subject, received from the late charge d'affaires at London.

JAMES MADISON.

November 12, 1812.

The Message and Documents were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for continuing the mint; which was again reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Monday, November 16.

Mr. McKim presented a petition of sundry merchants, owners of privateers in Baltimore, praying a diminution or remission of duties on paste goods—Referred to the committee on naval affairs.

On motion of Mr. Gold,

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries or compensation allowed by law to the district judges of the several judicial districts within the United States.

The House agreed to consider the resolution; which, however, on the question of its passage, was rejected, yeas 41, noes 42.

THE MINT.

The bill for continuing the mint of the U. States at the city of Philadelphia, was read a third time.

Mr. Lewis moved to recommit the bill, with a view of substituting Washington City instead of Philadelphia, for the location of the mint, urging in support of his proposition the obvious propriety of fixing an establishment of this description at the seat of the government which erects it.

The motion was negatived, eight members only rising in favor of it.

The bill was then read a third time and passed without a division.

Wednesday, November 18.

Mr. Poindexter reported a bill authorizing the people of Mississippi Territory to form a constitution and state government, &c. which was twice read and committed.

AFFAIRS WITH BRITAIN

The following Message was received from the President of the United States by his Private Secretary Mr. Coles:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

I transmit to Congress copies of a communication from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State. It is connected with the correspondence accompanying my message of the 12th inst. but had not at that date been received.

JAMES MADISON.

November 18, 1812.

The message and documents having been read, five thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

RUPTURE WITH ALGIERS.

The following Message also was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

I transmit to Congress copies of a letter from the Consul General of the United States to Algiers, stating the circumstances preceding and attending his departure from that Regency.

JAMES MADISON.

November 17, 1812.

The message and the documents accompanying the same, were read, and ordered to be printed.

Legislature of Maryland

SENATE

Monday, Nov. 16.

Mr. Williams on the committee to whom was referred the petition of Elizabeth Bonaparte, delivers a bill entitled, An act annulling the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, (king of Westphalia) and Elizabeth Bonaparte, of the City of Baltimore, which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from Benjamin Stoddert, Esq. declining to accept the appointment of a member of the council; which was read and referred to the consideration of the house of delegates. Also the following letter, accompanied with the information from the President that the seal had been broken before it came into his hands: SOMERSET COUNTY, Nov. 14, 1812.

GENTLEMEN,

Yesterday afternoon I received yours of the 9th inst. informing me the Legislature had been pleased to elect me Governor of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year. In obedience to the wishes of the Legislature thus expressed, I will repair to Annapolis as early as practicable. I shall leave home this evening or to-morrow for that purpose.

I am Gentlemen,

With respect yours,

LEVIN WINDER.

Wm. Thomas Esq. President of the Senate, and John C. Herbert, Esq. Speaker of the House of Delegates. The bill entitled, An act annulling the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte (king of Westphalia) and Elizabeth Bonaparte, of the city of Baltimore, was read the second time, passed and sent to the house of delegates by the clerk.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Nov. 12.

On motion by Mr. Barney the following resolution was read: Resolved, That the Governor of this state be, and he is hereby required, to present in the name of the state of Maryland, to Capt. Isaac Hull, a sword, with suitable emblems and devices upon the hilt thereof, in testimony of the very high sense entertained by the Legislature for his gallant and successful services of Capt. Hull, of the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, in the attack and capture of the British frigate Guerriere, thereby proving that more could have been done in a contest that required more; and that the treasure of the western shore be, and he is hereby directed, to pay to the Governor a sum not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, to carry this resolution into effect.

On motion by Mr. William Stuart, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, an act to tax bank stock. Ordered that Messrs. Wm. R. Stuart, L. Duval, Bowles, Emory and Griffith be a committee to prepare and bring in the same. Friday, Nov. 13.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following communication. To the Hon. the General Assembly.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, Nov. 1, 1812.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you, that I have expended in virtue of a resolution passed at Nov. session eighteen hundred and eleven, appropriating one thousand dollars for the purpose of furnishing the government, the sum of two hundred & eleven dollars and thirty nine cents, as will appear by the enclosed vouchers. The residue, amounting to seven hundred and eighty eight dollars and sixty one cents remain in the treasury. I am, with much respect, Your most obt. servt.

ROBERT BOWIE.

Which was read.

Mr. Wm. Stewart delivers a bill entitled, An act to tax bank stock. Which was read.

Monday, Nov. 16.

On motion by Mr. Reddall ordered, that the bill for the valuation of real and personal property in this state be made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.

On motion by Mr. Cadwell the following preamble and resolutions were read

Whereas it is not only a generous and noble, but also a wise policy in us, as a free and republican government, to distinguish with our highest approbation, expressed in the most pointed and emphatic manner, such of our citizens as evince by their actions, a patriotic devotion to the common weal, so that all may be stimulated to virtuous actions, conscious that if it is devoted they will experience the gratitude of their country, and thus an holy emulation will be excited amongst us in performing such deeds both in war and in peace, as will tend to preserve the liberties we now enjoy, and perpetuate the blessings derived from our independence; and whereas also, if any of our citizens fall in battle, fighting in the cause of his country, leaving behind a name endeared to us by the recollection of his virtues, his bravery and his devotion to the liberties of the republic, it behoves us in the spirit of the same policy to shew, in the most public & pointed manner our respect for that citizen, our regret for his loss and our gratitude for his services; and whereas Wm. S. Bush late a citizen of this state, and a lieutenant in the Marine corps of the U. S. in the late action between the Consti-

tion one of our frigates, & the Guerriere an enemy, an English frigate, fell fighting in the most gallant and heroic manner, the battles of his country, and in hot cause. Therefore

Resolved, That to show the respect to his memory which we feel and which it deserves, and to evince the high regard which this Legislature entertains for bravery and patriotism such as he displayed, its gratitude for his services, and regret for his loss, the Governor & Council of this state be, and they are hereby directed, to purchase an appropriate golden medal, which they shall present in the name of this state to the nearest surviving male relation of the said lieutenant Wm S. Bush.

Resolved, also that the treasurer of the Western Shore pay out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, the sum of one hundred dollars to the order of the Governor and Council, so that the object of these resolutions may be carried into effect. Adjourned.

We rejoice to find that the Boston Pilot, which has lately censured the war with England, has now taken up the cause of our oppressed seamen, and, in a strain of patriotic fervor, maintains the necessity and policy of exerting the national energies to break the chains of our tars, and liberate them from the thraldom of England. The subjoined paragraphs on this interesting subject are taken from the last Pilot:

"The impressment of our seamen is a practice which England at present refuses to discontinue; and which we cannot admit, without a virtual surrender of essential personal rights and national sovereignty. Relinquishing as we do our brave and enterprising mariners for the protection of our commerce and the vindication of our country's honor—we must not, cannot suffer them to be reduced to the condition of helots and dragged into the most ignominious bondage, under any pretence whatever.

"We have made one effort, and a successful one, to break the chains of our tars and wrest them from the pirates of Morocco—we will make another to liberate them from the thraldom of England. If she resolves to continue the practice of impressment from our vessels on the high seas or the narrow seas and refuse to give up those she has wrongfully taken from us—here we will nail our colors to the mast. Our motto shall be—

Free Commerce and Sailor's Rights. Bragado and broadside, our sailors shall argue the question at the cannon's mouth; till England cease to violate the rights that God and nature gave, and suffer us to pass and repass the ocean without interruption.

"Of the justice of this cause & our means and our duty to maintain it, there can be no question."

BRITISH INJUSTICE.

We learn by the passengers in the Catal from Nassau, arrived yesterday, that SIX of the crew of the privateer SARAI-ANN, capt. Moon, of Baltimore, taken some time since, and carried into Nassau had been seized, sent on board the Sha-ho, in irons, to be carried to Jamaica, and tried for their lives as British subjects. We further learn that captain Moon has forwarded a representation of the circumstances, together with proof, that FIVE of these men are native American citizens, to the naval commander on this station—the sixth being an Irishman, a resident in this country since the year 1793; in consequence of which, TWELVE MEN, (including a Midshipman) of the British prisoners now on board the prison ship, in our harbor, have been ordered to be put into close confinement, as hostages, to be hereafter dealt with as circumstances may render necessary. Further particulars on this subject will be made public for the information of the friends of the sufferers.

Ch. City Gazette

The Boston Chronicle of the 12th inst. states that the hon. JONATHAN MASON, a federalist of that State, had, the day before, said, in substance, in a large circle of federalists, "that he had always been opposed to the administration of President MADISON; that he had read the Message and Documents with attention; that he was a greatly surprised at the frank and liberal offers of the President to conclude a peace with Great Britain, and was astonished that that government did not immediately fall into the arrangement proposed; that the ground assumed by the government in relation to the impressment of seamen, was perfectly correct, and ought to be maintained to eternity; that if the British still persisted in their unwarrantable pretensions, we ought to nail the American flag at the mast head and fight it out to the last moment; had concluded by saying, that he believed the British would recede; but if they did not, in less than six months the present year would be the most popular of any that was ever waged by one nation against another; that he had been deceived with regard to Mr. MADISON'S character, having heretofore thought him under French influence, but being now perfectly convinced that the impression was erroneous.

The British account of the battle of Queen's Town states, "that their victory has been dearly bought." Their number of killed must have exceeded ours. But what is of the most serious consequence to them, is the loss of the enterprising Brock, who was their best General on this side of the Atlantic, and had signalized himself in Egypt at the head of the 9th regiment, called the Invincibles. That same invincible regiment of veterans, under the same General, has now been put to rout & driven up a hill by our new recruited troops, under the command of the gallant young Christie, who was a boy at school at the very time Brock and his regiment were reaping laurels in Egypt, in successfully opposing Buonaparte, the now conqueror of Europe.

Lancaster Journal.

A letter from major G. E. Mitchell, of United States artillery, to his friend here, dated Amsterdam, N. Y. 10th inst. on his march from Greenbush cantonment to Sackett's Harbor, mentions that active operations would commence about the 15th of this month along the lines of Canada. We may therefore expect interesting news from that quarter in a short time.

Bull. Amer.

A letter from an officer at Niagara, to his friend in this town, mentions, that it was the determination of General Smyth to winter in Canada;—and that something would be done about the middle of this month.

Peterburgh Republic.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1812.

From the National Intelligencer.

All the documents alluded to in the President's Message to Congress, relating to the communications with the British government since the declaration of war, being now before the public, every citizen is enabled to judge of the propriety of the conduct of the government, and of the nature of the controversy, which he is solemnly called on either to maintain or to abandon. We are persuaded that every impartial person, who has read with attention these documents, has already concluded that it was impossible for our government to have gone further in advances to an accommodation, without conceding a right in G. Britain to impress our seamen from our own vessels, at pleasure; or, rather at the pleasure of every other petty officer in every petty vessel belonging to the British navy.

The documents prove incontestably, that the British government has refused to suspend its practice of impressment for a moment, though it be for the purpose of treating for a substitute for that practice. They prove more; that it has refused to treat for any substitute during the war.—The friendly overtures of the U. States to provide such a substitute have been rejected, & Mr. Russell has been formally notified that if the U. States will lay down their arms, without stirring the question of impressment, and then bring forward a proposition, having for its object either to check abuse in the practice, or as a substitute to it, the British government will receive such proposition, and discuss it in the same amicable manner it has heretofore done.

The replies of Lord Castlereagh, in both his letters to Mr. Russell, the first bearing date on the 29th of August, the second on the 13th of September last, are explicit to this effect. "They admit of no other construction or interpretation. 'Tell your government,' says the British minister, in substance, to Mr. Russell, 'to lay down their arms, acknowledge the British right of impressment, and submit to the practice, and it shall then be at an end on the subject.' The British government, it seems, will then receive a memorial or petition from the U. States, humbly praying his Britannic Majesty to suspend the practice of impressment from American vessels, and he will do so—what? Grant your humble prayer? Believe you from your supplicating posture? No such thing. He will then treat it as he has treated all our former applications on the same subject.

It is difficult to conceive a proposition more fair or more amicable, than that which has been made by the U. States to G. Britain, nor can we adequately express our astonishment at the rejection of it, made the more offensive by the manner, which was evidently sought for the purpose of giving offence.

The British government, by a series of hostile acts, persevered in for a great length of time, having at last, after refusing all redress or honorable accommodation, driven the U. States into a war in their own defence, their government at the moment of the declaration looks to peace with an anxious solicitude, and instructs their agent at London to propose an accommodation on equal terms, the justice of which the whole world must acknowledge. The grounds of complaint were limited to a narrow compass. They were reduced to two acts, the Orders in Council acknowledged by G. Britain to be illegal in their origin, and the impressment of our seamen from our own vessels, for which she never had any pretext but that of saving her own.

As an inducement to suspend this odious and degrading practice, our Charge Des Affaires was instructed to propose to the British government a stipulation, whereby all British subjects should be excluded by law from the public and commercial service of the U. States.—To make the latter condition more acceptable, Mr. Russell was instructed in a subsequent letter to modify his proposition in such manner as to agree to an armistice, provided the British government would come to an explicit understanding with him relative to impressment; that is, provided they would accept the equivalent in lieu of it. By the proposition as modified, in the second letter, an effort was obviously made to remove every objection which the British government might entertain to the arrangement contemplated. It was possible, that it might object to a suspension of the practice of impressment, even pending an armistice, though evidently a necessary consequence of it, until the law to exclude British seamen from our service should also take effect. This claim was waived. Pride often keeps nations at variance, when it is their interest to accord. The President seems to have been solicitous to avoid the excitement of any such feeling. He was willing, that an amicable understanding only, between the two governments, respecting the conditions on which this great interest might be adjusted, might be the ground of an armistice, confiding, of course, that altho' informal, it would be equally obligatory. The proposition, therefore, was made in clear and explicit terms as it was possible to conceive. The practice to be forborne on the one side was distinctly stated, as was the consideration to be given for such forbearance on the other. It was also divested of every circumstance which might tend to irritate.

The manner of Lord Castlereagh's replies to Mr. Russell's propositions, merits particular attention. In his letter of August 20th, he urges, as a principal objection to the proposed armistice, that the British government should be required to suspend the practice of impressment, on the assurance only of the American government that a law should be passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the American service. Fortunately, this objection had been anticipated, and the ground of it removed, in the second letter to Mr. Russell, bearing date on the 27th of July, as a reference to that letter will show. Lord Castlereagh was then driven to the necessity either of meeting the proposition or of rejecting it, in direct terms, or of resorting to some evasive shift to rid of it. He took the latter course. A modification, which had been dictated by a sentiment of delicacy, and adopted from motives of respect to his government, his Lordship treated as "an insult." The proposition, he says, is "covert;" "it bears on its face disguise; and therefore cannot be accepted. In what circumstances did it merit such an imputation? How was it possible to make one more simple or easy to be understood? It is wonderful, if his government had been disposed to accommodate the difference in the mode proposed, or in any other mode which should secure our seamen from the grasp of British power by suspending the practice of impressment, and there had been any thing in the proposition so absurd that his Lordship could not fathom it; it is wonderful indeed that he did not obtain, or at least ask, an explanation of it before he rejected it. It rarely happens, where there is a disposition to accommodate, that any government or individual rejects a proposition, for the reason that it was not understood, especially where it was so easy to obtain an explanation. We believe that a conduct so peremptory and offensive is never adopted, except where a predetermination exists not to accommodate.

On the prospect of accommodation afforded through Admiral Warren little need be said. He makes no proposition relative to impressment.—The Admiralty expects, in the spirit of his government, that that question will be given up. If either of the objections, which were urged by Lord

Castlereagh to the proposition made through Mr. Russell, had had any weight in inclining the British government to reject it, and they were not removed by the clear and satisfactory explanations given by him, they doubtless must be obviated by the late communication to Admiral Warren. By the proposal to arrange an article relative to impressment without an armistice, even the idea of a momentary intermediate suspension of the practice is precluded. And with respect to the other objection, the obscurity complained of in the proposition heretofore made, we forbear further comment. If that proposition was not understood, none that our government can make ever will be. By professing not to understand it, the British government admitted as it was not in that mode it meant to treat on this subject. By committing the negotiation to Admiral Warren, it was strongly implied that if we did not abandon our pretensions relative to impressment, other arguments would be relied on, which it might suppose would be more effectual. Others may indulge the hope of an accommodation through Admiral Warren. For our parts we can have none.

The U. States are therefore now called on to abandon, perhaps forever, their fellow citizens to the mercy of the British cruisers, or to support the right of their flag, and the independence of their country, with that firmness which becomes the descendants of those illustrious patriots who achieved it. Their ability to do so is unquestionable; and to doubt their disposition would be to accuse them of a total destitution of that sensibility to their dearest rights and interests which must always constitute their safest bulwark.

JUDGE EARLE'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY, AT NOVEMBER TERM, 1812.

Mr. Smith.— Sir—The Grand Jury of Talbot County at the late November Term having unanimously requested of the Honorable Judge EARLE his Charge to us at the commencement of said Term, and he having politely complied with our request, beg the favor of you to publish the same in your next paper, a copy of which is herewith enclosed for that purpose.

THO: STEVENS, Foreman. Grand Jury Room, 17th Nov. 1812.

While our Jurors continue to be selected for their wisdom and experience, as for several years they have been, it will be impossible not to anticipate a faithful discharge of the duties assigned to our Grand Jurors. Although this is my constant expectation, and my knowledge of many of you confirm my hopes that I shall not, on this occasion, be disappointed, I cannot forbear recommending to your assiduity and zeal in the prosecution of your present enquiries.—The situation of our country at this period requires vigilance in the exercise of every part of the Judicial authority, and perhaps in none more than in that branch of it which is composed of the Grand Inquest of the State for the body of each county.

Without particularly adverting to the unhappy and alarming infractions of the peace, that have occurred in another quarter, it is evident to all, that a spirit of division has long existed among us, and is now operating with increased acrimony, that threatens danger to the tranquility of the State.

Our opinions are as unlike as the structures of our bodies, and must remain so as long as our intellectual endowments are unequal, and our opportunities of information not the same; and yet, as if Nature was forced by the Maker of all things to bend to our wishes, we quarrel and contend with others, to whom we ought to be cemented in the strongest ties of friendship, because they cannot think as we do, and are disposed to draw their country's felicity from fountains we are pleased to deem unwholesome.—What unaccountable conduct for rational beings!—What a strange inconsistency in men, who exercise the right of free-thinking, and hold the doctrine, that all restraints on speech are incompatible with free government! But surprising as this conduct is, lucky indeed might we consider ourselves, if our political disputes ended with quarrels and contentions of language. Unfortunately it is far otherwise. Epithets the most reproachful, imputations the most disingenuous are in frequent use, and have excited between individuals the most implacable and deadly animosities.—These have extended to their families, and in some instances regulate the social intercourse of those malignant dispositions are even felt by many far distant from, and no way connected with, the contending parties. When the unbecoming passions are thus lighted up, and evidently expand through the agency of party spirit, what evils to society may not the thoughtful mind forebode from its excesses! So great are my apprehensions of its deleterious effects upon our country, that if it was within my province, I would call on the reflecting men of both parties to exert themselves, not in repressing independent sentiments, or the full expression of them, but in moderating this inflated and unruly spirit, in reconciling the citizens to each other, and prevailing with them to act as becomes their rational nature.—I would remind them, that we are engaged in war with the most formidable enemy we can meet—with a nation that hath once denied us Independence, and would eagerly seize on every opportunity to snatch from us that blessing. In fine, I would urge them not to forget the fate of the governments of Europe, that within a few years have been overwhelmed by party divisions, and given place to the most heinous despotism: But such an appeal is not within the scope of my official duties. To you, gentlemen, as members of the Grand Jury, pledged alike with me to perform an important trust for the public, I can alone address myself. Upon you I call, to oppose to the rage of this intolerant spirit, the salutary restraints of the law, by diligently inquiring after, and truly presenting every case within your cognizance, where its effects have appeared in offences against the State;—it will then be with the Court to bring the offenders to trial and punishment. A conference with my brethren has not been particularly had on this subject, but knowing their solicitude for the preservation of order and good government, I believe I may say, exemplary fines will hereafter be imposed where the violations have proceeded from the intemperance of party politics. It is sincerely hoped they will produce reflection, and prove a check to the indulgence of this unwholesome temper; and I humbly petition the Throne of Divine Mercy to grant that our united endeavors may be effectual to preserve peace and harmony in our country.

Having submitted these summary remarks, which I have supposed the times required of my station, I will detain you, gentlemen, but a few moments longer to state, that there are several acts of Assembly it is enjoined upon me by law to give in charge to you; of these I shall furnish you with a list for your Chamber. The act of 1805, ch. 97, relates to elections, and must engage your particular attention.—Unless our elections are unpolluted, the representative principle, the ground work of our happy Constitution, cannot long remain unimpaired.

From Black Rock we learn, that an expedition was fitting out last week, by our brave sailors, to take his majesty's armed ship Charlotte, while she lay at Fort Erie; but that "one of the British party in America," went across the Lake and informed the enemy of the sailors' plan; when she immediately cleared out. We understand that the gentleman has been apprehended and is now in jail keeping.

Baltavia, November 3.

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MARRIED, on Tuesday the 10th inst. by the Rev. James Ridgway, Mr. Henry Benn, to Miss Mary Martin.

On Thursday the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. J. J. J. to Miss Ann M. Verna, daughter of C. J. M. Verna, all of Dutchess county.

PUBLIC SALE. The remainder of the personal property of William Seymour, deceased, consisting of horses, corn, beds, bedding, silver plate, kitchen furniture, hoes, axes, and sundry other articles, which it would be too tedious to enumerate, will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, 17th December, at his late residence. The property will be delivered on the Saturday following, upon the purchaser complying with the terms of sale. There will be a negro man and a boy to be hired out—also, two negro women with their children, and some small negroes to put out for their victuals and cloaths.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r of Wm. Seymour. N. B. The two eldest sons of William Seymour are desirous of being bound as apprentices to some good tradesmen—Those persons who, from a regard for the deceased and his children, are inclined to take them, are requested to make known the same to the subscriber—House Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Ship Carpenters will be preferred. J. G. November 21—4

TABLE SETS OF CHINA. The subscriber has just received a few sets of handsome blue & white TABLE CHINA, containing 172 pieces, which they will sell very low for Cash. JOS. & WM. HASKINS. November 21—4

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE NOW OPENING, A very complete & general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. &c. which they intend selling at the most reduced cash prices as usual. Cabinet makers, joiners, carpenters, carriage makers, and persons building or repairing houses, may be supplied with almost any article for their several purposes. Also—a very general assortment of GROCERIES, wrought and cut Nails, castings, oil and points, &c. &c. On hand, London Crossway Steel, of first quality. THOMAS & GROOMER. November 21—4

TO RENT, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to JOHN KENNAED, November 21—4

IN CHANCERY. November 14, 1812. ORDERED, That the sale of two lots in the town of St. Michael's, of the real estate of Thomas Groves, deceased, made and reported by James Woods as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of January, 1813.—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star, at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of December next. The report states that Lot No. 41 sold for 61 dollars, and Lot No. 37 for 63 dollars. True copy. Test. NICH: BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. November 21—3

J & W HASKINS. Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, nearly opposite the Bank, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF Superfine, fine and low price cloths, Cassimeres, Stockinets, Colliques, Melinae, Irish linen, &c. &c. Sets tea china, and saucers, And coffee and tea cups, Queen's-ware, &c. &c. Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH. Easton, November 17—4

TALBOT COUNTY. To wit: On application to me the subscriber in the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of Maryland by petition a writing of Nicholas Benson, of Talbot county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly 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 Nicholas Benson 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 Nicholas Benson having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance on the first Saturday of Talbot county court, at the next May Term, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Nicholas Benson be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for four weeks successively, in some newspaper printed at Easton, before the first Saturday of May Term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court on the first Saturday of May Term, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Nicholas Benson should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements; and I do further order that the said Nicholas Benson give further notice by having a copy of this order set up at the Court House Door of the County aforesaid, three months previous to the first Saturday of May Term next. Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1812. Ro. T. EARLE. November 21—4

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT, October Term, 1812. The creditors of Ephraim Draper, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Ephraim Draper to the Judges of Caroline county, in Court judicially sitting, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the Act of Assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto, and he having complied with the terms of the said acts and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the Judges of Caroline county court to be held at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application; and the same time and place are appointed by the creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Ephraim Draper should not have the relief prayed for. By order of the Court, THO: RICHARDSON, Clerk. November 21—4

N. B. To be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, at least three months before the first Saturday of May Term next, and continued as usual.

