



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

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

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1812.

[No. 14.....681.]

**THE TERMS OF THE STAR,**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

## Documents

Accompanying the President's Message of the 12th of November.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.  
London, 19th Sept. 1812

SIR,  
On the 12th inst. I received your letter of the 27th of July last, and the copies of my note to Lord Castlereagh, and of his Lordship's reply enclosed herein, will inform you that the propositions, made in consequence of it, have been rejected.

As I have but this moment heard of the immediate departure of the Friends, I have time only to add, that I have received the communications of Mr. Graham of the 9th and 10th of August, by the Gleaner, and that I leave London this evening, to embark on board the Lark, at Plymouth, for New York.

I am, with great respect and consideration, sir, your faithful and ob't servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

An interesting interview took place between Lord Castlereagh and myself on the 16th inst. the account of which I must, for want of time, reserve until I have the honor to see you.

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.  
18, Bentinck St. 12th Sept. 1812.

Private.

My Lord—In consequence of additional instructions which I received from my government this morning, I called about noon at the foreign office, and found with regret that your Lordship was out of town. My object was to communicate to your Lordship the powers under which I act, that you might perceive their validity and extent. I have however sought to state them substantially in the official letter which I have herewith the honor to transmit to your Lordship, but should you find any thing that stands in need of explanation, previous to being submitted to his Royal Highness, I shall remain at 18, Bentinck Street, to receive the commands of your Lordship. If your Lordship could, in courtesy, find any motive in my personal convenience to hasten a decision upon the propositions which I have submitted; the season of the year, my anxiety to depart (all my arrangements being made and all my baggage having left town) and the detention of the Lark at much expense, will plead powerfully in my favor.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your Lordship's very ob't and very humble servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.  
Lord Vincent Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.  
18, Bentinck St. 12th Sept. 1812.

My Lord—I hasten, authorized by instructions recently received from the government of the U. States, and urged by an unfeigned anxiety to arrest the calamities of war, to propose to your Lordship a convention for the suspension of hostilities, to take effect at such time as may be mutually agreed upon, and stipulating that each party shall forthwith appoint commissioners, with full powers to form a treaty, which shall provide, by reciprocal arrangements, for the security of their seamen, from being taken or employed in the service of the other power; for the regulation of their commerce, and all other interesting questions now depending between them, and that the armistice shall not cease without such previous notice by one to the other party, as may be agreed upon, &c. shall not be understood as having any other effect than merely to suspend military operations by land and by sea.

In proposing to your Lordship these terms for a suspension of hostilities, I am instructed to come to a clear and distinct understanding with his Britannic Majesty's government, without requiring it to be formal, concerning impressment, comprising in it the discharge of the citizens of the U. States already impressed, and concerning future blockades: the revocation of the orders in Council being confirmed.

Your Lordship is aware that the power of the government of the United States to prohibit the employment of British seamen must be exercised in the sense and spirit of the constitution; but there is no reason to doubt but that it will be so exercised effectually and with good faith.

Such a measure, as it might by suitable regulations and penalties be made completely effectual and satisfactory, would operate almost exclusively in favor of Great Britain; for as few American seamen ever enter voluntarily into the British service, the reciprocity would be nominal, and it is sincerely believed that it would be more than an equivalent for any advantage she may derive from impressment.

By the proposition which I have now the honor to make in behalf of my government, your Lordship will perceive the earnest desire of the President to remove every obstacle to an accommodation, which consists merely of form; and to secure the rights and interests of the U. S. in a manner the most satisfactory and honorable to G. B. as well as America.

The importance of the overture now made, will I trust, obtain for it the early consideration of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, and I shall detain the vessel in which I have taken my passage to the United States, until I have the honor to learn his decision.

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

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.  
Lord Vincent Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO MR. RUSSELL.

Lord Castlereagh presents his compliments to Mr. Russell, and requests to have the honor of seeing him at his house in St. James's Square, at 9 o'clock this evening.

Foreign Office, Sept. 16, 1812.

N. B.—Received a little before 5 o'clock.

MR. HAMILTON TO MR. RUSSELL.

DEAR SIR—I have not seen Lord Castlereagh since his receipt of your two letters of the 12th and 14th inst. but have received his directions to say to you that he is concerned that he cannot have it in his power to reply to them for a few days; or would have had much pleasure in attending immediately to your request in that respect. You may be assured that no delay will take place, which can be avoided.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

W. HAMILTON.  
Foreign Office, Sept. 16, 1812.  
Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. HAMILTON.

DEAR SIR—I have learnt with much regret and disappointment, that Lord Castlereagh has directed you to inform me that it is not in his power to give an immediate answer to the last letters which I have had the honor to address to him.—The object of those letters was of a nature to require an early decision. Reluctant, however, by any precipitation on my part, to retract the present unhappy relations between the two countries, I beg you to acquaint his Lordship that I shall remain in town until Sunday (the 20th inst.) when, unless some special and satisfactory reason be assigned for a longer delay, I shall consider it to be my duty to proceed to Plymouth to embark for the U. States.

I am, dear sir, with great truth and respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

18, Bentinck St. 16 Sept. 1812.

N. B.—Sent at 3 o'clock.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO MR. RUSSELL.

Foreign Office, Sept. 16th, 1812.

SIR,

Under the explanations you have afforded me of the nature of the instructions which you have received from your government, I have, as on the preceding occasion, been induced to lay your letter of the 12th inst. before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

His Royal Highness commands me to express to you his regret that he cannot perceive any substantial difference between the proposition for a suspension of hostilities which you are now directed to make, and that which was contained in your letter of 24th of Aug. last. The form of the proposed arrangement, it is true, is different; but it only appears to aim at executing the same purpose in a more covert, and, therefore, in a more objectionable manner.

You are now directed to require, as preliminary to a suspension of hostilities, a clear and distinct understanding, without, however, requiring it to be formal on all the points referred to in your former proposition. It is obvious that, were this proposal accepted, the discussion on the several points must substantially precede the understanding required.

This course of proceeding, as bearing on the face of it a character of disguise, is not only felt to be in principle inadmissible, but as unlikely to lead in practice to any advantageous result: as it does not appear on the important subject of impressment that you are either authorized to propose any specific plan, with reference to which the suspension of that practice could be made a subject of deliberation, or that you have received any instructions for the guidance of your conduct on some of the leading principles, which such a discussion must in the first instance involve.

Under these circumstances the Prince Regent sincerely laments that he does not feel himself enabled to depart from the decision, which I was directed to convey to you in my letter of the 2d inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

To the honorable James Monroe, &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

London, 19th Sept. 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor to receive, last evening, your Lordship's note of yesterday; and have learnt with great regret and disappointment, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has again rejected the just and moderate propositions for a suspension of hostilities, which I have been instructed to present on the part of my government.

After the verbal explanations which I had the honor to afford your Lordship on the 16th inst. both as to the object and sufficiency of my instructions, I did not expect to hear repeated any objections on these points. For itself, the American government has nothing to disguise; and by varying the proposition as to the manner of coming to a preliminary understanding, it merely intended to leave to the British government that which might be most congenial to its feelings.

The propositions presented by me, however, on the 24th of August and 12th inst. are distinguishable by a diversity in the substance as well as in the mode of the object which they embraced; as by the former, the discontinuance of the practice of impressment was to be immediate, and to precede the prohibitory law of the U. States relative to the employment of British seamen; when by the latter both these measures are deferred to take effect simultaneously hereafter.

Having made a precise tender of such law, and exhibited the instructions which warranted it to your Lordship, I have learnt with surprise that it does not appear to your Lordship that I am authorized to propose any specific plan on the subject of impressment. I still hope that the overtures made by me may again be taken into consideration by his Britannic Majesty's government; and as I leave town this afternoon for the U. States, that it will authorize some agent to proceed thither and adopt them as a basis for reconciliation between the two countries, an event so devoutly to be wished.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your most ob't servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Right Honorable Lord Castlereagh, &c.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

[Private.]

On board the Lark,

7th November, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I am now passing the Narrows, and expect to land in New York this day. I conceive it to be my duty to repair to the seat of government, and shall set off as soon as I can obtain my baggage. In the mean time I am sorry to inform you, that the second proposition for an armistice was rejected last night, and a vigorous prosecution of the war appears to be the only honorable alternative left us.

I have the honor to be,

With great consideration & respect,

Sir, Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

## DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message of the 12th of November.

MR. RUSSELL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Washington, Nov. 16, 1812.

SIR, I have the honor to hand you herewith an account of the conversation alluded to in a postscript to my letter of the 19th Sept. and which I had not then sufficient time to copy.

I have the honor to be,

With great consideration & respect,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Honorable James Monroe, Esq. &c. &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

London, Sept. 15, 1812.

SIR,

On the 12th inst. I had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th of July last—I called immediately at the Foreign Office to prepare Lord Castlereagh, by imparting to him the nature and extent of my instructions, for the communication which it became me to make to him. His Lordship was in the country and I was obliged to write to him without previously seeing him. I however accompanied my official note (A\*) with a private letter (B) offering explanation, if required, & soliciting despatch.

I waited until two o'clock, the 16th inst. without hearing from his Lordship, when I was much surprised at receiving a note (C) from Mr. Hamilton, the under secretary, indefinitely postponing an official reply.

To give more precision to the transaction I instantly addressed to him answer (D) and a little before five o'clock on the same day I received an invitation (E) from Lord Castlereagh to meet him at his house that evening at nine o'clock.

I waited on his Lordship, at the time appointed, in company with Mr. Hamilton, at a table loaded with the records of American correspondence, which they appeared to have been examining.

I was courteously received, and after a conversation of a few minutes on indifferent subjects I led the way to the business on which I came, by observing that I had once more been authorized to present the olive branch and hoped it would not be again rejected.

His Lordship observed that he had desired the interview to ascertain, before he submitted my communication of the 16th inst. to the Prince Regent, the form & nature of the powers under which I acted. To satisfy him at once on both these points I put into his hands your letter of the 27th of July. I more willingly adopted this mode of procedure as, besides the confidence which its frankness was calculated to produce, the letter itself would best define my authority and prove the moderation and conciliatory temper of my government.

His Lordship read it attentively. He then commented at some length both on the shape and substance of my powers. With regard to the former he observed that all my authority was contained in a letter from the Secretary of State, which, as my diplomatic functions had ceased, appeared but a scanty foundation on which to place the important arrangement I had been instructed to propose. With regard to the extent of my powers, he could not perceive that they essentially differed from those under which I had brought forward the propositions contained in my note of the 24th of August. He considers that to enter with me into the understanding, required as a preliminary to a convention for an armistice, he would be compelled to act on unequal ground as from his situation he must necessarily pledge his government, when, from the nature of my authority, I could give no similar pledge for mine.

He could not therefore think of submitting the British faith and leaving the American government free to disregard its engagements. Besides it did not appear to him that at the date of my last instructions the revocation of the orders in Council on the 23d of June, had been received at Washington, and that great hopes were entertained of the favorable effect such intelligence would produce there. The question of impressment, he went on to observe, was attended with difficulties of which neither I or my government appeared to be aware.

"Indeed" he continued "there has evidently been much misapprehension on this subject, and an erroneous belief entertained that an arrangement, in regard to it, has been nearer an accomplishment than the facts will warrant. Even our friends in Congress, I mean" (observing perhaps some alteration in my countenance) "those who were opposed to going to war with us, have been so confident in this mistake that they have ascribed the failure of such an arrangement solely to the misconduct of the American government.—This error probably originated with Mr. King, for being much esteemed here, and always well received by the persons then in power, he seems to have mis-constructed their readiness to listen to his representations and their warm professions of a disposition to remove the complaints of America, in relation to impressment, into a supposed conviction on their part of the propriety of adopting the plan which he had proposed.—But Lord St. Vincent, whom he might have thought he had brought over to his opinions, appears never for a moment to have ceased to regard all arrangement on the subject to be attended with formidable, if not surmountable obstacles. This is obvious from a letter which his Lordship addressed to Sir William Scott at that time." Here Lord Castlereagh read a letter, contained in the records before him, in which Lord St. Vincent states to Sir William Scott the zeal with which Mr. King had assailed him on the subject of impressment, confesses his own perplexity and total incompetency to discover any practical project for the safe discontinuance of that practice and asks for counsel and advice. "Thus you see," proceeded Lord Castlereagh, "that the confidence of Mr. King on this point was entirely unfounded."

"The extreme difficulty, if not total impracticability of any satisfactory arrangement for the discontinuance of impressment is most clearly manifested by the result of the negotiation carried on between Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, and Lords Auckland and Holland. The doctrine of which these noblemen had been the advocates, when in opposition, bound them by all the force of consistency to do every thing under their commission for the satisfaction of America relative to

\* The notes here referred to have already been communicated to Congress.

impressment, which the subject would possibly admit. There were many circumstances on that occasion peculiarly propitious to an amicable arrangement on this point, had such an arrangement been at all attainable. Both parties accordingly appear to have exhausted their ingenuity in attempting to devise expedients satisfactorily to perform the office of impressment, and nothing can more conclusively demonstrate the inherent difficulty of the matter, and the utter impossibility of finding the expedient which they sought, than that all their labors, pursued to that occasion with unexampled diligence, cordiality, and good faith, should have been in vain."

His Lordship now turned to a letter in a volume before him addressed at the close of the negotiation by these commissioners to the American ministers, conceived in the kindest spirit of conciliation, in which they profess the most earnest desire to remove all cause of complaint on the part of America concerning impressment, regret that their endeavors had hitherto been ineffectual, lament the necessity of continuing the practice & promise to provide as far as possible against the abuse of it.

"I" resumed his Lordship, "such was result of a negotiation entertain under circumstances so highly favorable, where the powers & the disposition of the parties were limited only by the difficulties of the subject, what reasonable expectation can be encouraged that in the actual state of things, with your circumscribed and imperfect authority, we can come to a more successful issue? I shall have to proceed in so weighty a concern with the utmost deliberation & circumspection; and it will be necessary for me to consult the great law officers of the crown. You are not aware of the great sensibility and jealousy of the people of England on this subject, and no administration could expect to remain in power that should consent to renounce the right of impressment, or to suspend the practice, without the certainty of an arrangement which should obviously be calculated most unequivocally to secure its object. Whether such an arrangement can be devised is extremely doubtful, but it is very certain that you have no sufficient powers for its accomplishment."

Such was the substance, and in many parts, the language of his Lordship's discourse. To which I replied that the main object of my powers being to effect a suspension of hostilities, their form could not be material. It was sufficient that they emanated from competent authority and were distinctly and clearly conferred. That in requiring as a condition to an armistice a clear understanding relative to impressment and other points of controversy between the two countries, it was intended merely to lay the basis of an amicable adjustment & thereby to diminish the probability of a renewal of hostilities. To come to such an understanding, to be in itself informal, and which expressly left the details of the points which it embraced, to be discussed and adjusted by commissioners to be hereafter appointed, was certainly within the instructions which I had received, and I could, of course, thus far pledge my government for its observance. I did not acknowledge the force of his objection, predicated on the inequality of our respective powers, nor perceive how the British faith would be particularly committed. The faith of both governments would be equally committed, for whatever was done under their respective authority; and although his Lordship might have power to go beyond the armistice and understanding for which I was instructed, yet there was no necessity for doing so, and while we acted within those limits we stood on equal ground. And were it otherwise, yet, as the promise of the one party would be the sole consideration for the promise of the other, should either fail in the performance of its engagements, the other would necessarily be discharged and the imputation of bad faith could alone attach to the first delinquent. Nor was I dismayed at the very formidable difficulties with which he had thought proper to array the subject of impressment, & altho' willing to acknowledge my inferiority to the American negotiators who had preceded me in the matter, yet I was not disposed on account of their failure to shrink from the discharge of a duty imposed on me by my government. As I indeed the whole question appeared much less alarming than his Lordship had described it to be. And that if Mr. King had already been mistaken with regard to the near completion of an adjustment, his Lordship must, on an attention to the whole correspondence at the time, acquit him from the imputation of any excessive want of penetration.

As to the supposed ignorance in America of the revocation of the orders in Council, at the time my instructions were issued, I observed, that if this ignorance did in fact exist, yet, from certain expressions in those instructions an expectation of such a measure seems to have been confidently entertained, and the orders in Council appeared no longer to form an obstacle to a conciliation. However this might be, it ought not to be supposed that the American government would be ready to abandon one main point for which it contended merely because it had obtained another, which was generally considered to be of minor importance, and to submit to the continuance of impressment on account of the discontinuance of the Orders in Council. At any rate, having authorized me to propose terms of accommodation here, it would probably wait for information concerning the manner in which they had been received, before it would consent to more unfavorable conditions. In the mean time, the war would be prosecuted, and might produce new obstacles to a pacific arrangement. I was happy to learn that the failure of a former negotiation concerning impressment could not be ascribed to a want of sincerity & moderation in the American government; and I hoped the made now suggested for settling to G. Britain her own seamen might remove the difficulties which had hitherto embarrassed this question. If the people of England were so jealous and sensitive with regard to the exercise of this harsh practice, what ought to be the feelings of the people of America who were the victims of it? In the U. States this practice of impressment was considered as bearing a strong resemblance to the slave trade, aggravated indeed in some of its features, as the Negro was purchased already bereft of his liberty, and his slavery and exile were at least mitigated by his exemption from danger, by the interested forbearance of his task master, & the consciousness that he could no longer associate with those who were dear to him, he was not compelled to do them injury—while the American citizen is torn, without price, at once from all the blessings of freedom and all the charities of social life, subjected to military law, exposed to incessant peril, and forced at times to hazard his life in despoiling or destroying his kindred and countrymen. It was matter of astonishment that while Great Britain disavowed

such zeal for the abolition of the traffic in the barbarous and unbelieving natives of Africa, as to endeavor to force it on her reluctant allies, that she should so obstinately adhere to the practice of impressing American citizens, whose civilization, religion, and blood, so obviously demanded a more favorable disposition.

I next pointed out to his Lordship the difference between the propositions which I now submitted, and those contained in my note of the 24th of August. That altho' the object of both was essentially the same, there was great diversity in the manner of obtaining it. The discontinuance of the practice of impressment, which was before required to be immediate and to consist of a formal preliminary to an armistice, was now directed to commence contemporaneously with the operation of the law of the U. States, prohibiting the employment of British seamen, and was consigned, with the other conditions, to a separate and informal arrangement. In this way it was no doubt intended, by respecting the feelings of the British government, to obviate any objection which might have been the mere suggestion of its pride.

I finally offered, in answer to all the observations and enquiries of Lord Castlereagh, that the proposed understanding should be expressed in the most general terms—that the laws, to take effect on the discontinuance of the practice of impressment, should prohibit the employment of native subjects or citizens of the one state, excepting such only as had already been naturalized, on board the private and public ships of the other—thus removing any objection that might have been raised with regard to the future effect of naturalization or the formal renunciation of any pretended right. With regard to blockades, I proposed to follow the same course, and only to agree that none should be instituted by either party which were not conformably to the acknowledged laws of nations—leaving the definition of such blockades, and all other details, to be settled by the commissioners in the definitive treaty.

I was disappointed and grieved to find that these propositions, moderate and liberal as they were, should be treated in a manner which forbade me to expect their acceptance. I was even asked, by Mr. Hamilton if the U. States would deliver up the native British seamen who might be naturalized in America? Although shocked at this demand, I mildly replied that such a procedure would be disgraceful to America without being useful to G. Britain—that the habits of seamen were so peculiarly unaccommodating that no one would patiently go through the long probation, required by law, to become the citizen of a country where he could not pursue his professional occupations—and that not to employ him in this way would be virtually to surrender him to Great Britain.

I was disposed to believe, however, that a reciprocal arrangement might be made for giving up deserters from public vessels.

Here, perhaps, I owe an apology to my government, for having, without its precise commands hazarded the overture above mentioned, relative to British subjects who may hereafter become citizens of the United States. In taking this step, however, I persuaded myself that I did not trespass against the spirit of the instructions which I had received; and had the proposition been accepted, I should not have been without all hope that it would have been approved by the President, as its prospective operation would have presented injustice, and its reciprocity disagree. Should I, however, urged by too great zeal to produce an accommodation, have mistaken herein the intentions of the President, I still should have derived some consolation from reflecting that this proposition, thus frankly and explicitly made, afforded an opportunity of satisfactorily testing the dispositions of this government & might be useful in removing much misconception and error. The refusal of this proposition sufficiently explains the view with which I was assailed with the ostentatious parade of the abortive negotiations relative to impressment; the exaggeration of its pretended difficulties; the artificial solemnity given to its character; the affected sensibility to the popular sentiment, concerning it; and the fastidious exception taken to my powers, & proves most unequivocally the predetermination of the British government to reject, at this time, every overture for the discontinuance of this degrading practice.

Most unfeignedly desiring to suspend the existing hostilities between the two states with a reasonable prospect of finally terminating them in a manner honorable to both, I perhaps pressed with too much earnestness the adoption of the arrangement which I was instructed to propose for Lord Castlereagh once observed, somewhat loftily, that if the American government was so anxious to get rid of the war, it would have an opportunity of doing so on learning the revocation of the Orders in Council. I felt constrained on this occasion to assure his Lordship that the anxiety of the American government to get rid of the war was only a proof of the sincerity with which it has constantly sought to avoid it, but that no event had occurred, it was apprehended, to increase this anxiety. His Lordship, correcting my manner, rejoined, that it was not his intention to say any thing offensive, but merely to suggest that if the American government sincerely wished for a restoration of the friendly relations between the two countries, it would consider the revocation of the Orders in Council as affording a fair occasion for the attainment of that object. After a pause of a few moments he added, that if the U. States did not avail themselves of this occasion, not only to put an end to the war, which they had declared, but to perform the conditions on which those orders were revoked, that the orders would, of course, revive. I could not forbear to remind his Lordship, that when I took this view of the subject, in my note of the 24th of August, he had found it to be incorrect; but I hoped that, now I was so fortunate as to agree with him on this point, some provision would be made, in case the terms proposed for an armistice should be accepted, to prevent the revival of those edicts. His Lordship attempted to explain, but I could not distinctly seize his meaning.

The conversation ended with an assurance on the part of his Lordship that he would, with as little delay as possible, communicate officially to me the decision of the Prince Regent, and I took my leave, forbidding to hope that while the present councils and the present opinions of the American people prevail here, this decision will be favorable.

I have the honor to be,

With great consideration and respect,

Sir, Your faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.





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London, 19th Sept. 1812

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As I have but this moment heard of the immediate departure of the Friends, I have time only to add, that I have received the communications of Mr. Graham of the 9th and 10th of August, by the Glenear, and that I leave London this evening, to embark on board the Lark, at Plymouth, for New York.

I am, with great respect and consideration, sir, your faithful and obedient servant.  
(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

An interesting interview took place between Lord Castlereagh and myself on the 16th inst. the account of which I must, for want of time, reserve until I have the honor to see you.

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.  
13, Bentinck St. 12th Sept. 1812.

Private.  
My Lord—In consequence of additional instructions which I received from my government this morning, I called about noon at the foreign office, and found with regret, that your Lordship was out of town. My object was to communicate to your Lordship the powers under which I act, that you might perceive their validity and extent. I have however sought to state them substantially in the official letter which I have herewith the honor to transmit to your Lordship, but should you find any thing that stands in need of explanation, previous to being submitted to his Royal Highness, I shall remain at 18, Bentinck Street, to receive the commands of your Lordship. If your Lordship could, in courtesy, find any motive in my personal convenience to hasten a decision upon the propositions which I have submitted; the season of the year, my anxiety to depart (all my arrangements being made and all my baggage having left town) and the detention of the Lark at much expense, will plead powerfully in my favor.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your Lordship's very obedient and very humble servant.  
(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.  
Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.  
18, Bentinck St. 12th Sept. 1812.

My Lord—I have been authorized by instructions recently received from the government of the U. States, and urged by an unfeigned anxiety to arrest the calamities of war, to propose to your Lordship a convention for the suspension of hostilities, to take effect at such time as may be mutually agreed upon, and stipulating that each party shall forthwith appoint commissioners, with full powers to form a treaty, which shall provide, by reciprocal arrangements, for the security of their seamen, from being taken or employed in the service of the other power; for the regulation of their commerce, and all other interesting questions now depending between them, and that the armistice shall not cease without such previous notice by one to the other party, as may be agreed upon, &c. shall not be understood as having any other effect, than merely to suspend military operations by land and by sea.

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Your Lordship is aware that the power of the government of the United States to prohibit the employment of British seamen must be exercised in the sense and spirit of the constitution; but there is no reason to doubt that it will be so exercised effectually and with good faith.

Such a measure, as it might by suitable regulations and penalties be made completely effectual and satisfactory, would operate almost exclusively in favor of Great Britain; for as few American seamen ever enter voluntarily into the British service, the reciprocity would be nominal, and it is sincerely believed that it would be more than an equivalent for any advantage she may derive from impressment.

By the proposition which I have now the honor to make in behalf of my government, your Lordship will perceive the earnest desire of the President to remove every obstacle to an accommodation, which consists merely of form; and to secure the rights and interests of the U. S. in a manner the most satisfactory and honorable to G. B. as well as America.

The importance of the overture now made, will I trust, obtain for the early consideration of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, and I shall detain the vessel in which I have taken my passage to the United States, until I have the honor to learn his decision.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, with high consideration, your Lordship's most obedient servant.  
(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.  
Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO MR. RUSSELL.  
Lord Castlereagh presents his compliments to Mr. Russell, and requests to have the honor of seeing him at his house in St. James's Square, at 9 o'clock this evening.

Foreign Office, Sept. 16, 1812.  
N. B.—Received a little before 5 o'clock.

MR. HAMILTON TO MR. RUSSELL.  
DEAR SIR—I have not seen Lord Castlereagh since his receipt of your two letters of the 11th and 12th inst. but have received his directions to say to you that he is concerned that he cannot have it in his power to reply to them for a few days; or would have had much pleasure in attending immediately to your request in that respect. You may be assured that no delay will take place, which can be avoided.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,  
W. HAMILTON.  
Foreign Office, Sept. 16, 1812.  
Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. HAMILTON.  
DEAR SIR—I have learnt with much regret and disappointment, that Lord Castlereagh has directed you to inform me that it is not in his power to give an immediate answer to the last letters which I have had the honor to address to him.—The object of those letters was of a nature to require an early decision. Reluctant, however, by any precipitancy on my part, to protract the present unhappy relations between the two countries, I beg you to acquaint his Lordship that I shall remain in town until Sunday (the 20th inst.) when, unless some special and satisfactory reason be assigned for a longer delay, I shall consider it to be my duty to proceed to Plymouth to embark for the U. States.

I am, dear sir, with great truth and respect, Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.  
18, Bentinck St. 16 Sept. 1812.  
N. B.—Sent at 3 o'clock.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO MR. RUSSELL.  
Foreign Office, Sept. 18th, 1812.

SIR,  
Under the explanations you have afforded me of the nature of the instructions which you have received from your government, I have, as on the preceding occasion, been induced to lay your letter of the 12th inst. before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

His Royal Highness commands me to express to you his regret that he cannot perceive any substantial difference between the proposition for a suspension of hostilities which you are now directed to make, and that which was contained in your letter of 24th of Aug. last. The form of the proposed arrangement, it is true, is different; but it only appears to aim at executing the same purpose in a more covert, and, therefore, in a more objectionable manner.

You are now directed to require, as preliminary to a suspension of hostilities, a clear and distinct understanding, without, however, requiring it to be formal on all the points referred to in your former proposition. It is obvious that, were this proposal accepted to, the discussion on the several points must substantially precede the understanding required.

This course of proceeding, as bearing on the face of it a character of disguise, is not only felt to be in principle inadmissible, but as unlikely to lead in practice to any advantageous result; as it does not appear on the important subject of impressment that you are either authorized to propose any specific plan, with reference to which the suspension of that practice could be made a subject of deliberation, or that you have received any instructions for the guidance of your conduct on some of the leading principles, which such a discussion must in the first instance involve.

Under these circumstances the Prince Regent sincerely laments that he does not feel himself enabled to depart from the decision, which I was directed to convey to you in my letter of the 2d inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
CASTLEREAGH.  
Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.  
London, 9th Sept. 1812.

SIR,  
Since writing you this morning, fearing that this government should infer from my silence an acquiescence in the strange and unwarrantable view which Lord Castlereagh has in his last note thought fit to take of the overtures which I have submitted, and of the powers under which I acted, I have considered it my duty to return an answer, of which the enclosed is a copy.

With great consideration and respect, I am, sir, your assured and obedient servant.  
(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.  
To the honorable James Monroe, &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.  
London, 10th Sept. 1812.

My Lord—I had the honor to receive, last evening, your Lordship's note of yesterday; and have had with great regret and disappointment, that his royal highness the Prince Regent has again rejected the just and moderate propositions for a suspension of hostilities, which I have been instructed to present on the part of my government.

After the verbal explanations which I had the honor to afford your Lordship on the 16th inst. both as to the object and sufficiency of my instructions, I did not expect to hear repeated any objections on these points. For itself, the American government has nothing to disguise; and by varying the proposition as to the manner of coming to a preliminary understanding, it merely intended to leave to the British government that which might be most congenial to its feelings.—The propositions presented by me, however, on the 24th of August and 12th inst. are distinguishable by a diversity in the substance as well as in the mode of the object which they embraced; as by the former, the discontinuance of the practice of impressment was to be immediate, and to precede the prohibitory law of the U. States relative to the employment of British seamen; when by the latter both these measures are deferred to take effect simultaneously hereafter.

Having made a precise tender of such law, and exhibited the instructions which warranted it to your Lordship, I have learnt with surprise that it does not appear to your Lordship that I am authorized to propose any specific plan on the subject of impressment. I still hope that the overtures made by me may again be taken into consideration by his Britannic Majesty's government; and as I leave town this afternoon for the U. States, that it will authorize some agent to proceed thither and adopt them as a basis for reconciliation between the two countries, an event so devoutly to be wished.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your most obedient servant.  
(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.  
The Right Honorable Lord Castlereagh, &c.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.  
[Private.]  
On board the Lark,  
7th November, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I am now passing the Narrows, and expect to land in New York this day. I conceive it to be my duty to repair to the seat of government, and shall set off as soon as I can obtain my baggage. In the mean time I am sorry to inform you, that the second proposition for an armistice was rejected last night, and a vigorous prosecution of the war appears to be the only honorable alternative left us.

I have the honor to be,  
With great consideration and respect,  
Sir, Your very obedient servant,  
JONA. RUSSELL.  
The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

## DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message of the 12th of November.

MR. RUSSELL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.  
Washington, Nov. 16, 1812.

SIR,  
I have the honor to hand you herewith an account of the conversation alluded to in a postscript to my letter of the 19th Sept. and which I had not then sufficient time to copy.

I have the honor to be,  
With great consideration and respect,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JONA. RUSSELL.  
The Honorable James Monroe, Esq. &c. &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.  
London, Sept. 17, 1812.

SIR,  
On the 12th inst. I had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th of July last—I called immediately at the Foreign Office to prepare Lord Castlereagh, by imparting to him the nature and extent of my instructions, for the communication which it became necessary to make to him. His Lordship was in the country and I was obliged to write to him without previously seeing him. I however accompanied my official note (A\*) with a private letter (B) offering explanation, if required, & soliciting despatch.

I waited until two o'clock, the 16th inst. without hearing from his Lordship, when I was much surprised at receiving a note (C) from Mr. Hamilton, the under secretary, indefinitely postponing an official reply.

To give more precision to the transaction I instantly addressed to him answer (D) and a little before five o'clock on the same day, I received an invitation (E) from Lord Castlereagh to meet him at his house that evening at nine o'clock.

I waited on his Lordship, at the time appointed, in company with Mr. Hamilton, at a table loaded with the records of American correspondence, which they appeared to have been examining.

I was courteously received, and after a conversation of a few minutes on indifferent subjects I led the way to the business on which I came, by observing that I had once more been authorized to present the olive branch and hoped it would not be again rejected.

His Lordship observed that he had desired the interview to ascertain, before he submitted my communication of the 16th inst. to the Prince Regent, the form & nature of the powers under which I acted. To satisfy him at once on both these points I put into his hands your letter of the 27th of July.

I the more willingly adopted this mode of procedure as, besides the confidence which its frankness was calculated to produce, the letter itself would best define my authority and prove the moderation and conciliatory temper of my government.

His Lordship read it attentively.—He then commented at some length both on the scope and substance of my powers. With regard to the former he observed that all my authority was contained in a letter from the Secretary of State, which, as my diplomatic functions had ceased, appeared but a scanty foundation on which to place the important arrangement I had been instructed to propose. With regard to the extent of my powers, he could not perceive that they essentially differed from those under which I had brought forward the propositions contained in my note of the 24th of August. He considered (that) to enter with me into the understanding, required as a preliminary to a convention for an armistice, he would be compelled to act on unequal ground, as from his situation he must necessarily pledge his government, when, from the nature of my authority, I could give no similar pledge for mine. He could not therefore think of submitting the British faith and leaving the American government free to disregard its engagements. Besides it did not appear to him that at the date of my last instructions the revocation of the orders in Council on the 23d of June, had been received at Washington, and that great hopes were entertained of the favorable effect such intelligence would produce there. The question of impressment, he went on to observe, was attended with difficulties of which neither I or my government appeared to be aware. "Indeed" he continued "there has evidently been much misapprehension on this subject, and an erroneous belief entertained that an arrangement, in regard to it, has been nearer an accomplishment than the facts will warrant.—Even our friends in Congress, I mean" (observing perhaps some allusion to my countenance) "those who were supposed to be going to war with us, have been so confident in this mistake that they have ascribed the failure of such an arrangement solely to the misconduct of the American government.—This error probably originated with Mr. King, for being much esteemed here, and always well received by the persons then in power, he seems to have misconstructed their readiness to listen to his representations and their warm professions of a disposition to remove the complaints of America, in relation to impressment, into a supposed conviction on their part of the propriety of adopting the plan which he had proposed.—But Lord St. Vincent, whom he might have thought he had brought over to his opinions, appears never for a moment to have ceased to regard all arrangement on the subject to be attended with formidable, if not insurmountable obstacles. This is obvious from a letter which his Lordship addressed to Sir William Scott at that time." Here Lord Castlereagh read a letter, contained in the records before him, in which Lord St. Vincent states to Sir William Scott the zeal with which Mr. King had assailed him on the subject of impressment, confesses his own perplexity and total incompetency to discover any practical project for the safe discontinuance of that practice and asks for counsel and advice. "Thus you see," proceeded Lord Castlereagh, "that the confidence of Mr. King on this point was entirely unfounded."

"The extreme difficulty, if not total impracticability of any satisfactory arrangement for the discontinuance of impressment is most clearly manifested by the result of the negotiation carried on between Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney and Lord Auckland and Holland. The doctrines of which these noblemen had been the advocates, when in opposition, bound them by all the force of consistency to do every thing under their commission for the satisfaction of America relative to it."

"The notes here referred to have already been communicated to Congress."

impressment, which the subject would possibly admit. There were many circumstances on that occasion peculiarly propitious to an amicable arrangement on this point, had such an arrangement been at all attainable. Both parties accordingly appear to have exhausted their ingenuity in attempting to devise expedients satisfactory to perform the office of impressment, and nothing can more conclusively demonstrate the inherent difficulty of the matter, and the utter impossibility of finding the expedient which they sought, than that all their labors, pursued with unexampled diligence, cordiality and good faith, should have been in vain."

His Lordship now turned to a letter in a volume before him addressed at the close of the negotiation by these commissioners to the American ministers, conceived in the kindest spirit of conciliation, in which they profess the most earnest desire to remove all cause of complaint on the part of America concerning impressment, regret that their endeavors had hitherto been ineffectual, lament the necessity of continuing the practice & promise to provide as far as possible against the abuse of it.

"If" resumed his Lordship, "such was the result of a negotiation entered into under circumstances so highly favorable, where the powers & the disposition of the parties were limited only by the difficulties of the subject, what reasonable expectation can be encouraged that in the actual state of things, with your circumscribed and imperfect authority, we can come to a more successful issue? I shall have to proceed in so weighty a concern with the utmost deliberation & circumspection; and it will be necessary for me to consult the great law officers of the crown. You are not aware of the great sensibility and jealousy of the people of England on this subject, and no administration could expect to remain in power that should consent to renounce the right of impressment, or to suspend the practice, without the certainty of an arrangement which should obviously be calculated most unequivocally to secure its object. Whether such an arrangement can be devised is extremely doubtful, but it is very certain that you have no sufficient powers for its accomplishment."

Such was the substance, and in many parts, the language of his Lordship's discourse. To which I replied that the main object of my powers being to effect a suspension of hostilities, their form could not be material. It was sufficient that they emanated from competent authority and were distinctly and clearly conferred. That in requiring as a condition to an armistice a clear understanding relative to impressment and other points of controversy between the two countries, it was intended merely to lay the basis of an amicable adjustment & thereby to diminish the probability of a renewal of hostilities. To come to such an understanding, to be in itself informal, and which expressly left the details of the points which it embraced, to be discussed and adjusted by commissioners to be hereafter appointed, was certainly within the instructions which I had received, and I could, of course, thus far pledge my government for its observance. I did not acknowledge the force of his objection, predicated on the inequality of our respective powers, nor perceive how the British faith would be particularly compromised. The faith of both governments would be equally committed, for whatever was done under their respective authority, and although his Lordship might have power to go beyond the armistice and understanding for which I was instructed, yet there was no necessity for doing so, and while we acted within those limits we stood on equal ground. And were it otherwise, yet, as the promise of the one party would be the sole consideration for the promise of the other, should either fail in the performance of its engagements, the other would necessarily be discharged and the imputation of bad faith could alone attach to the first delinquent. Nor was I dismayed at the very formidable difficulties with which he had thought proper to array the subject of impressment, & altho' willing to acknowledge my inferiority to the American negotiators who had preceded me in the matter, yet I was not disposed on account of their failure to shrink from the discharge of a duty imposed on me by my government. To me indeed the whole question appeared much less alarming than his Lordship had described it to be. And that if Mr. King had already been mistaken with regard to the near completion of any adjustment, his Lordship must, on an attention to the whole correspondence at the time, acquit him from the imputation of any excessive want of penetration.

As to the supposed ignorance in America of the revocation of the orders in Council, at the time my instructions were dated, I observed, that if this ignorance did in fact exist, yet, from certain expressions in those instructions an expectation of such a measure seems to have been confidently entertained, and the orders in Council appeared no longer to form an obstacle to a conciliation.—However this might be, it ought not to be supposed that the American government would be ready to abandon one main point for which it contended merely because it had obtained another, which was generally considered to be of minor importance, and to submit to the continuance of impressment on account of the discontinuance of the Orders in Council. At any rate, having authorized me to propose terms of accommodation here, it would probably wait for information concerning the manner in which they had been received, before it would consent to more unfavorable conditions. In the mean time, the war would be prosecuted, and might produce new obstacles to a pacific arrangement. I was happy to learn that the failure of a former negotiation concerning impressment could not be ascribed to a want of sincerity & moderation in the American government; and I hoped the mode now suggested for securing to G. Britain her own seamen might remove the difficulties which had hitherto embarrassed this question. If the people of England were so jealous and sensitive with regard to the exercise of this harsh practice, what ought to be the feelings of the people of America who were the victims of it? In the U. States this practice of impressment was considered as bearing a strong resemblance to the slave trade, aggravated indeed in some of its features, as the Negro was purchased already bereft of his liberty, and his slavery and sale were at least mitigated by his exemption from danger, & the consciousness that he could no longer associate with those who were dear to him, he was not compelled to do them injury, while the American citizen is torn, without price, at once from all the blessings of freedom and all the charities of social life, subjected to military law, exposed to incessant peril, and forced at times to hazard his life in despoiling or destroying his kindred and countrymen. It was matter of astonishment that while G. Britain disavowed

ed such zeal for the abolition of the traffic in the barbarous and unbelieving natives of Africa, as to endeavor to force it on her reluctant allies, that she should so obstinately adhere to the practice of impressment, American citizens, whose civilization, religion, and blood, so obviously demanded a more favorable distinction.

I next pointed out to his Lordship the difference between the propositions which I now submitted, and those contained in my note of the 24th of August. That altho' the object of both was essentially the same, there was great diversity in the manner of obtaining it. The discontinuance of the practice of impressment, which was before required to be immediate and to consist of a formal preliminary to an armistice, was now directed to commence contemporaneously with the operation of the law of the U. States, prohibiting the employment of British seamen, and was consigned, with the other conditions, to a separate and informal arrangement. In this way it was no doubt intended, by respecting the feelings of the British government, to obviate any objection which might have been the mere suggestion of its pride.

I finally offered, in order to answer at once all the observations and enquiries of Lord Castlereagh, that the proposed understanding should be expressed in the most general terms—that the laws, to take effect on the discontinuance of the practice of impressment, should prohibit the employment of native subjects or citizens of the one state, excepting such only as had already been naturalized, on board the private and public ships of the other—thus removing any objection that might have been raised with regard to the future effect of naturalization or the formal renunciation of any pretended right. With regard to blockades, I proposed to follow the same course, and only to agree that none should be instituted by either party which were not conformably to the acknowledged laws of nations—leaving the definition of such blockades, and all other details, to be settled by the commissioners in the definitive treaty.

I was disappointed and grieved to find that these propositions, moderate and liberal as they were, should be treated in a manner which forbade me to expect their acceptance. I was even asked, by Mr. Hamilton if the U. States would deliver up the native British seamen who might be naturalized in America? Although shocked at this demand, I mildly replied that such a procedure would be disgraceful to America without being useful to G. Britain—that the habits of seamen were so peculiarly unaccommodating that no one would patiently go through the long probation, required by law, to become the citizen of a country where he could not pursue his professional occupations—and that not to employ him in this way would be virtually to surrender him to Great Britain.

I was disposed to believe, however, that a reciprocal arrangement might be made for giving up deserters from public vessels.

Here, perhaps, I owe an apology to my government, for having, without its precise commands hazarded the overture above mentioned, relative to British subjects who may hereafter become citizens of the United States. In taking this step, however, I persuaded myself that I did not trespass against the spirit of the instructions which I had received; and had the proposition been accepted, I should not have been without all hope that it would have been approved by the President, as its prospective operation would have presented justice, and its reciprocity disgrace. Should I, however, urged by too great zeal to produce an accommodation, have mistaken herein the intentions of the President, I still should have derived some consolation from reflecting that this proposition, thus frankly and explicitly made, afforded an opportunity of satisfactorily testing the disposition of this government & might be useful in removing much misconception and error. The refusal of this proposition sufficiently explains the view with which I was assailed with the ostentatious parade of the abortive negotiations relative to impressment; the exaggeration of its pretended difficulties; the artificial solemnity given to its character; the affected sensibility to the popular sentiment, concerning it; and the factitious exception taken to my powers, & proves most unequivocally the premeditation of the British government to reject, at this time, every overture for the discontinuance of this degrading practice.

Most unfeignedly desiring to suspend the existing hostilities between the two states with a reasonable prospect of finally terminating them in a manner honorable to both, I perhaps pressed with too much earnestness the adoption of the arrangement which I was instructed to propose; for Lord Castlereagh once observed, somewhat loftily, that if the American government was so anxious to get rid of the war, it would have an opportunity of doing so on learning the revocation of the Orders in Council. I felt constrained on this occasion to assure his Lordship that the anxiety of the American government to get rid of the war was only a proof of the sincerity with which it has constantly sought to avert it, but that no event had occurred, and it was apprehended, to increase this anxiety. His Lordship, correcting his manner, rejoined, that it was not his intention to say any thing offensive, but merely to suggest that if the American government sincerely wished for a restoration of the friendly relations between the two countries, it would consider the revocation of the Orders in Council as affording a fair occasion for the attainment of that object. After a pause of a few moments he added, that if the U. States did not avail themselves of this occasion, not only to put an end to the war, which they had declared, but to perform the conditions on which those orders were revoked; that the orders would, of course, revive. I could not forbear to remind his Lordship, that when I took this view of the subject, in my note of the 24th of August, he had found it to be incorrect; but I hoped that, now I was so fortunate as to agree with him on this point, some provision would be made, in case the terms proposed for an armistice should be accepted, to prevent the revival of those edicts. His Lordship attempted to explain, but I could not distinctly seize his meaning.

The conversation ended with an assurance on the part of his Lordship that he would, with as little delay as possible, communicate officially to me the decision of the Prince Regent, and I took my leave, for bidden to hope that while the present councils and the present opinions of the American people prevail here, this decision will be favorable.

I have the honor to be,  
With great consideration and respect,  
Sir,  
Your faithful and obedient servant,  
JONA. RUSSELL.



MR. SEAVER'S POLITICAL RESEMBLANCE.

If I were asked what ought to be done to prevent war with America, I should say:—first repeal the orders in council; but I am far from supposing that that measure alone would be sufficient. Indeed, it seems to me, that the improvement of American seamen must be abandoned."

TO THE PRINCE REGENT,  
ON THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

Sir,  
During the time that I was imprisoned for two years in Newgate for writing about the flogging of the local militia in the town of Ely, and about the employment of German troops upon that occasion, I addressed to your Royal Highness several letters, the object of which was, to prevent this country from being plunged into war with America. I took great pleasure in offering you advice, which I thought would be beneficial to my country; and, of course, I have experienced great sorrow at seeing that advice has not been followed, and that in consequence of its rejection, we are now actually in a state of war with our brethren across the Atlantic.

Those corrupters and blunders of the people, the hired writers, do yet attempt to make their readers believe, that we are not at war with the Republic of America. They it is, who have hastened, if not actually produced this war; for they it was, who reviled the American President, and who caused it to be believed here, that the Congress dared not go to war. What pains, alas, have I taken to convince your royal highness of the folly and falsehood of these opinions! Though my mind was busied with the means of raising the thousand pounds to pay TO THE KING, (and which you have received from me in his behalf,) I let slip no occasion to caution you against believing these representations. I told you (and you might as well have believed me) that the American people were something,—that they had a say in the measures of government,—that they would not suffer themselves to be plunged into war for the gain of a set of lazy and rapacious fellows; but that if their country's good demanded it, they would go to war; and that such war would, in all probability, be very calamitous.

While I was telling you this, your late minister, Porcival, was laughing at the idea of America going to war; and his opinion was upheld by all the venal scribes in the kingdom; that is to say, by nineteen twentieths, perhaps, of those all who write in newspapers, and other political works. That we really are at war with America, however, the following document clearly proves. The American Congress declared war in due form; they passed an act making war against your royal sire and his people; their government issued letters of marque and reprisals; but still our hirelings said that there was no war. The following proclamation, however, issued by an American General from his head quarters in Canada, which province he has invaded, put the fact of war beyond all doubt.

[Here follows the proclamation of General Hull.]

He, sir, who will not believe in this would not believe though one were to rise from the dead. This is an animating address, and it is, at least, possible that I may prove the forerunner of the fall of Canada, which, when once gone, woe never, I believe, returns to the English Crown.

The fact of war being now ascertained beyond all doubt, the next thing for us to think of, is the means by which we are to obtain peace with this new and most formidable enemy. The hired writers, unable any longer to keep from their readers the fact that war has taken place, are now affecting to treat the matter lightly; to make the people of England believe, that the Americans will be driven out of Canada; that the people of America hate the war; and that, at any rate, the Congress will be obliged to put an end to the war when the intelligence of the repeal of our orders in council shall arrive at the seat of the American government.

These being the assertions now most in vogue and most generally listened to, I will give your royal highness my reasons for disbelieving them. First, as to the probability of the Americans being baffled in their designs upon Canada, if the contest was a contest of man to man, upon ground wholly neutral, I should say that the advantage might be on our side; but, I am not sure it would; for, the Americans have given repeated proof of their courage. They are, indeed, known to be as brave as any people in the world. They are too, volunteers, real volunteers, in the service they are now upon. The American army does not consist of a set of poor creatures, whom misery and vice have made soldiers; it does not consist of the offscourings and outcasts of the country. It consists of a band of freemen, who understand what, and who are ready to fight for what they understand; & not of a set of half-cripples, of creatures that require to be trussed up in order to prevent them from falling to pieces. It is the youth; the strong, the active, the hardy, the sound youth of America whom our army in Canada have to face; and though I do not say, that the latter will be unable to resist them, yet I must say, that I fear they will not, when I consider, that the Americans can with ease pour in a force of forty or fifty thousand men, and when I hear it stated, that we have not above 14 or 15,000 men in Canada exclusive of the militia, upon whom

I do not know what degree of reliance is to be placed. After all, however, the question of success in the invasion of Canada, will, as in the cases of France and Holland, depend wholly upon the people of Canada. If they have reason to fight for their present government, if they be convinced, that a change of government would make their lot worse, they will, of course, rise and fight against the invaders; & then our commander may safely set Gen. Hull at defiance; but, if the people of Canada should have been veiled to believe, that a change of government would be for their benefit, I must confess that I should greatly doubt in our power of resistance. It will be quite useless for us to reproach the people of Canada with a want of zeal in defence of their country. We have reproached the Dutch, and the Italians, and the Hanoverians for the like; but, sir, it answers no purpose. Such reproaches do not tend to drive out the invaders; nor do they tend to defer other nations from following the example of the invaded party. What a whole nation will, must, sooner or later, take place.

As to the second assertion, that the people of America hate the war, I must say, that I have seen no proof of such hatred. The Americans, being a reflecting people and a people resolutely bent upon preserving their freedom, have a general hatred of war, as being, generally speaking, hostile to that freedom. But, in the choice of evils, if war should appear the least evil, they will not fail to take it; and, indeed, they have taken it; for, in America, it is really the people who declare war; the Congress is the real representatives of the people; there are no sham elections; no buyings and sellings of votes and of false oaths; but the members are the unthought, uncorrupted, unalienated agents of the people, and, if they cease to speak the sentiments of those who elect them, they are put out of the Congress at the end of a very few months. It is, therefore, not only false, but stupid, to affect to believe that the war is unpopular, and that the government is odious to the eyes of the people. The whole of the government is of the people. All its members are chosen by them; and, if it ceased to please them, it would soon cease to exist. Nothing, therefore, can be so absurd as to suppose that a measure so important as that of war has been adopted against the will of the people.

This opinion has been attempted to be sustained upon the evidence of a riot at Baltimore, the object of which was the silencing of a newspaper, and the end of which was bloodshed on both sides. But from this fact the exactly contrary conclusion ought to be drawn. The newspaper in question was, it appears, hostile to the war; and therefore a riot, in order to silence such a paper, cannot be considered as a proof of unpopularity attached to the war. The truth appears to have been, that the editor of the paper was pretty notorious as being bribed to put forth what gave so much offence to the people, who were, upon this particular occasion, unable to imitate the tolerant conduct of their government. It was however very wrong to assail the corrupt tool by force. He should have been left to himself; for, that the species of attack upon the liberty of the press is far less injurious to that liberty than the base attacks dictated by despotism and masked under the vior of forms dear to freedom, still it is an attack; it is answering statements or arguments by violence, by some thing other than statement and argument. Therefore, I disapprove of the attack; but I cannot consider it as a mark of the unpopularity of the war, of the precise contrary of which it is indeed no very bad proof.

Much having, in our hired newspapers, been said of this riot; it having been represented as a proof of bad government in America, and (which is more to my present purpose) as a sign of approaching anarchy, tending to the overthrow of that government which has declared war against us, I must trespass a little further upon this head, to beg your Royal Highness to believe nothing that the hired men say on this subject. When the war with France in 1793; that war which appears not to promise any end; when that war began, many riots took place in England against those who were opposed to the war; many houses were destroyed; many printing offices demolished; many book sellers were put to flight; many men were totally ruined, and that too by mobs marching and burning and killing under banners on which were inscribed "CHURCH AND KING." Now, as there was not a general anarchy to follow these things in England, I beg your Royal Highness not to be persuaded to believe that anarchy will follow the demolishing of a printing office in the United States of America, where there are more newspapers than there are in all Europe, this country included. Once more, however, I express my disapprobation, & even my abhorrence of that demolition; which was the less excusable, as the assailants had freedom, real freedom of the press, to answer any thing which the bribed printer might publish, and even to publish an account of his bribery. Such, however, appears to have been the popular feeling in favor of the war, that no consideration was of sufficient weight to restrain the resentment of the people against a man who was daily declaiming against that measure.

If we conclude, as I think we must, that the people of America were in favor of the war at the time when it was declared, the next thing to be considered is, what effect the intelligence of the repeal of our Orders in Council will have in America. The question is, in short, whether the intelligence will make such a change in the sentiments of the people of America as to produce peace.—I think it will not. There are some persons in England who seem to believe that the receipt of that intelligence will at once put an end to the war; for they do not appear to consider any treaty necessary to the restoration of peace with America.

Not only must there be negotiation and a treaty or convention, before there can

peace, or even a suspension of arms; but, I am of opinion, that no such treaty or convention will be made without more being done by us than merely the repeal of the Orders in Council, which removes but a part, & not by any means the greatest part, of the grievance of which the Americans complain. So long ago as the month of February last, as will be seen by my motto, I expressed to your royal highness my opinion, that the mere repeal of the Orders in Council would not satisfy the people of America. It was therefore with no small degree of surprise, that I saw (from the reports in the news papers) that Mr. Brougham had pledged himself to support the ministers in a war against America, if she should not be satisfied with their measures of repeal. I was surprised at this, because Mr. Brougham must have seen that she complained of the imprisonment of her seamen, and of divers other things, which she deemed to be injuries. Besides, did Mr. Brougham imagine, that our two years, nearly, of refusal to repeal were to go off without any thing done by us in the way of compensation?—The history of the transaction is this: The American President announces in 1810, that unless we repeal our Orders by a certain day, in the same way that France had done, a certain law shall go into force against us. We do not comply; we continue in what he calls a violation of his country's rights for a year and a half after the time appointed for repealing; at the end of that time an enquiry takes place in parliament, and two volumes are published containing evidence of the ruinous consequences to us of the measures which America has adopted. Thereupon we repeal. But, sir, Mr. Brougham can hardly want to be told that America has made no promise to be satisfied with any repeal which should take place after her act should go into effect. Indeed she has never made any such promise; nor was it to be supposed that when she saw that her measures of exclusion was ruining us, she would be content with our merely doing that which was calculated to save ourselves. This, in fact, is our language to her; we refused to repeal our Orders till we found that the not repealing of them was injurious to ourselves, and therefore we now repeal them, and in consequence call upon you to act as if we had never refused.

This, sir, is what no nation can be expected to listen to. We do what America deems an injury; we do what she says is sufficient to justify her in declaring war against us. And after a while we do it; but not notoriously because proof has been produced that perseverance is injurious to ourselves. In the meanwhile she declares war to compel us to do that which we have done before we hear of her declaration. And under these circumstances, can we expect her to disarm, until she has obtained something like indemnification for the injuries which she alleges she has sustained? If there were in existence no ground of dispute other than that of the Orders in Council, it appears to me, that America could (especially with our parliamentary evidence before her) never think of peace without a compensation for the vessels seized illegally, as she says, under the Orders in Council. Otherwise she tells the world, that she may be always injured with impunity; because, the utmost that any nation has to apprehend from her hostility is to be compelled to cease to violate her rights. Upon this principle she may be exposed to a like attack the next day after she has made peace. Either, therefore, she complains without cause; or, the mere repeal of our Orders in Council ought not to satisfy her.

Besides, sir, it appears to me, that even supposing that there were no other ground for the war on her part, than the existence of our orders in council, she is bound, in fairness towards the emperor Napoleon, to obtain some kind of compensation for what she has suffered from the execution of our orders in council after the time that he repealed his decrees. If she make peace with us, and place us upon the same footing with France, without obtaining such compensation, he will assemble and ally himself against her, since she will have suffered us to continue to do with impunity, for a year and a half, that which she has made him cease to do. It was, therefore, I repeat it, matter of great surprise with me, that Mr. Brougham should have given the pledge above mentioned; though I hope your royal highness will be advised better than to pursue measures that shall put them to the test.

Compensation for the property seized under the orders in council will, I think, be demanded; and if the orders be recognized as a violation of the rights of America, I do not see upon what ground such compensation could be objected to; but, sir, as far as relates to ourselves I trust, that the means of making such compensation would not be demanded of the people, but would be taken from those who have received the amount of the property seized. With this, however, America has nothing to do.—she can only demand compensation—but she may extend that demand to the amount of her fitting out of ships of war, and in sending forth an army. "Indemnity for the past and security for the future" is, sir, a phrase not unknown to those who adorn, and have adorned your royal sire's court—and I do not know of any maxim in public law or in diplomacy, that forbids a republic any more than a monarchy to make such a demand. If we do allow that America has just cause of complaint, we do wrong, we act a base and cowardly part, if we desist not from doing that which she complains of.

Upon what ground it is, then, that Mr. Brougham expects an immediate cessation of hostilities on the part of America, I am at a loss to discover. I am at a loss to discover upon what ground it is that he has made his pledge, or at least the pledge which has been attributed to him. Either he must look upon the orders in council as the sole ground of the American declaration of war, or he must suppose, there to be other grounds. If he looks upon them as the sole ground, he must, I think, suppose that America will lay down her arms without obtaining indemnity for such heavy losses as those orders have occasioned her—and if he looks upon the declaration as having been partly produced by other subjects of complaint, he must reasonably suppose, that an adjustment as to those grounds of complaint must precede a cessation of hostilities.

Whatever pledges may have been given by any persons, it is for your royal highness to lend an ear to the voice of reason; and, I am greatly deceived, if that voice will not recommend to you an expression, as speedily as possible, of your readiness to cause the officers of the fleet to cease to impress any person out of American ships. This, as I have before had the honour to assure your Royal Highness, is the complaint which has, at last, in reality, produced the war between us and our American brethren. There have been many

subjects of difference, many grounds of quarrel, but this is what finds its way to the heart of American people. They would, I verily believe, have endured it all but this: this, however, I knew they would not endure, and I told your ministers and the public so long ago. If I am asked, whether I think, that the ceasing to impress people on board the American ships would cause many of our sailors to desert, I answer, that I do not know—but, that I do not see why it should? I do not see why Englishmen should like the American service better than our own. And really, I must say, sir, that I think, that to entertain any such apprehension squares not well with the tenor of our national songs about the valor and patriotism of our "lads." I think it exceedingly humiliating to us to suffer it to be said, or to act as if we said, that we must retain the power of impressment, or personal seizure, on board American ships out at sea, for fear the giving up that power should cause our fleet to be deserted. Sir, I am one of those who love to believe, that English seamen do not want force to induce them to fight for their country. It is, in my eyes, a most mortifying thing to proclaim to the world, that we are likely to have a war with America, and that we appear to prefer war with America, and the giving up of the means of detecting and seizing English sailors, deserters from the king's service. This so badly comports with all our assertions respecting the freedom we enjoy, and also respecting our devotion to our King, and our glorious constitution; for, it appears to me, that if the world believed in the necessity of this power of impressment, it must think either that our boasted four blessed state are untrue, or that our sailors are not the most wise or the most loyal set of men. I am for wiping off the stigma—and without crying or fainting away as Sir Viceroy Gibbs is reported to have done at Horsemerger lane—I am for showing the Yankees and the whole world, that we want no terror, to keep our seamen to their duty—that we are not afraid of their sculking from our fleet to take refuge in American ships—that we entertain not the disgraceful apprehension, that those who have once had the honor to sail under the royal flag of the House of Hanover, will ever prefer that of the American or any other republic.

Honor, sir, as well as policy, seem to me to dictate the giving up of this power; and, as the giving of it up might, and, as I think, would, cause the restoration of peace between England and America, I will not be persuaded that such a measure does not accord with the wishes of your royal highness. As to "the exhausting the resources of America," which now begins to be talked of by that most corrupt of newspapers, the TIMES, I do most earnestly beseech your royal highness to bear in mind how long the late Pitt promised this deluded nation that he would exhaust the resources of republican France! Sir, Mr. Madison, though a very plain dressed, sleek-headed man; tho' he wears neither tails, nor bags, nor big wigs, nor robes; though he dresses in a pepper & salt coat and a nice-dimmed waistcoat, knows a great deal more of our real situation than I believe many of your ministers know of it; and, I should not wonder if he knew almost as much of it as your Royal Highness's self does. He is a man, sir, who is not to be led by your hiring prints; he sees our gold at five or six pounds an ounce; he has seen acts passed, which, in effect, force the circulation of our bank notes; and, seeing this, he does not want any body to tell him what is coming; seeing this, he will laugh at the idea of our exhausting the resources of America, the capital of whose whole debt does not amount to a tenth part of one half year's interest upon our debt. This ground of hope is, sir, more visionary than any other.—Indeed, they are equally visionary. There is no hope of anything but loss and injury to us by a war with America.

I have now done all that I am able to prevent this calamity. If the war proceeds, I shall say as little about it as circumstances will permit. I have lost no occasion of endeavoring to put aside this evil; and when the result of the contest shall be lamented—when those who now rejoice at the idea of doing mischief to freemen, shall be weeping over their folly, I trust that your Royal Highness will have the justice to remember that this war had a decided opponent in your faithful servant.

WM. COBBETT.

Botley, 15th Sept. 1812.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

The bill farther to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia was read a third time and passed.

The bill supplementary to the acts relative to the military establishment of the United States, reported by Mr. Campbell, of Ten from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, was read the second time.

Friday, November 20.

The bill, supplementary to the acts relative to the military establishment, was further considered and postponed to Monday.

Monday, November 23.

Mr. Tait presented the petition of sundry merchants of Savannah, praying for a remission of penalties incurred by the importation of British goods—twice read and committed.

The bill from the house, respecting the pay of the army, &c. was read and passed to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, November 19.

Mr. Williams, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's Message relating to the subject of his report, reported in part a bill concerning the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates and others of the army of the U. S. which was twice read and committed.

PRIZE LAW.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Brackenridge in the chair, on the bill in addition to the act concerning prizes and prize goods.

Friday, November 20.

Mr. Poindexter reported a bill to compel the territorial judges to reside in their respective districts; which was twice read and committed.

INCREASE OF ARMY PAY.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill concerning the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and others of the army, and for other purposes.

Saturday, November 21.

Mr. Saybott presented a petition of White and Hazard, praying that additional duties may be laid on wire imported into the U. S.—Referred.

Mr. Troup presented a petition of sundry merchants of Savannah, praying to be released from penalties incurred by them by

late importations on their accounts of British manufactures into the U. S.—Referred.

Mr. Williams reported a bill making provision for an additional number of general officers.—Twice read and committed.

PAY OF ARMY, &c.

The engrossed bill concerning the pay of the non commissioned officers, privates, and others of the army, and for other purposes, was read a third time.

A motion was made by Mr. Macon to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole for the purpose of amendment.

For recommitment 42

Against it 62

The bill was then passed, after a warm debate—

Ayes 64

Nays 37

And the House adjourned.

Monday, November 23.

Mr. Seaver presented the petition of Associates of the Newton Wire Fathometer in the state of Massachusetts, praying that additional duties may be laid on wire imported into the United States—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Newton reported a bill to prohibit the use of licenses or passes issued under the authority of any foreign government.—The bill was twice read and committed.

PROPOSED NEW STATE.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter,

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the bill to authorize the people of Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union.

Mr. Richardson moved to strike out the first section of the bill

This motion was supported by Mr. Pitkin, and opposed by Mr. Poindexter.

The motion to strike out the first section was negatived, yeas 24.

After some amendment to the bill, the committee rose and reported it to the house.

Mr. Pitkin renewed the motion to strike out the first section of the bill; which was negatived by a large majority.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, November 18.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill annulling the marriage of Jerome Buonaparte: King of Westphalia, and Elizabeth Buonaparte, of the City of Baltimore, end-read, "will pass."

The bill making an uniform provision for the surviving officers and soldiers of the late Maryland line in the revolutionary war, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Claude delivers a petition from Thomas S. Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, a revolutionary soldier, praying relief. Read. Adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a petition from Thomas Colston, of Dorchester county, praying that a law may pass to confirm his title to certain lands therein mentioned. Read and referred.

The bill making an uniform provision for the surviving officers and soldiers of the late Maryland line in the revolutionary war was sent to the Senate.

On motion by Mr. Stonestreet, Ordered, That the bill to repeal all such parts of the acts of Assembly of this state as require the payment of 25 shillings for a marriage license, be made the order of the day for Tuesday the 24th inst.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Dorchester county, praying that the county courts may be invested with unlimited chancery jurisdiction. Read.

Mr. Hogg delivers a bill to change the place of holding the election in the third election district in Cecil county & for other purposes. Read.

The Speaker laid before the house the report of the Examiner General, relative to his fees for the last year, which was read and ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

Friday, November 20.

Ordered, That the committee of claims place John Seth, esq. a delegate from Talbot county, on the diary, from the commencement of the session.

Mr. Potter delivers a bill for the benefit of Airy, Joshua, Elijah and Shelby jump, of Caroline county.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a further additional supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. Read. Adjourned.

Saturday, Nov. 21.

Mr. Sanders delivers a petition from Thomas M. Forman of Cecil county, praying that a law may pass to confirm his title to certain lands therein mentioned. Read and referred.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a bill for the benefit of Thomas Colston of Dorchester county. Read.

Mr. Stevens a bill annulling the marriage of Robert Offley, and Sarah his wife of Queen-Anne's county. Read. Adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 23.

The bill for the benefit of Airy Jump, Joshua Jump, Elijah Jump and Shelby jump, of Caroline county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Sanders delivers a bill to make valid a deed from Thomas W. Caulk to Lambert Veszy for a tract of land called Wheeler's Point, lying in Cecil county, and to confirm to Thomas Marsh Forman his title to said land. Read.

Mr. Duvall delivers a memorial from Jedu Chandler, claiming a further compensation for his services in bringing the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of the



Waller's petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying that a road may be opened from Barren Creek in a direction towards the town of Laurel, in Sussex county, Delaware. Mr. Evans's petition from John Cresswell, late sheriff of Cecil county, praying that he may be authorized to complete his collection. Read and referred.

On motion by Mr. A. E. Jones, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the title of The Bank of Somerset.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, Leave given to bring in a bill to change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government which relate to the time and manner of electing the senate of this state and the manner of filling up vacancies in that body.

The following message was read, a greed to, and sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate, The honorable Levin Winder, Esq. having been elected Governor of the State of Maryland, and having arrived in this city, we have appointed Messrs. A. E. Jones and Stansbury, jointly with such gentlemen as shall be named by your house, to wait upon the governor elect and request his attendance in the senate room, to qualify according to the constitution and form of government.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, We have appointed Messrs. Stephen and Bruce, to join the gentlemen nominated by your house, to wait upon his excellency the governor elect, and request his attendance in the senate chamber, for the purpose of qualifying as pointed out by the constitution and form of government.

On motion by Mr. Bayly, Ordered, That the bill to provide for the election of the justices of the levy courts by the people, be made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Messrs. Bruce and McCreery, from the Senate, acquaint the speaker that the governor elect, is attending in the senate room, and the senate request his attendance, with the members of the house of delegates, in the senate room, to see the Governor qualified.

The speaker left the chair, and attended by the members of this house, went to the senate room, where his excellency qualified in the presence of both houses, by subscribing a declaration of his belief in the christian religion, by taking the several oaths required by the constitution and form of government, the oath of office directed by act of assembly, and by taking the oath to support the constitution of the U. S.

The speaker attended by the members of this house, returned and resumed the chair. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The speaker laid before the house the reports of the clerks of Worcester and Caroline counties, relative to the attendance of the judges. Read and referred.

Mr. Banning delivers a petition from James Harrison, Wm. Harrison of Jess. and others, praying for a road through the lands of Samuel and Joseph Harrison, in Talbot county.

The bill for the benefit of Thomas Colleton, of Dorchester county, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Hambleton delivers a petition from Elizabeth Taylor, of Talbot county, praying a divorce.

On motion by Mr. Wm. Stewart, Ordered, That the bill to tax bank stock, be made the order of the day for Friday the fourth of Dec.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road between the streams of Big and Little Elk, through the village of Elkton, and to build a bridge over said streams in Cecil county; passed by that house Nov. 24. Read.

Mr. A. E. Jones delivers a bill to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the title of the Bank of Somerset. Mr. Lecompte a bill to alter, change & abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government which relate to the time and manner of electing the senate of this state, and the manner of filling up vacancies in that body. Severally read.

On motion by Mr. Bayly leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change the name of Theodore Gunby, of Somerset county, to that of Theodore Gunby Dashiell. Adjourned.

CHILICOTHE, Nov. 4.

MILITARY!! On Friday last a small detachment of U. States regulars, under Lieut. Kercheval, of the 7th regiment, marched from this place for Vincennes.

On Saturday last, 1500 Virginia patriots, under the command of brig. gen. Listwisch, marched from their encampment in this town for Frankinton. They remained here three days, to supply themselves with some articles of clothing and other necessities, which were requisite to enable them to endure a winter campaign in Canada. Their conduct while here was marked with order and propriety. We have not seen a body of men more hardy, nor better adapted to perform the arduous and glorious duty of defending their country. They are amply supplied with tents and camp equipage.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to the detachment of militia under the command of brigadier general Crooke, dated

"Canton, (Ohio), Oct. 30. "As we entered this town gen. Crooke received an express from gen. Harrison. He informed us of some arrangements

made for our further operations. It is expected that the whole army will meet at the Maumee Rapids. Our force will then amount to 14,000 men, upon the most moderate calculation. Our officers are men of firm, determined spirit, unquestionably true to this insulted country, and have the honor to command as able bodied, resolute fellow soldiers as ever shouldered a musket. We have been detained here several days to have our horses shod, waggon mended, and axes repaired and ground."

New London, (Ohio), Nov. 6. On Tuesday last 15 waggons loaded with clothing, &c. for the north western army, passed through here for Wooster.

253. The prizes made since the war amount to two hundred and fifty three—of which a catalogue is given in Niles's Weekly Register. This is better than that the British should capture all from us, and we none from them! T. T. Amer.

Captain Lyon, of the Spanish brig Baylen, who arrived yesterday from St. Domingo, informs that a few days before he sailed there was a very severe battle between the armies of Petion and Christophe, in which the latter was defeated with considerable loss. He also stated that a day or two after the battle, Christophe was killed in a quarrel by one of his aids.

Phil. pap

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1812.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Sec'y of the Navy.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, 6TH NOV.

SIR, As I have reason to believe that the Royal George, Prince Regent, and Duke of Gloucester, have gone up the Lake with troops to reinforce Fort George; and as I have to believe that other troops are waiting at Kingston for their return, destined for the same port; I have determined to proceed with the force I have ready in quest of the enemy. My present intention is, to take a position on the Canada shore, near some small islands, called the "False Ducks," where the enemy are obliged to pass, and where I will wait their return to Kingston. If I should succeed in my enterprise (which I have but little doubt of) I shall make an attack upon Kingston for the purpose of destroying the guns and public stores at that station.

I shall proceed for my station this evening, or to morrow morning, with the following vessels, to wit: Brig Onida, and Schooners Hamilton, Governor Tompkins, Conquest, Growler, Julia, and Pert; mounting altogether forty guns of different calibres, and 430 men including marines.

With this force, I hope to give a good account of the enemy, although he is more than double our force in guns and men. His consists of the following vessels, as nearly as I can ascertain, to wit: The ship Royal George, 26 guns, 260 men—Ship Earl Moira, 18 guns, 200 men—Schooners Prince Regent, 18 guns, 150 men; Duke of Gloucester, 14 guns, 80 men; Tarranto, 14 guns, 80 men; Gov. Simcoe, 12 guns, 70 men; Seneca, 5 guns, 40 men; making a grand total of 105 guns and 890 men.

The officers and men under my command are all extremely anxious to meet the enemy. We cannot command success, but we will endeavour to deserve it.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant, ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

The hon. Paul Hamilton, Sec'y.

Copy of a letter from Mr. S. T. Anderson, enclosing one from Com. Chauncey to the Sec'y of the Navy.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, 13th Nov. 1812—At night.

SIR, Since the enclosed letter from the Commodore was written, the Growler has returned with a prize, and in her captain Brock, brother to the late General of that name, with the baggage of the latter. By the prize we learn that the Earl Moira was off the False Ducks, and the Com. has put off in a snow storm in the hope of cutting her off from Kingston.

From information received from capt. Brock, there is no question but that Kingston is very strongly defended. He expressed surprise to find our vessels had got out of the harbor after having been in it; and says that the regiment to which he belongs is quartered there, 500 strong, besides other regulars and a well appointed militia. The resistance made fully justifies this report. Be assured, sir, that in the action of which the Com. has given you an account, the national honor has been most ably supported.

In great haste, Your most obedient servant, SAMUEL T. ANDERSON.

The hon. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, 13th November, 1812.

SIR, I arrived here last evening in a gale of wind, the pilots having refused to keep the Lake. On the 8th I fell in with the Royal George and chased her into the Bay of Quanti, where I lost sight of her in the night. In the morning of the 9th we again got sight of her lying in Kingston channel. We gave chase and followed her in the harbor of Kingston, where we engaged her and the batteries for one hour and 45 minutes. I had made up my mind to board her, but she was so well protected by the batteries and the wind blowing directly in, it was deemed imprudent to make the attempt at that time: the pilots also refused to take charge of the vessels. Under these circumstances, and it being after the attack next morning, we went up in good order under a heavy fire from the Royal George and batteries to 4 mile Point, where we anchored. It being heavy in squalls from the westward during the night, and there was every appearance of a gale of wind, the pilots became alarmed and I thought it most prudent to get into a place of more safety. I therefore (very reluctantly) deferred renewing the attack upon the ships and forts until a more favorable opportunity.

At 7 A. M. on the 10th, I made the signal to weigh, and we beat out of a very narrow channel under a very heavy press of sail to the open Lake. At ten we fell in with the Governor Simcoe running for Kingston, and chased her into the harbor. She escaped by running over a reef of rocks under a heavy fire from the Gov. Tompkins, the Hamilton and the Julia which cut her very much. All her people ran below while under the fire of these vessels. The Hamilton chased her into

the first water before she hadled off. We tacked to the southward with an intention of running to our station at the Ducks but it coming on to blow very heavy, the pilots told me it would be unsafe to keep the Lakes. I bore up for this place where I arrived last night.

In our passage through the Bay of Quanti, I discovered a schooner at the village of Armington, which we took possession of, but finding she would detain us, (being then in chase of the Royal George) I ordered Lieut. Macpherson to take out her sails and rigging and burn her, which he did. We also took the schooner Mary Hall from Niagara at the mouth of Kingston harbour, and took her with us to our anchorage. The next morning, finding that she could not beat through the channel with us, I ordered the sailing master to the Growler to take her convey and run down past Kingston, anchor on the east end of Long Island and wait for a wind to come up on the east side. I was also in hopes that the Royal George might be induced to follow for the purpose of retaking our prize, but our commander was too well aware of the consequences to leave his moorings.

We lost in this affair one man killed and three slightly wounded, with a few shot through our sails. The other vessels lost no men and received but little injury in their hull and sails, with the exception of the Pert, whose gun burst in the early part of the action, and wounded her commander (sailing master Arundel) badly, and a midshipman and three men slightly. Mr. Arundel, who refused to quit the deck altho' wounded, was knocked overboard in heading up to our anchorage, and I am sorry to say he was drowned.

The Royal George must have received very considerable injury in her hull and in men, as the gun vessels with a long 32 pounder were seen to strike her almost every shot, and it was observed that she was reinforced with troops four different times during the action.

I have great pleasure in saying that the officers and men on board of every vessel behaved with the utmost coolness and are extremely anxious to meet the enemy on the open lake; and as long as I have the honor to command such officers and such men, I can have no doubt of the result.

I think I can say with great propriety that we have now the command of the Lake, and that we can transport troops and stores to any part of it without any risk of an attack from the enemy, although the whole of his naval force was not collected at Kingston, yet the force at the different batteries would more than counterbalance the vessels that were absent. It was thought by all the squadron that the enemy had more than thirty guns mounted at Kingston and from 1000 to 1500 men. The Royal George protected by this force was driven into the inner harbor, under the protection of the musquetry, by the Onida, and four small schooners fitted out as gun boats; the Governor Tompkins not having been able to join in the action until about sundown, owing to the lightness of the winds, and the Pert's gun having burst the second or third shot.

We are replacing all deficiencies, and I shall proceed up the Lake the first wind in the hopes to fall in with the Earl Moira and the Prince Regent; at any rate I shall endeavor to prevent them from forming a junction with the Royal George again this winter. I shall also visit Niagara river if possible, in order to land some guns and stores that I have taken on board for that purpose. If the enemy are still in possession of Queens-town, I shall try to land them a few miles below. I shall have the honor of writing you more in detail upon this subject on my return or perhaps before I leave here if the wind should continue ahead.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant, ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

The honorable PAUL HAMILTON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF CAPT. JONES'S GALLANT BATTLE.

H. M. S. Pointers, of 74 guns, Off Bermuda, Oct. 25, 1812.

"Dear Sir—On the 17th inst. in lat. 35, 23, and long. 65, W. about 11, P. M. a fleet of seven sail were discovered near the Wasp. Being unable to ascertain what they were, we stood from them for some time. At length we hauled our wind, and stood on the same tack they were standing on. Early the next morning, (the 18th) they were again discovered, and proved to be five ships and two brigs, one of the brigs being the protector of the convoy. We immediately made sail, and on nearing the brig, discovered she had Spanish colours flying. About 10 o'clock, she made a signal to the convoy to make sail; and she lay too awaiting our approach.

At 27 minutes past 11, A. M. being near her, we hauled up our courses and hoisted our colours, and bore down on her larboard side to the windward. At 32 minutes past eleven we hailed her, when she hauled down Spanish colours, hoisted the British ensign, and fired. The action then commenced. About 5 minutes afterwards our mizzenmast, and mizzen topgallant-mast were shot away. We still continued the action with great vigor, our guns being well directed and our men in high spirits. About 12, we wore ship and ran on board the brig, with her starboard bow on our larboard quarter. Her bowsprit being immediately shot away, hung over our quarter. She was then boarded by the gallant Lieut. Rogers at the head of his division, accompanied by the brave Lieutenants Biddle and Booth, and several Midshipmen. About 15 minutes past 12, her colours were hauled down; and in a few minutes after, her masts went by the board. We had 4 killed, and 5 wounded, one of whom is since dead. The captain of the brig informed Lieut. Rapp that he had 50 killed, and 48 wounded.

The conduct of Captain Jones evinced that cool collectedness which is ever the characteristic of the brave and intrepid hero. To do justice to his merits, or to the merits of Lieuts. Rogers, Biddle, Booth and Rapp, and Mr. Knight, the sailing master, requires far greater talents than I possess. Suffice it to say, that the American flag never gained greater honor, since we had a navy, than on the 18th inst. Every other officer and man behaved with the utmost courage and coolness, and deserve well of their country.

The brig is called the Frolic. She mounted 18 thirty two pounders, and two long twelves and had 120 men; equally manned with us, and superior in guns.

About three hours after the action, another sail was discovered bearing down to us. We immediately cleared away for another action. On nearing us, she proved to be a 74; and being considerably disabled in our rigging, we were obliged to haul down our colours to the Pointers, captain Berresford. This would have been extremely mortifying, had we not the consolation to know, that we have convinced the British, that we, with equal force, can always bear the palm of victory. We are now near Bermuda, and shall go in to-morrow.

I am, sir, with high respect."

Accounts have reached this city, of Col. Russell, of Kentucky, with a detachment of 400 men, having attacked a party of Indians at one of their towns, and driven them into the morasses, after having made great havoc among them. The Indians left 25 dead on the field, and carried off a number. The number of Indians engaged was 150 or 200 men.

Canadaigua, Nov. 12, 1812. We hasten to lay before our readers the following important hand bill, which was this day publicly handed us by Lieut. Roosevelt, who is ordered by general Smith to "proceed to the counties of Ontario, Simcoe and Saraya, to bring on such volunteers as will agree to cross the river Niagara into Canada, and perform a month's duty in the army."

TO THE MEN OF NEW YORK. For many years you have seen your country oppressed with numerous wrongs. Your government, although above all others devoted to peace, have been forced to draw the sword, & rely on the valor of the American People.

That valor has been conspicuous. But imagination has been unfortunate in the selection of soldiers of those who have directed it. One army has been disgracefully surrendered and lost. Another has been sacrificed by a precipitate attempt to pass it over at the strongest points of the enemy's lines with most incompetent means. The cause of these misadventures is apparent—the commanders were popular men, "destitute alike of theory and experience" in the art of war.

In a few days the troops under my command will plant the American standard in Canada. They are men accustomed to obedience, silence & steadiness. They will conquer, or they will die.

Will you stand with your arms folded, and look on this interesting struggle? Are you not related to the men who fought at Bennington and Saratoga? Has the race degenerated? Or have you under the baleful influence of contending factions forgot your country? Must I turn from you, and ask the men of the six nations to support the government of the United States? Shall I imitate the officers of the British king, and suffer our ungathered laurels to be tarnished by ruthless deeds? Shame, where is thy blush? No. Where I command, the vanquished and the peaceful man, the child, the maid, and the matron, shall be secure from wrong. If we conquer, we will "conquer but to save."

Men of New York!—The present is the hour of renown. Have you not a wish for fame? Would you not choose in future times to be named as one of those, who, imitating the heroes whom Montgomery led, have in spite of the seasons, visited the tomb of the chief, and conquered the country where he lies? Yes. You desire your share of fame.—Then, seize the present moment. If you do not you will regret it, and say "the valiant have bled in vain;" the friends of my country fell "and I was not there."

Advance then to our aid, I will wait for you a few days. I cannot give you the day of my departure. But come on. Come in companies, half companies, pairs or singly. I will organize you for a short tour. Ride to this place, if the distance is far, and send back your horses. Remember, that every man who accompanies us places himself under my command and shall submit to the salutary restraints of discipline.

ALEXANDER SMYTH, Brig. Gen. Camp near Buffalo, 10th Nov. 1812.

A letter from an officer in the navy to a gentleman in this Borough, dated Brooklyn Nov. 19, says that with the forts and forces now at that city, should Admiral Warren condescend to honor them with a visit, they will be able to give him a warm and suitable reception. Del. Watch.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

The Legislature of the truly inflexible and patriotic State of VERMONT, have passed a law for raising two Brigades of Volunteers. The act provides, that each soldier shall receive thirty dollars bounty, and have his wages made up ten dollars per month.

ELECTORAL ELECTION. OHIO.

The returns from Ohio are at length received; and only verify what we have often asserted, that she would prove true to herself, and disappoint the hopes of the enemies of republicanism. The following is the result of the votes officially ascertained, as counted out at Chillicothe:

Clinton.	
John Jones	7420
William W. Irwin	3501
Mathias Curwin	6135
Calvin Pease	3249
James Dunlap	6392
William Wells	3175
David Purviance	6288
John Thompson	3111
James Pritchard	6253
Joshua Feiges	2947
David Abbot	6225
Sol. Langdon	2710
John Hamm	6225
William Wilson	2370
Thomas Hams	5738
O. M. Spencer	1968
E. A. Brown	1215
A. Genard	843

Besides these two tickets, another was run friendly to Mr. Madison, which obtained about a thousand votes. So that the clear majority for Madison and Gerry is fully four thousand over the coalition ticket. [Nat. Intel.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.

THOMAS ADDISON, Esq. of Prince George's county, was on Tuesday last appointed a Member of the Council of Maryland, to supply the place of Benjamin Stoddart, Esq. who declined acceptance of the office.

MARRIED, on Sunday, the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hardesty, Mr. James Seth, to Miss Mary Alford, both of Caroline county.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY)

TWELFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Members of Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, be, and they are hereby by res. actively authorised to transmit, free of postage, the Message of the President of the United States, of the fourth of November, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the Documents accompanying the same, printed by order of the Senate, and by order of the House of Representatives, to any post office within the United States and Territories thereof, to which they may direct, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President pro tempore of the Senate.

November 12, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

TO BE RENTED.

THE ENSUING YEA.

That elegant situation at Salem meeting house (formerly called Enalls's meeting house),—a new house and well enclosed lot, in Dorchester county, and will suit a shoe and boot maker, or good grocery store. It is 12 1-2 miles from Cambridge, and 5 1-2 from Vienna, on the post road leading to Somerset. The terms will be low if immediate application be made to

WILLIAM HUNSON, Town.

Dorchester county, Nov. 1—3

[Not. Int.

Public Sale.

On Friday next, the 4th of December, will be sold by public auction, at the town of New Bedford, near St. Michaels, on a credit of four months, such articles of household and kitchen furniture, a variety of tools, a pair of fine Black horses, a hand saw, a new Clock and fashionable Mahogany dining table. The sale will commence precisely at ten o'clock A. M. and will be continued till completion, without postponement. The subscriber thinks proper to mention that the proposed sale is in execution of a trust for the benefit of creditors, and that Mr. Roberts is equally anxious with himself for the final settlement of it.

JOHN L. KERR, Trustee of Wm. Roberts.

Easton, December 1—1

NINE MONTHS CREDIT.

Will be sold on MONDAY, the 7th December, (if fair, if not, the next fair day), at Ridley, the Farm on which the subscriber now resides, a valuable stock of horses, cattle and sheep; a large quantity of nice corn blades, and also the farming utensils, with the House and Kitchen furniture on said farm. The subscriber intending to leave Talbot, the whole of the above property will be disposed of without reserve, on a credit of nine months. Particulars to be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

RICHARD THOMAS.

December 1—1

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed at public auction, on Thursday week next, the 10th inst. on the lot joining the Bank, a quantity of Oak and gum SCANTLING—likewise, a parcel of Pine PLANK, on a credit of 90 days, by

GEORGE W. SMITH.

N. B. The subscriber wishing to close his Lumber Business, requests all those indebted to him for Lumber, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first day of January next, or else they will be placed in an officers hands for collection.

G. W. SMITH.

December 1—2

SAMUEL GROOM.

HAS RECEIVED FROM EASTON, And is now opening at his Store, directly opposite the Bank,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CARPENTERS' & OTHER TOOLS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. TOGETHER WITH Groceries of almost every description, Which, with his stock on hand, renders his assortment very complete, and which he assures his customers and the public, will be offered at a small advance for Cash.

N. B. Meal, corn, pork, flax-seed, feathers, tow and tenn lines, Kerosene, &c. at the market prices, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

December 1—5

MARYLAND: KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, November 21, 1812.

Ordered, That Mary Cann, administratrix of James Cann, deceased, cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star," published at Easton, a notice according to law, for said deceased's creditors to produce their claims.

Test—RICH'D BARROLL, Reg'r.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of James Cann, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twentieth of June next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty first day of November, 1812.

MARY CANN, Adm'x of James Cann, dec'd.

December 1—3

MARYLAND: KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, November 21, 1812.

Ordered, That Ann Meeks, administratrix of Aquilla Meeks, jun. deceased, cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star," published at Easton, a notice according to law, for said deceased's creditors to produce their claims.

Test—RICH'D BARROLL, Reg'r.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of Aquilla Meeks, jun. late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twentieth of June next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1812.

ANN MECKS, Adm'x of Aquilla Meeks, jr. dec'd.

December 1—3

100 DOLLAR REWARD.

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

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

WAS COMMITTED.

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

The owner of said negro man is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his gail fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN GUYTON, 347, of Harford county, Md.

The National Intelligencer of Washington, and the Star at Easton, are requested to copy the above advertisement, once a week till 17th January, and send on their accounts for payment.

Nov. 24 (dec. 1)—17



THE MARYLAND HERALD.

TUNE—THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

HOUSE, round, ye brave, ye gallant souls,  
Who cherish independence,  
That country you so dearly love  
Demands your quick attendance:  
Injured, insulted, she has been;  
By Britain—haughty nation;  
Then haste to arms, for honor calls  
Aloud for reparation.

Remember your forefathers bold,  
For freedom who contended,  
Who nobly dear Columbia's cause  
With their best blood defended.  
Do not sully their fair fame—  
Tarnish not their glories—  
And the deeds, despite the name  
And actions of old Tories.

In infant days Columbia bore  
The stigma of war unremoved,  
For tyrants' wrath and deep designs,  
More than a match she proved.  
O! who can think upon those times,  
Nor feel his bosom glowing  
Nor feel sensations, sweet, sublime,  
His patriot heart o'erflowing.

And if in infancy she fold  
The plums of wild ambition,  
To her united youthful might  
Vain will be opposition:  
In him who rules the host of Heaven,  
Her hope and stay and trust is,  
He will with victory crown the cause  
Of Liberty and Justice.

Too long has our lov'd country sought  
By mild negotiation,  
To have her rights restor'd in peace,  
For wrongs some compensation.  
But patience hitherto has made  
Her claim be more neglected,  
The last resort then must be tried,  
She then may be respected.

Though war we never do desire,  
We never dread its terrors—  
Columbia's shunder shall once more  
Shew kingly craft all its terrors.  
Her Volunteers will rally round  
The starry flag of freedom,  
Nor shall Quebec arrest their march  
If heroes only lead on.

Then beat the drum—the trumpet sound  
And let the cannon rattle,  
Gird on your swords, your musket seize,  
Be all prepar'd for battle;  
Go forth to conquer or to die,  
The cause is good, is glorious,  
And sacred Union will ensure  
The final end victorious.

A SEA SONG.

TUNE—"British Sorrow."  
Come, join the flag of glory,  
Cheerily tread the deck of fame;  
Earn a place in future story,  
Seek and win a Warrior's name.

Yankee tars can laugh at dangers;  
While the roaring mountain wave  
Teems with vengeance—they are strangers  
To a deed that is not brave!

May our banner'd Stars, as ever,  
Splendidly o'er Freedom burn,  
Till the night of War is over,  
Till the dawn of Peace return!

THE MOURNER.

HOW sweet were the joys of my former estate;  
Health and happiness caroll'd with glee;  
And contented, ne'er envied the pomp of the great;  
In the cot by the side of the sea.

With my Anna I past the mild summer of love,  
'Till death gave his cruel decree,  
And bore her sweet spirit to regions above,  
From the cot by the side of the sea!

But the smile of contentment has never return'd  
Since death tore my Anna from me;  
And for many long years I've unceasingly mourn'd  
In yon cot by the side of the sea.

But her sweet recollection shall live in the mind,  
'Till from anguish this bosom is free,  
And seeks that repose which it never can find  
In the cot by the side of the sea.

ALBERT.

ANECDOTE.

Doctor Franklin, when in England in the year 1775, was asked by a nobleman, what would satisfy the Americans? He answered, that it might be comprised in a few words, which he immediately wrote on a piece of paper, thus:

call your forces,  
store Castle-William,  
peel your unconstitutional acts  
peel the damages done Boston,  
nounce your pretensions to tax us,  
turn the duties you have extorted.

After this,  
[receive payment for the tea destroyed, with the  
VOLUNTARY grants of the colonies, and they  
will  
join in happy  
conciliation.

It may be asked, what would now satisfy the United States, and produce a peace with G. B.?

In answer,  
store our impressed seamen from your float-  
ing dungeons, to liberty, to their country  
and friends,  
move your orders in council, not to be  
sworn  
establish the law of nations, and no longer  
make the orders in council a permanent  
law of the land to govern neutrals,  
store to our rights on the ocean: the  
right of free trade, which is guaranteed by  
the law of nations  
move your restrictive system of license,  
blockades, &c.  
store these our rights, and give a guarantee  
against future rapine, harmony will be re-  
sorted, and America will  
join in happy  
conciliation.

Dem. Press.

THE LATE HEARER.

A minister whom I well know, observing that some of his people made a practice of coming to very late, and some considerable part of the sermon was gone through, was determined that they should feel the force of a public reproof. On a Sabbath, as they entered the place of worship, at their usual late period, the minister addressing his congregation, said, "But my hearers, in a time for me to conclude, for here our friends have just come to hear the sermon."—We may easily conjecture

OMINOUS.

When the American colours were hoisted down at Detroit, through the treachery of Hull, in hoisting the British colours in their place, the rope broke, and they fell to the ground. A second and third time they were hoisted, but still gave way. A British officer, who was standing by, exclaimed, "By God we shall hold this place but a short time."—We do not profess to be prophets, or to believe in signs and wonders; but will venture to assert that the exclamation of the officer will prove true.

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.

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 24—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 paints, &c. &c. On hand, London Crowly Steel, of first quality. THOMAS & GROOME.  
November 24—m

TABLE SETTS OF CHINA.

The subscribers have just received a few sets of handsome blue & white TABLE CHINA, containing 172 pieces, which they will sell very low for Cash.  
JOS. & WM. HASKINS.  
November 24—m

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, Stockings,  
—ALSO—  
Sells tea china, 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

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

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

THE SUB-CRIBER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF SONNETS, Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH. J. B. RINGGOLD.  
Oct. 27—m

TO RENT.

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

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, That the sale of two lots in the town of St. Michael's, of the real estate of Thomas Gross, deceased, made and reported by James Douris 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. 47 for 63 dollars.  
True copy—  
Test. NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.  
November 24—3

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, of a good character, I will give a generous price. WM. CLARK.  
November 17—3

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. BENJ. DENNY, Jun.  
November 17—m

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 street, and running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage 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 granary; an excellent pump of water in the yard, with a milk house attached, a large and spacious garden 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 rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Easton, August 25—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. Russell has had charge of the Academy for the last year, and will continue his superintendence; 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. Russell 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

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 REGESTER.  
November 17—7

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 hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 11th day of Nov. A. D. 1812.  
Test—  
J. A. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot county  
November 17—7

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 19th day of May next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of November, 1812.  
WILLIAM BROWN, Ex'or of William Brown, dec'd.  
November 17—3

TAKE NOTICE.

Those persons who bought 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.  
WILLIAM BROWN, Ex'or of William Brown, deceased.  
November 17—3

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

Whereas, the General Assembly of Maryland, did by an act passed at November session, eight hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate the same," 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 by 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 Cottey Hanson, Esq. was elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, Esq. was elected for the fourth district; Alexander McKim and Nicholas Ruxton Moore, Esq. were elected for the fifth district; Seven-son Archer, Esq. was elected for the sixth district; Robert Wright, Esq. was elected for the seventh district; Charles Goldsborough, Esq. was elected for the eighth district.  
Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, the twenty third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the independence of the United States of America, the thirty-seventh.  
ROBERT BOWIE.  
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 Bartlett'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.  
November 30—8

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, letters de bonis non on the personal estate of Thomas S. Denny, 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.  
JOHN KEMP.  
November 17—3

BLANK BOOKS.

Just received and for sale at the Star Office, Full bound Ledgers and Day Books, (broad and long folio) do. of super- or paper Half bound do. do. (long and broad folio) do. Memorandum books, receipt do. cyphering do. copy do.

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, PREPARED ONLY BY THE SUE PROPRIETOR, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh. SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL, IN PHILA DELHI ONLY, AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, North East corner of Race & North second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elizir 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 griping, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S.

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

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with 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, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(Price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life—(Price one dollar.)

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

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

Dr. 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, &c. Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. A fresh supply of the above Medicines Just received and for sale by Messrs. THOMAS & GROOME, Easton, Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had gratis. March 28—1817

TALBOT COUNTY, To Wit:

On application to me the subscriber in the presence of the Court, as Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of Maryland by petition in 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, eight 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.  
Rd. T. EARLE.  
November 24—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, eight 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; the same time and place are appointed for his 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 24—3

N. B. To be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, at least three months before March Term 1813, and continued 8 successive weeks.

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, eight 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. The same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob Gordon should not have the relief prayed for.  
By order of the Court,  
THO. RICHARDSON, Clerk.  
November 17—3

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named Moses, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuts one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat and blue cloth, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna,) nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master. THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.  
June 5—m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22d October last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself George; supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high—his clothing, when committed, were a linen shirt, a swansdown waistcoat, a pair of negro cotton pantaloons, a pair of old shoes, and a wool hat; he likewise had a small bundle of clothing with him. He has a small wart on the right side of his nose, and has lost the third finger on his left hand—he has a few small scars on his forehead, says he belongs to a Mr. James Brown, near Staunton, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees at the law directs.  
MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.  
November 5, (17)—3

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 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, had on when he was committed, a blue broad cloth jacket, formerly a coat, with yellow buttons, and denims shirt and trousers. He is straight and spare made, has three small scars on his forehead, and one on his left cheek bone, right opposite his eye, which he says were occasioned by the flash of gun powder. He says he formerly belonged to a Mr. John Benson, living on the Eastern Shore, near Pocomoke River, by whom he was sold to a Mr. Christopher, from Georgia, some time in the month of August last, from whom he made his escape at the Blue Ridge Mountains. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expenses, according to law.  
SOLOMON GRIMES, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.  
Annapolis, October 27—4





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

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

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1812.

[No. 15.....682.]

## THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

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

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

FROM COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

## TO THE PRINCE REGENT, OF THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

SIR,

When I closed my last letter to your Royal Highness upon this subject, it was my intention to forbear any further remonstrance with you thereon, and to leave time to be the teacher. But, the intelligence, arrived from America since the date of that letter, has made me depart from that intention, and has induced me to make one more effort to convince you, that, without further measures in the way of conciliation, peace with America is not likely to be restored.

The very day on which my last letter was printed (Friday last) was marked by the promulgation of tidings from America, that the Congress had resolved the declaration of war, and that the American general in Canada had entered into an armistice for 30 days; and that both these had taken place in consequence of the revocation of our orders in council. A few hours were sufficient to dissipate these falsehoods, fabricated, no doubt, for the purpose of deceiving the people of this "most thinking" country. The deception would last, in all human probability, for only a few days; but, at the end of those days, a new falsehood would be invented, and the old one lost in that. This falsehood, however, does not appear to have lived even 18 hours; for the very next day after its promulgation, the contrary was brought forth, the complete proof of fabrication. Surely, sir, the people of America must despise us! The most despise, or, at least, pity, a nation who are made the sport of such literary impostors: base hirelings, who prostitute the press to all the purposes hostile to truth and freedom.

The authentic intelligence received from America appears to be, in substance, this: that the American government has received intelligence of the repeal of our orders in council, but, that it is by no means satisfied therewith, and means to demand a redress of all its alleged grievances, before it lays down its arms. In confirmation of this, the following paragraph has been quoted from a paper deemed the semi-official paper of the American government.

"The orders in council of the British government are now no longer a question with the United States. The question of peace now requires only a proper and a vigorous use of the ample means which the government is possessed of, to render it speedy, decisive, and glorious. Peace, when it comes, must bring with it more than the confession of British outrage by the retraction of its avowed tyrannies. It is not a mere cessation to do wrong that can now produce a peace; wrongs done must be redressed; and a guarantee must be given in the face of the world, for the restoration of our enslaved citizens, and the respect due to our flag, which like the soil we inhabit, must in future secure all that sails under it. The rights of neutrals must be recognized; and the British, like the tyrants of the Swiss, must no longer expect a free people to bow down, and worship the symbols of British usurpation."

Did I not tell you so, sir, in my very last letter?—Did I not say, that America would now demand a indemnity for the past and security for the future? I wished to guard your royal highness against deception, and I, for that purpose, entered into an argument to show that we ought not to expect America to commit what she asserted to be a violation of her rights. I told your royal highness, that she, for more than one reason, must demand something more than a mere cessation to do what she declared to be a wrong. In short, if I had been informed, when I wrote my last letter, of what I now know, I could not have written otherwise than I then did.

I, therefore, have, I think, some claim to attention from your royal highness, especially as I have all along told you, that the repeal of our orders would not, alone, be sufficient. When the repeal took place, upon the death of Mr. Perceval, and when Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Brougham were reported to be making pledges to support a war against America, if that repeal did not satisfy her; at that time; at that important moment, when conciliation might have been rendered complete; even then, without a moment's delay, I told your royal highness, that the repeal of the orders would not, of itself, be enough, and as will be seen by the passages taken for my motto, I most earnestly besought you to put a stop, of your own accord, to the imprisonment of persons on board of American ships. If this had been done, sir; if this measure, so strongly recommended by me, had been adopted then, we should now have seen our ports crowded with American ships to take away our manufactures, instead of hearing of hundreds of American privateers cruising against our commerce.

The Courier and Times newspapers, two of the most corrupt in England, make certain remarks upon the paragraph which I have quoted from the American semi-official print; and, as these remarks embrace assertions and notions that are false, it is necessary, or, at least, it may be useful, to put the matters of which they treat in a fair light.

The Courier has this paragraph: "Here, then, is an open avowal, that nothing will satisfy the American government but the abandonment of the right of search, and the acknowledgment of the principle, that free ships make free goods. Perish the idea of peace, if it is only to be met on such terms. Yet this is the American government calls 'an anxious desire to accommodate all differences upon the most reasonable conditions!'"

The Times says: "In this philippic, redress is not only claimed for the supposed wrongs inflicted by this country, but it is declared, that the American flag must in future secure all that sails under it." This is adding, in its fullest extent, the language of Bonaparte, that "free ships make free goods." If that principle be maintained by the American government, and supported by the American legislature, we are not the slightest prospect of a speedy termination of hostilities. Thus, then, these good hirelings are for war, rather than give up what they call the "right of search." They are hardly so stupid as not to know, that the Americans do not contend for our abandonment of the right of search, in the usual sense of those words; they must know, that, as far as to search ships at sea, (or rather to visit them) has been sanctioned by the usage of na-

tions, the Americans are ready to submit to it; but, sir, this right of search is very different indeed from that of which these good hired writers are speaking.

There is a right of search, or of visit, acknowledged by all the nations of Europe. When a nation is at war, she claims the right of visiting all neutral merchant ships at sea, in order to see that they do not assist her enemy by carrying warlike stores or troops for him; and, if she find them thus taking part with her enemy; if she find them thus transgressing the general usage of nations, she seizes them, as, indeed, she has just cause for doing, seeing that they are, in fact, engaged in the war against her. And the right of visiting them, to see whether they be thus transgressing, has been, by us, called the right of search. We have contended for, and have, for some time past, been able to maintain, an extension of this right to the goods of an enemy found in a neutral ship; though it is to be observed, that our ally, Russia, and our ally, Sweden, as well as Denmark and Holland, in all times, have contended against this right. But, what have these to do with the searching of which Americans complain? They complain, not that we seize contraband of war on board their vessels; not that we confiscate ships or cargoes where there are enemy's troops, or enemy's goods; but, that we stop their vessels upon the high seas, and that we take out of them whatever persons we please. This is what they complain of; and, the fact is notorious, that we have, in this way, taken many thousands of persons out of American ships, carrying on their trade quietly from one part of the world to another. It is notorious, that many of the persons thus seized were citizens and native Americans; that they have been taken on board of our ships of war; that they have been kept there for years; that they have been taken to all parts of the world; that many of them have been wounded, many have lost their limbs, and many killed, in a service which they abhorred, being compelled to fight against those with whom they had no quarrel.

There is no man of any consideration, who will attempt to say, that this is right. It must of necessity, have created deep rooted ill will against us in America, where the sea-faring people are not a class of individuals who have neither house nor home, and whose state is desperate. A vessel, in America, is often manned by people all living in the same village; and the imprisonment, the destruction of one, must be felt by the whole, and by the whole of the neighborhood also. Hence the heat burnings in America against England. The confiscation of ships at sea, under the orders in council, together with the dreadful distress to the captains and crews, produced great effect against us; but, great as it was, it fell short of the effect produced by the imprisonment of American seamen.

It has been said, that, if we give up the exercise of this power of imprisonment, our sailors will desert to the American ships. But, suppose the fact to be so: what is that to America? It is not her fault. She does not force them to desert. She does not compel them to desert. If they really do like her service better than ours, she cannot help that. We may as well complain of her for having such a country as our artisans, and manufacturers prefer to their own, and, upon that ground, go and search her country for our deserted artisans and manufacturers, who emigrate to her shores in defiance of our laws. Really, sir, I can see no just cause of complaint against her because our men desert to her ships. It is for us to keep our men, if we wish them not to go into her service; and not to complain of her for receiving them.

It is a practice wholly unknown in the world before. We have never, that I have heard of, attempted to exercise such a power against any nation but America. It is true, that all our officers who may visit her ships may not conduct themselves in a manner such as she has complained of—but it is not less true, that they are left entirely to their own discretion. They are, it is true, not authorized to take Americans out of American ships—but, then, it is left to them, and must be wholly left to them, to decide who are, and who are not, Americans. This being the case, it is clear that every American ship's crew who meet an English ship of war at sea are at the mercy of the commander of that ship of war! No more need be said; for no man likes to be at the mercy of another.—The English captain has, in this case, the power of seizure, of imprisonment, of banishment, and, indeed, what power has he not over the American crew? They may produce proof of being natives of America, and then he is not authorized to seize them. Aye! but he, alas! is the sole and absolute judge of that proof, which he may think bad, and then it may as well not be produced.

This is the view to take of the matter, sir.—The corrupt press of London may, and will, bewilder the minds of the people, by talking about the right of search and the like; but the plain fact is this: that, in consequence of this authority given to our ships of war, to take persons out of American ships at sea, the crew of every American merchant ship that went to sea, or even from one port to another in America, were at the absolute mercy of the commander of the first English ship of war that happened to meet them. Suppose the case, sir, of an American captain sailing out of the Delaware for the East Indies with his complement of men, being twenty, all his neighbors, met by an English sloop of war—suppose him to have six of his men taken in spite of all his assurances of their being native Americans; suppose him to pursue his voyage with only fourteen hands; suppose the six seized men be taken off to the West Indies; suppose two or three die of the yellow fever; another to be killed; another lose an arm, and the sixth released by the intervention of the American consul at London. Suppose this case, sir, and you will suppose what may have happened. It was possible for such cases to happen, and that was enough; but it was a thing which admitted of being rendered impossible. It is sufficient to say, that in consequence of this power, no American could, in a merchant ship, sail the sea in safety. Hence, for one single hour, secure against captivity and banishment. To a people so situated war must be a relief. The American seamen will prefer war, because if captured in war, the laws of war protect him, and feed him as a prisoner—whereas he was before liable, not only to be seized and carried from his calling and country, but at the same time compelled to act as a seaman on board of our ships; compelling to labor and to risk his life in our service, where it might be his lot to assist in serving others of his own countrymen as he himself had been served.

Sir, when you take a dispassionate view of this matter, I am quite sure, that the justice of your mind will decide you in favor of an abandonment, a frank abandonment, of the exercise of this power,

which, is, I am satisfied, without a precedent in the usage of nations, and which, under the present circumstances, can do nothing towards the safety of the country.

If this point were once settled, it appears to me that much difficulty would not remain.—But, as I had the honor to state to your Royal Highness, it is not to be supposed, that war is to cease the moment we cease to do wrong to America. I have not taken upon me to say, whether our Orders in Council were a wrong, or not; but by the repeal, we seem to have acknowledged that they were.—If then, they were a wrong, the cessation of them cannot be considered as sufficient to induce America to put up the sword at once, and without further ceremony. When I published what was called a libel, in the year 1809, that is to say, when I published an expression of my feelings at what had then been described as having taken place, at the town of Ely, (where the bank has since broken), with respect to the local militia and the German legion; when I made that publication, I ceased—I made only one of that sort; yet, sir, was I, at the distance of a year after the publication, sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and to pay a thousand pounds fine to your royal sire, and which thousand pounds I have paid to you in his behalf. So you see, sir, that, after one has done a thing, or has been doing a thing, it is not always sufficient to cease to do it; the ceasing to do that which is deemed wrong, is not always regarded as sufficient to appease, or disarm the offended party. The last part of my punishment, the payment of the fine to you, in behalf of your royal sire, was inflicted at more than three years distance from the time of my writing about the local militia and the German legion.—There may, perhaps, in the law of nations, be an exception from the general principles in cases where a kingly government commits an offence, or alledged offence, against a republic; but, in my small reading, I have, I must confess, never met with any such exception.

Therefore, I, for my part, was not at all surprised to see the American demi official print "announce, that compensation for the past, and security for the future, would be required." It is not, says the writer, "a mere cessation to do wrong that can now produce a peace; wrong done must be redressed, and a guarantee must be given in the face of the world." Yes, sir, just as in any case, who, after imprisonment and fine, was compelled, before I was released, to enter into bonds, to give a guarantee, as the republican writer calls it. Indeed, sir, the history of the world is full of cases in support of this doctrine of the Americans. When your royal brother invaded Holland, it was not sufficient that he ceased to penetrate into the country; for, when he got back to the Heider, tho' he had then entirely ceased to be an invader, and appears to have very properly confined his wishes to the safe bringing off of his army, the republican Generals burnt the "printers boy of Limosin" and Daoudals, insisted upon the surrender to France and Holland of eight thousand of their seamen, who were then prisoners of war in England; and this they insisted upon as the price of permission to the British troops, with whom the duke of York had invaded Holland, to re-embark on board their transports without molestation.

This was a compensation for injury, not done, but attempted. If the royal commander had said, "I have stopped; I have ceased; I am going away; what more do you want?" If he had thus addressed the republican generals they would have tho't him cracked in the brain. His royal highness knew a great deal better. He took the effectual way of giving his opponents satisfaction, & thus he was enabled to bring off his army without molestation.

Here, then, sir, are two instances of the soundness of the American doctrine; that a mere cessation of an offensive act is not, as a matter of course, deemed a satisfaction to the party offended. Nay, in my case, that was single; it was committed in a moment; it at once ceased; there was no remorse; no expostulation; the single act was seized hold of, and my printer and publisher, and one of the news-men, tho' they did not attempt to defend their conduct, but confessed their crime, declared on oath that they were wholly unconscious that they were publishing a libel and humbly sued for mercy; though they did all this, yet they were all imprisoned.

Upon what principle, then, I ask, can these corrupt writers imagine, that America is to be satisfied with the mere repeal of our Orders in Council; that is to say, with the mere cessation of the acts offensive to her? Upon what ground is it that the country, in which the proceedings against me took place, can expect this at her hands?—I do not say that we were doing her wrong; I do not take upon me to decide that question. If we were not doing her wrong, however, why did we repeal? If we were not doing her wrong, why did we yield at her menaces? If we were not doing her wrong, we should not have given way; and, if we were doing her wrong, we should have gone further; for, upon the principles on which I was punished, & on which the sans-culotte generals insisted upon your royal brother's giving up of 8000 prisoners of war then in England; upon those principles a mere cessation to do what gives offence is not considered as a sufficient atonement to the offended party.

The President of the U. States has seen himself ridiculed and most grossly abused in our vernal newspapers, who, amongst other qualities not more to be admired, have ascribed to him that of cowardice. Such language does not tend to harmony; and, though (thank God!) Mr. Madison cannot, by his obstinacy, or a indulgence any old grudge, plunge his country into a war; yet, he certainly has the power to under the way to peace more difficult. I must, however, do him the justice to say, that I do not believe him capable of imitating, for one single moment those detestable miscreants, whom history has but too frequently exhibited in the act of endeavoring millions miserable for the purpose of gratifying some stupid, some idiot-like, some hog like passion. But, without supposing any very strong prejudice against England in the minds of the people of America, there are, I fear, reasons enough to induce Mr. Madison to be in no haste to listen to terms of peace.

America has long felt the power of England; she has long been compelled to endure that which she detested; she is covered with scars of our inflicting; and she will not forget all this now that she has arms in her hands. Have before pointed to your Royal Highness of what importance it is to her that we should have nothing to do in the affairs of Spain. The war in Spain is, in fact, more fearful to America where it is most prominent in appearance to us. She will never consent, while there is a chance of our having any influence in Spanish South America. Of Napoleon she is not afraid in that quarter. He has no

fleet to endanger her commerce; and, besides, her present exertions against us may, perhaps, secure her his assent to her wishes on that flank of her territories.

As to our internal situation she is well aware of it. The army in Canada is not better known to her than the army in the "disturbed counties." Mr. Madison is very well acquainted with the causes of our disturbances; he has read before now all the evidences taken at the Bar of Parliament: he has seen it proved that the people of England are suffering greatly from the non importation of their goods into America; he is well aware of the wants of our army in Spain, Portugal & the Mediterranean; and he knows that a war with his country must soon plunge us into the greatest distress.

It is with a knowledge of all these that Mr. Madison enters on the war; and under such circumstances, it appears to me impossible that he should listen to any terms of peace not including ample indemnity for the past. The American prints seem to insist upon a guarantee for the release of the American seamen whom we have impressed. This, I should hope, there would be no objection to; and, indeed, I hope that your Royal Highness's ministers will now, at the eleventh hour, do every thing in their power to procure us the restoration of honorable peace; I hope that England is not doomed to wage war against every man in the world who is in the enjoyment of real liberty. I know, sir, that there are, in England, men who abhor the American government and people, and who would, if they had the power, exterminate them both, merely because the one guarantees and the other enjoys freedom. Such men will never be happy while they see a freeman in the world; but, their malice will not be gratified; they will, though it blast their eye sight, still see the Americans free. Such men always speak of America with disdain; they affect to consider her as nothing; they seem to think that no ceremony is necessary with her; that even when she has declared war, and has actually begun war, she is bound to leave off merely upon our ceasing to do her wrong, if wrong it be. Such men would, of course, think it a mortification to send over to her pacific overtures, which one of them already calls suing for peace. Far from your Royal Highness be counsels like these! This was the language with regard to the republicans of France; but, the haughty Pitt was glad, at last, to be permitted to send overtures of peace to those republicans.—I hope, therefore, that we shall in this case, be wise in the out set, which is far better than wisdom at the close.

The whole case is now before you, sir; war or peace is in your power. That you may choose the latter is the earnest wish of your Royal Highness's faithful servant,

WM. COBBETT.

Bodley, 23d Sept. 1812.

## MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR TO THE LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

After a forbearance to which there is scarcely a parallel to be found in the history of any independent nation, the United States have been at length compelled, in vindication of their honour and for the maintenance of their indubitable rights, to declare war against G. Britain. A detail of the causes which produced this act of our government, I presume, neither expected nor desired from me at this time; they have been communicated to Congress by the constitutional organ, the President of the United States, in a lucid and dignified address, which you have all seen and do doubt possess. The insolent and arbitrary domination assumed by the British, to control by her naval power the rights of this country, and the measures adopted by our government with a view of bringing the corrupt and corrupting ministry of Great Britain to a sense of justice, have been felt by Georgia with as much severity as any other State in the Union. Her planters have long been in the habit of raising articles for exportation, from which they derived their principal resources, and depended upon importations from abroad for their annual supplies; hence they felt with peculiar effect the want of that intercourse from which they derived their greatest advantage; yet no selfish views ever operated upon their minds, or impaired their confidence in the government or the wisdom of their measures; on the contrary, they have under every difficulty and privation maintained a firm republican and constitutional character, which I am confident they will still maintain. No difficulties or privations will ever induce them to submit to degradation and dishonor. And permit me to ask, if a submission to the black catalogue of British aggression would not be a submission to degradation and dishonor? It assuredly would. Let us, therefore, maintain the character we have acquired, and unite heart and hand in support of the government, and the contest in which our country is now engaged—it is a contest sanctioned by justice and prompted by necessity, and under the guidance of Divine Providence we shall obtain the objects for which we contend.

When we contemplate the present situation of this State, our attention is irresistibly directed to our extensive frontier. Our sea coast, from the river Savannah to that of St. Mary's inclusive, is defended by numerous inlets, affording sufficient depth of water for armed ships of considerable force; to oppose the entrance of which there are few works of defence—the population thin, and a vast property to invite the attention and satisfy the cupidity even of British cruizers.

From the mouth of St. Mary's to the termination of our line on the Tugalo river, we have an extent of frontier, of between three and four hundred miles; the territory immediately beyond which is occupied by numerous tribes of restless and warlike savages of doubtful faith, some of whom we may already consider our enemies (the Seminoles), and the rest, although at this time professing a desire to remain at peace, may soon and unexpectedly be induced by the arts and intrigues of old friends, and the still more powerful influence of large presents, to become hostile to us. With due preparation, however, the State is capable of defending herself against any hostile attempt of British cruizers or Indian enemies.—Our citizens of the middle and western parts are numerous, hardy and brave, and are not only capable of defending themselves against the Indians, but would march at a moment's warning to the assistance of their fellow citizens on the sea board in case of need, who although equally brave, are less numerous, and consequently less able to defend their extensive and vulnerable coast; but to do this, the citizens must have arms, and they must be taught to use them, as well as the duties of the camp. These considerations have induced me to press upon your attention a thorough revision of our militia laws, and of making provision for the purchase of arms and ammunition, &c.—In the defence of our sea coast, it will not escape your attention that artillery are of vast importance—and yet, there is not a single company out of the city of Savannah in the whole of the first brigade. This is no doubt owing to the great expense attending the equipment and support of such corps, which but a few are able to sustain.—Permit me to recommend to your consideration the propriety of making some provision for the encouragement of this description of troops.

Knowing of no manufactory of swords and pistols within the State, my attention has been directed to other States for a supply of those articles, as contemplated by the act of last session, for the use of the cavalry; but I find the prospect of procuring them so remote and uncertain, that I shall attempt to have the swords made at home, and I am flattered with the hope of having this done in a style of workmanship superior to those imported for common use, and at a much cheaper rate. The manufacture of them will commence immediately in this place, and will produce about five dozen every week. I shall use my utmost efforts to have the pistols made in the State also. These are objects which in our present situation claim their fostering care of the Legislature.

In the course of last summer the Secretary of War of the U. States, by order of the President, called upon this State, under the authority of an act of Congress, to detach from her militia three thousand five hundred, which has been done accordingly. These men thus detached are liable to be called into actual service whenever the President shall so direct, and ten companies of them have been called for and are now detained for six months. It is possible, nay, very probable, that many of those men now on duty have left families or relatives at home, whose principal dependence for support was upon their labor, or whose little property may be at the mercy of a creditor for an inconsiderable debt. Some legislative provision in such cases would, in my opinion, be both reasonable and just, and may be done without impairing the just rights of others. By a prudent liberality on the part of the State, the indulgent or infirm family or relative of the soldier and his little property may be relieved and preserved, whilst he in return is in all probability, spilling, or at any rate ready to spill his blood in her defence.

In March last, a revolution commenced in East Florida, and from the part taken by the commission of the United States, and the movement of their troops, I flattered myself that they had determined on the immediate occupation of the whole province.

The progress of this revolution became extremely interesting to Georgia, and I am indebted to the vigilance & attention of Brig. Gen. Floyd, for the first and regular continuance of information upon the subject, from which I soon began to suspect that the course pursued would not only fail of success, but that our frontier in that quarter might soon be involved in much difficulty and distress. Under these impressions, and conceiving that if the general government had determined upon the occupancy of the Province, they would have communicated the fact to the governor of Georgia, and placed the State on her guard against a failure of the enterprise, since in that event she would be the immediate sufferer, I wrote a letter to the Secretary at War, stating my apprehensions of the evil consequences that were likely to result to Georgia from the manner in which the proceedings in Florida were conducted, and requested that the contents of my letter might be communicated to the President. Before that letter had reached its destination, I received one from the Secretary of State by order of the President, in which he declares, that the proceedings of the agent in the transactions in Florida were unauthorized, and calling upon me, as Governor of the State, to act for the general government, inasmuch as the interests of Georgia were implicated as well as those of the United States; and also containing instructions as to the course which it was expected he would pursue in so delicate and important a transaction. It required but a few days to dispatch such public business as was then in the executive office, and to prepare every thing necessary to admit of my absence. This being accomplished, I proceeded without delay to St. Mary's, as the most convenient spot where I could by mail have a free communication with any part of the Union, and with the Governor of East Florida, and col. Smith, the commander of the American troops, at the same time. On my arrival at that place, I found the progress of the revolution stopped before St. Augustine, the patriots being unable to alone to attack that formidable post, and the American troops not permitted to act on the offensive. In a short time I sent to Augustine in compliance with the instructions I had received, and a correspondence between the person then acting as Governor & myself commenced, which, however, soon terminated, in consequence of the Spaniards declaring the application of force to be the mode of restoring the American troops, which he actually tried on the 10th May, to the more tedious operation of having it done by negotiation in a peaceful manner. The experiment, however, did not succeed, and the troops kept their ground. The letters of the Secretary of State to me of the 2d and 27th May last, will explain the reason why the troops were not withdrawn; they are reasons founded on the soundest principles of policy as well as justice and humanity, and they apply to our present situation and the present situation of East Florida with double force.

The confidence with which I anticipated the declaration of war against G. Britain, led me with equal confidence to anticipate an enlargement of the powers of the President by Congress as the necessary consequence, having for object the entire occupancy of E. & W. Florida. That this should have been the course pursued, I was extremely solicitous; knowing, as I did, and still do, that the interests of Georgia would be effectually promoted by that event, and the views and wishes of the general government at the same time accomplished. The senate of the U. S. however, in their wisdom had different views of the subject, and the matter was omitted to remain as before the war. It is nevertheless my sincere and candid opinion, that the peace and safety of this State will be hazarded, if the occupancy of East Florida by our government is relinquished, or much longer delayed. The present forces in Augustine is of a description which we cannot tolerate; the mode of warfare which the governor of that place has commenced, so savage and barbarous, that it is impossible for an American to hear of it without feeling the utmost indignation and resentment against the power who commands or even permits it. I recommend this subject in an especial manner to your most serious consideration, as involving not only your immediate interest, but your future peace and happiness. It is with real pleasure that I assure you of my sincere confidence in

me to press upon your attention a thorough revision of our militia laws, and of making provision for the purchase of arms and ammunition, &c.—In the defence of our sea coast, it will not escape your attention that artillery are of vast importance—and yet, there is not a single company out of the city of Savannah in the whole of the first brigade. This is no doubt owing to the great expense attending the equipment and support of such corps, which but a few are able to sustain.—Permit me to recommend to your consideration the propriety of making some provision for the encouragement of this description of troops.



the disposition of the President to proceed in the business with the utmost dispatch, if he is authorized by Congress. Copies of such documents as are collected to give a clear view of the subject and enable you to form correct conclusions, will accompany this communication. And should any additional information be desired during the session, it in the power of the executive, it will be furnished with pleasure. I have been the more particular upon this head, because I feel its importance, and because, too, the agency which I have had in it, has been grossly misrepresented, and conduct and motives attributed to me as malicious as they are unfounded. That agency will now be committed to another person.

The Spanish officers in Augustine, St. Mark's and Pensacola are using every effort to stimulate the Creek Indians to commence hostilities against us. As yet those within the United States line, as I have before observed, profess peace and friendship, but those of the Seminoles, whose towns are in Florida, have been guilty of such outrages as leave no doubt of their intention, and ought to satisfy us that no time is to be lost in applying that chastisement which their crimes deserve. In August last some parties of them made their appearance upon the frontier of Camden county, and killed and scalped a young man about seventeen years of age, the son of Mr. Thomas Wilder, who resided near Trader's Hill on St. Mary's river, and at the same time shot another lad and wounded him very severely, but who had the good fortune to make his escape. As soon as I received information of these facts, and numerous others of less atrocity, I sent an order to Brig. Gen. Floyd, to cause a block-house to be erected at Trader's Hill, and to put a small garrison in it for the protection of that part of the frontier, and if the Indians should again make their appearance in a hostile manner, to collect a force and pursue and punish them. I also wrote a letter to Col. Hawkins, demanding that the murderers should be apprehended and delivered up to the civil authority of Camden county, there to take their trial. Col. Hawkins's answer, with subsequent information which I have received, fully convinces me that we have no satisfaction to expect from those Indians, and consequently that we ought to look to our own safety. With this view, I have given orders for a stock of provender and provision contracted for and deposited at Trader's Hill, for five hundred Cavalry, and intended, as soon as those supplies were procured, to order that number to take the field. This subject claims the immediate attention of the legislature. Copies of all papers in the executive office relating thereto, from which you can derive any information, as well as those relating to the deceased Mr. Meridith and Mr. Arthur Lott, who were murdered while peaceably travelling through the Creek nation, accompany this communication.

[Two or three paragraphs of a local nature are here omitted.]

In all your measures, having for their object the public good, you may rely upon my cordial co-operation; and that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe may so guide and direct your minds, that your labours may result in the happiness of the people, and your own honour, is the sincere prayer of your devoted fellow citizen,

D. B. MITCHELL.

#### AN ADDRESS

From the Republican Members of both Houses of the Legislature of New Jersey, to their constituents.

The violent and successful effort which has been made by a small and accidental majority in the Legislature of this state, to wrest from the people, and assume to themselves, the right of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, makes it the duty of the minority to inform their constituents of the circumstances which have led to a result, tyrannical in its operation, insulting to the liberties of every freeman in the state, and which may be attended with consequences disastrous to our country.

Although in this state a large majority of the citizens are in favor of the late measures of our general government, yet its enemies, by intrigues unforeseen and unexpected, have gained a small majority in both houses of the Legislature.

In the county of Monmouth the republicans have a decided majority, but owing to a misplaced confidence in their own strength they were remiss in their duty to themselves and their country, while their opponents, by secret intrigue and unremitted exertions, obtained a majority of twenty-five votes securing to themselves one member in council and three in the house of assembly.

In the county of Hunterdon an unfortunate schism had taken place among the republican party which was artfully fomented by our political opponents. On the federal ticket were placed two candidates, Mr. Wagoner and Mr. Potter, who had formerly been considered as republicans, and many still believed them to be such. In addition to which a solemn pledge was printed and published throughout the county that Mr. Potter professed to be a republican, and would cheerfully and steadfastly support republican men and measures if elected.

Notwithstanding these circumstances only one of the candidates who acknowledged themselves federalists were

elects; Wagoner and Potter were elected under the mantle of republicanism—and two republicans, Haas and Van Wyck, were elected—five votes would have put Mr. CASE, one of the republican candidates over Mr. POTTER, one of the members elected. In fact, twenty-six votes in Monmouth, and five in Hunterdon, would have given republican majorities in both houses of the legislature.

The right of choosing electors by a general vote of the state was established by a law of one thousand eight hundred and seven, under which the election was to take place on the third and fourth of November, inst. as the preparatory measures for conducting the election had already taken place, and as no more than six days could elapse between the meeting of the legislature and the time fixed for the election, it was hoped the majority would not have resorted to a measure of such unparalleled violence as the hasty repeal of that law, for the purpose of securing to themselves a short, an useless and a dangerous triumph.

It is well known that a considerable portion of the federal party sincerely deplore the repeal of the election law, deeming it under present circumstances a hazardous experiment—but unfortunately the leaders among their representatives are governed by no such principles of moderation or forbearance; they are still actuated by the same aristocratic spirit and contempt for the democratic principles of our institution as that twelve years ago precipitated them from power.

On the morning after the House of Assembly was organized, a bill was introduced providing for the appointment of electors by a joint meeting of the legislature, and repealing the election law of one thousand eight hundred and seven. As this bill was of the utmost importance to the state, and contained a variety of provisions which required investigation, a motion was made that it should be printed for the use of the members; but strange to tell, every member of the majority (except Mr. PARKER) voted against its printing. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, it was called up for a second reading—in vain was it urged, that there had been no time allowed for considering the bill; that there had been no opportunity of seeing it;—that it was indecent to proceed with so much precipitancy, in making a law of the utmost importance to the country; that it was beneath the dignity of a deliberative body to act without investigation, or consideration—but with the friends of the bill, dispatch was of more importance than justice—a little delay might defeat their favorite object, and they determined not to moment's time should be lost.

The minority were insultingly told, that they had no cause to complain, inasmuch as the bill was intended to secure the election of a President from the republican ranks; and therefore could not fail to be acceptable to the democratic party!

Against the bill it was urged that the appointment of electors, by the citizens at large, agreeable to the law of eighteen hundred and seven, was the only way in which the choice of the people could be completely ascertained;—that it was most consonant with the constitution of the United States, and most agreeable to our republican form of government;—that under the law in force, the election was to take place in five days—that the law was already, in part executed—that the officers had in part performed their duties under it;—that a part of the expenses of the election were already incurred—that the nominations were already made at the different offices;—transmitted to the executive of the state, and by him published and distributed into the different counties as the law required.

It was stated that a large majority of the people of the state were in favor of the measures lately adopted by our general government; that they were about to express this by the exercise of their right of suffrage, upon an occasion more important than any other, which had occurred since the establishment of our liberties—that to wrest from them that privilege under present circumstances, would be considered as an act of tyranny and oppression, and that at this time of danger and difficulty, they would not patiently submit to any glaring infringement of their rights.

The answer to these as well as other arguments, was a call for the question. The friends of the bill had counted their strength;—although they had not reason they had votes on their side. With them discipline was superior to argument, and it was an unnecessary waste of time to make speeches when there was no necessity of making proclaytes.

The bill has become a law, and the citizens of New Jersey are stigmatized (so far as this law can stigmatize them) as unworthy to be trusted with the exercise of their right of suffrage on so important an occasion, as the choice of electors for the chief magistracy of the Union. They are debarred of this privilege by a measure as violent as it is unprecedented, inasmuch as the members of the legislature were not expected to pass such a law, nor elected for that purpose. A measure which makes the minority prevail over the majority; a measure calculated to bring our republican institutions into contempt, and if not corrected in time, to endanger our liberties.

It is to be hoped that this absolute perversion of the public voice, by legislative interference, will show the necessity of an amendment to the constitution of the United States—the security of the Union requires that some uniform mode should be adopted, by which the states respectively should choose their electors by a general vote of the people;—this would in a great measure put an end to

the scenes of intrigue which now disgrace our country.

All the electors of New Jersey, are now federalists, none of whom would have been chosen by the people.

The next step was to divide the state into such districts as would give the minority four of the six representatives in Congress. As no fair division could possibly give them more than two representatives, and as it was necessary, if possible to keep up some little appearance of impartiality & justice, the calculations were involved in much intricacy—different opinions prevailed, various places were proposed & considered—at length a bill was offered for dividing the state into the six following districts:—

1st. Sussex and Bergen with a population, (excluding 25 of slaves) of	41,090
2d. Morris and Essex	47,019
3d. Middlesex and Monmouth	41,416
4th. Hunterdon & Somerset	38,047
5th. Burlington with the townships of Egg Harbor, Galloway, Deptford, Gloucester, Gloucester town, New town, and Waterford, of Gloucester county,	37,799
6th. Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May, with the townships of Woolwich, Greenwich and Weymouth, of Gloucester county,	35,859

By this arrangement the second district would contain nearly two thirds as many inhabitants, as the 5th and 6th district. (The 5th and 6th districts together—) But by taking the townships of Rahway, Westfield and Providence from the county of Essex, which would reduce the 2d district to 42,308, and adding them to Somerset and Hunterdon, which would increase the 4th district to 42,668, this difficulty would in a great measure be obviated—and no objection would have been made to such an arrangement although it would still operate unequally upon the upper counties. But it was well known that no such amendments to the bill could take place—indeed although the possibility of it was too gross & palpable to be disguised yet it was not sufficiently so, to please the leaders of the majority in the Legislature, inasmuch as some apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Somerset and Hunterdon, where the popularity of Mr. SOUTHARD might give them trouble—it was thought weakness to be over squeamish, when an important object was to be gained—the first scheme was abandoned & another agreed on—& the following plan was submitted for dividing the state into three districts each to elect two representatives.

1st. Bergen, Sussex, Essex, and Morris,	85,109
2d. Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset and Hunterdon	79,463
3d. Burlington, Gloucester, Cumberland, Salem & Cape May	78,658

By this the first district contains nearly nine thousand inhabitants more than the second, and nearly fifteen thousand more than the third.

On the discussion of the bill a motion was made to amend it, by substituting the counties of Sussex, Hunterdon, Morris and Somerset (containing 84,892 inhabitants) for the first district and the counties of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth, (containing 82,680 inhabitants) for the second district.

It was stated that this amendment, without disturbing the third district would equalize the first and second districts and that as the counties named for those districts respectively were contiguous to each other, no possible reason could exist for refusing to adopt the amendment; that any member would dare to avow—that it was the sacred duty of the Legislature to divide the state into as equal districts as could conveniently be made, without regard to party considerations—that if the majority in the house were determined to secure to their party, four of the six representatives in Congress, and if their calculations were predicated upon that determination, they would find it difficult to reconcile their conduct with their duty to their country, or to satisfy their own consciences.

Every federalist voted for the bill, and it has now become a law.

The same party which in the year 1800 a few days before a congressional election was to take place by districts, repealed the law then in force, and passed one to vote by a general ticket, now with a versatility that betrays the weakness of their cause, have repealed the law for voting by a general ticket and passed one for voting by districts;—their violence then ended in their complete defeat;—it rests with the citizens of New Jersey to determine, what shall be its effect now.

The undersigned have endeavored to discharge their duty by resisting these measures, which cannot fail to injure the county but their efforts have been unavailing—the remedy must be applied by the PEOPLE.

Charles Clark, Silas Condit, Charles Kinsey, Jeremiah Dubois, James Newell, Robert H. Vanmeter, Aaron Vansyckel, Nathan Dickerson, Stephen Dodd, Ephraim Bateman, Joseph Sharp, James Davidson, Simon Cortright, R. W. Ruthford, Trenton, 9th November, 1812.

GINEVA Nov. 25.

From the Western Frontiers we hourly expect important intelligence. We are informed the Amistice on the Niagara river was terminated on Friday afternoon last at 6 o'clock, and day light the next morning four Niagara opened a fire on the British, which was continued until night. It was confidently expected general Smyth would make an attempt to cross at Black Rock in a day or two. The long expected 2000 Pennsylvania militia arrived at Buffalo the 18th

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

Friday, November 27.

The Senate proceeded to ascertain the classes in which the two Senators from Louisiana should be arranged, when having drawn lots, it appeared that Mr. Magruder's term of service will expire on the 3d day of March next, and Mr. Posey's four years after the 3d day of March next.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the House concerning the pay of the army, &c. and amendments reported by the committee thereto.

On motion to strike out the 3d section which authorizes the enlistment of all young men over eighteen years of age, there were— For striking it out, 26—Against striking it out, 4.

The further consideration of the bill was, after debate, postponed to Monday.

Monday, Nov. 30.

Mr. Smith of Md. reported a bill to increase the Navy of the United States, which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Smith of Md. reported the bill in addition to the prize law, with amendments. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill respecting the pay of the army of the U States; and after amendment it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The bill from the House concerning the Pay of the Army of the U States, as amended, was read a third time and passed—Yeas 19—Nays 4.

The bill to increase the Navy of the U. S. was read a second time.

Wednesday Dec. 2.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire if any and what further provisions are necessary for the disposition of the public lands of the United States, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Magruder, Worthington, and Anderson, were accordingly appointed the Committee.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Nov. 27.

Mr. Bassett, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a long argumentative report on that subject, concluding with reporting a bill "to increase the Navy of the U. S." [This bill is blank as to the proposed ratio of increase.]

Mr. Bassett also reported a bill making provision for certain Navy Pensions. These bills were twice read & committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The engrossed bill concerning Territorial and District Judges, was read a third time; and on motion, recommitted to a select committee. Adjourned.

Monday Nov. 30.

Mr. Sever presented the memorial of sundry owners of privaters of Boston, praying a remission or diminution of duties on prize goods. Referred.

There being no business offered to the consideration of the House— On motion, adjourned, by 43 votes to 42.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

On motion of Mr. Lucak, the House resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary to the naturalization laws.

### EXPORTATION OF PROVISIONS.

Mr. Newton offered the following resolution for consideration, viz. Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what restrictions on the exportation of provisions and of all articles necessary for naval equipment, in vessels of foreign nations at amity with the United States may be at this time expedient; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bassett moved to modify the resolution so as to read as follows:— "Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring bonds on the exportation of provisions and all articles necessary for naval equipment in vessels of foreign nations at amity with the United States; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Milnor proposed to amend it by adding, after the words "United States," the words "conditioned that such vessel and cargo shall not proceed to an enemy's port."

Mr. Rhea moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words "or to any port or ports in possession of the enemy."—Agreed to, 54 to 44.

The question was then taken on Mr. Milnor's motion, as amended, and negatived, 51 to 50.

The question was then taken on the resolution, in the form proposed by Mr. Bassett, & negatived, 56 to 49.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Williams reported a bill supplementary to the act making provision for arming the whole body of the Militia of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. McKim presented the petition of sundry persons of Baltimore, subscribers to the late loan, praying a removal of the loan office from Annapolis to Baltimore.—Referred to a select committee.

### MERCHANTS' BONDS.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the report of the Committee of Ways & Means on the subject of the bonds given by sundry merchants on account of recent importations of British goods. [The report, it will be recollected, recommends a reference of all the petitions on the subject to the Secretary of the Treasury.]

### EXPORT OF PROVISIONS.

Mr. Harper said, that the House had yesterday refused to consider a resolution, offer-

ed by a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Newton) on the subject of requiring into the priority of restricting the exportation of tea, &c. when the House was divided six to six at present. Some members having been absent. With a view to try the question in a full house, he moved that the house do now proceed to a consideration of the resolution.

The question was decided by Yeas and Nays, as follows, Yeas, 58—Nays, 58—

The votes being equally divided— Mr. Speaker said he believed he should vote against the proposition at any time, and it was rather too late in the day to take it up now.

He therefore voted in the negative. Adjourned.

### Legislature of Maryland.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, November 25.

Mr. T. N. Williams delivers a bill to confirm an old road in Worcester county—Read.

The bill for the benefit of Thomas Colston, and the resolution relative to letters and packers addressed to the presiding members of the legislature, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Hogg a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying a road may be altered and amended.

Mr. A. E. Jones a letter from John Landreth, of Somerset county, an insolvent debtor, praying relief.—Referred.

Mr. Evans delivers a bill to incorporate a company under the name of the Elkton Library Company. Mr. Bayly a bill to alter and change the name of Theodore Gunby.—Read.

The bill to repeal all such parts of the acts of assembly of this state as require the payment of twenty-five shillings for a marriage license, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative.

Thursday, November 26.

The speaker laid before the house the report of the clerk of Talbot county court, relative to the attendance of the judges of that court.—Read and Referred.

Mr. Frey delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, residing at and near Creswell's Ferry, praying that the village at that place may be called and publicly known by the name of Port Deposit.—Read and referred.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to authorise John Newton, late sheriff and collector of Dorchester county, to complete his collection.

Mr. Evans delivers petitions from Jacob Allen and Edward Griffith, of Cecil county, revolutionary soldiers, praying relief. Mr. Hogg a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that a law may pass to prevent the depredations of foreign fishermen who come to fish in Elk and North rivers.

Mr. Hambleton delivers a bill annulling the marriage of Vincent P. Taylor, and Elizabeth his wife.—Read.

Friday, Nov. 27.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

Mr. Wilson a petition from Jesse Whigh, of Worcester county, a revolutionary soldier, praying relief. Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. A. E. Jones delivers a bill for the relief of John Landreth, of Somerset county.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, endorsed, "will not pass."

On motion, Ordered, That the bill to alter, change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government which relate to the time and manner of electing the senate of this state, be made the order of the day for Tuesday, December 8th.

Saturday, November 28.

The speaker laid before the house letters from the clerks of Charles and Montgomery county courts relative to the attendance of the judges.—Read and referred.

Monday, November 30.

Mr. Bayly delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying the establishment of a bank at Salisbury. Mr. Lecompte a petition from Thomas Edmondson, of Dorchester county, praying that a law may pass to confirm his title to certain lands therein mentioned. Severally read and referred.

On motion by Mr. A. E. Jones, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to make void the proceedings of the levy court of Somerset county, relative to the sale of certain lots of ground.

Mr. Caldwell delivers a petition from Richard Trippe and Suvannah Trippe of Talbot county, praying that they may be authorised to manumit certain negroes.

Tuesday, December 1.

The clerk of the council delivers a communication from the executive, enclosing a statement of the number of arms distributed within the last year, from the public arsenals.—Read.

Mr. Hambleton delivers a petition from Thomas Helsby, of Talbot county, an insolvent debtor, praying relief.—Read.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a bill for the benefit of Thomas Edmondson, of Dorchester county. Twice read and passed.

On motion by Mr. Stanbury, leave



given to bring in a bill, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to lay out and make a public road in Baltimore county.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a report and resolution in favor of the Trustees of Baltimore College—Read.

The bill for the benefit of Atty. Joshua, Elijah and Shelby Jump, of Caroline county, endorsed, "will not pass."

The bill to change the name of Theodore Gunby, was read the second time and passed.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Wasp.

"The boatswain and eleven of the crew of the United States sloop of war Wasp were detained on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Poitiers, captain Beresford. The boatswain was detained upon the pretext that he had been born in Scotland, and also that he was a deserter from the Cleopatra frigate. The other men were detained upon suspicion of having been by birth British subjects. They were all sent on board the Ruby prison ship at the Dock Yard at Bermuda. It is worthy of remark upon what slight foundations our seamen are detained on board British ships of war as British subjects; for two of the Wasp's crew at first detained by Sir John Beresford, upon suspicion of being Englishmen, were afterwards released in consequence of the officers of the Wasp satisfying Sir John that they were Americans by birth. How many of the others are also native Americans can be ascertained only when our government shall have procured their release; a duty which the government owe to their own dignity as well as to the individuals themselves (whether citizens by birth or by adoption) who have fought bravely in their service."

Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua, to his friend in this town, dated Oct. 20.

"We have been in a state of starvation this some time past—it is distressing to see the number of negroes who crowd the streets, begging from door to door, some of them reduced by hunger to a shocking state. Corn is selling at 40s. currency (\$4 50) the bushel, for cash or approved bills at 130 per cent exchange (20 per cent below par.) Rum will not be taken in payment at any price, and the planters are obliged to give their negroes French sugar of an inferior quality in lieu of their usual allowance of corn."

"Flour has been selling this some time past at Barbadoes, Trinidad and the other British islands at \$50 per barrel, cash, or government bills. Lumber is uncommonly scarce, as none has been received since the declaration of war. Three American vessels have been brought in as prizes, laden with flour."

Alex. Herald.

The following General Orders of Gov. OGDEN, afford a happy contrast with the federalism of the Governors of the Eastern States. While the former have injured the public service by refusing their quotas of men, and their quotas contributed to the disaster at Queenstown, Gov. OGDEN, with a promptitude that reflects honor on his character, and confirms his standing as a soldier and patriot, has complied with the requisition of the general government. And we may add, that if the troops are called into actual service, there is no man in the State that would inspire more confidence, and that they would sooner fight under than Gov. OGDEN.

Head-Quarters, N. J. Town, Nov. 16.

The Commander in Chief of the militia of New Jersey, in consequence of a particular communication made to him by the General commanding at New York and its dependencies, thinks it prudent to direct, that all the uniform companies, whether of Cavalry, Artillery, Light Infantry, or Riflemen, within the State, do hold themselves in readiness, at a previous notice of twenty-four hours, to take the field fully equipped, each man having one good blanket, and four days' provision ready cooked. The captains commanding companies of artillery will make contracts, on behalf of the U. States, for a suitable number of horses & drivers, (by the day) to transport their respective field pieces and apparatus, to march until their return; and also will take immediate measures, as are allowed by law, to put into good order every thing necessary for such transportation.

Each captain of an uniform company will make an immediate return of the present state of his company, both as to the men and munitions, adding such general remarks, in regard to their present ability to take the field, as he may think proper, and transmit the same to the commander in chief without delay.

As the volunteer corps, in all sudden emergencies, form the first and best defence of the State, it is hoped that such as may be able will display their zeal in joining themselves to some one or other of these uniform companies, as circumstances or inclination may lead, thus proving themselves a race of Jerseymen, not unworthy their fathers.

AARON OGDEN,

Commander in Chief of the Militia of New Jersey.

The brig Battlesnake—it was our melancholy duty to state that this brig had been wrecked by a hurricane between Reedy Island and the Piers a boat two o'clock in the morning of Tuesday last, & that 17 persons had been drowned. It is with peculiar satisfaction we now correct this statement, and record a most extraordinary interposition of Divine Providence. At early day light the boatswain went on board the brig to see if he could recover his trunk. While standing on a part of the bow in the fore castle who were unable to get to the scupper as the ship lay on her starboard side. The boatswain hailed the Revenue Cutter who sent her boat with people and an axe to assist in getting the unfortunate people out. They instantly went to work and in seamen's phrase, scuttled her, that is, cut a hole for the seamen to get out. They were all 18 in number and a small boy taken out alive. The men had been 4 hours up to the chin in water, some being obliged to hold back their heads to keep the water from running into their mouths. They were almost exhausted for want of air when the hole was cut.

Not the least interesting circumstance in this truly interesting affair is that the seamen faint and expiring as they were, had borne up the head of the little boy above the water, determined that so long as they lived, he should not perish.

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1812.

### LATEST FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

By the politeness of Com. Wiswall, of the Pa. Iron Steam-Boat, we are furnished with the last Plattsburg paper, from which the following is extracted.

Plattsburg, Nov. 20. On Sunday morning last, Maj. Gen. Dearborn and suite arrived at this place in the Steam Boat. A salute was fired on his landing.

The regular army, which has been collected at this place, have left their encampment, and marched to the North. The infantry, consisting of seven regiments, and two companies of heavy artillery, marched on Monday last. A regiment of light dragoons, commanded by Col. Burn, and two companies of flying artillery, under the command of Maj. Eustis, left the encampment on Tuesday.

The troops were in high spirits, and from the ability and energy of the officers generally, it may safely be anticipated, that whenever they come in contact with the enemy, the result will be glorious to the American arms.

Gen. Bloomfield, owing to his severe illness, was prevented from proceeding with the army—the immediate command of course devolved on Brig. General Chandler. General Dearborn joined the army on the 17th, to command in person.

A company of 60, who have volunteered from Peru and this Town, to assist in clearing the road which the British have obstructed by falling trees across it, marched on Tuesday, with their guns and axes. A similar company is said to have marched from Chazy.

The whole of the militia, had previously been marched to the lines.

The sloop of war President and Hunter, have sailed to the north.

The army encamped on Tuesday evening, in Champlain, about half a mile this side the lines. A number of scouting parties had been sent out. Col. Vosburgh's regiment, which has been stationed at the westward, had joined the army. The militia from Vermont have also arrived at Champlain. On Tuesday, a full company of light horse, which has been raised in Vermont, passed thro' town on their way to join the army.

It is understood that the greater part of the militia have volunteered to go over the lines. A number of aged patriots of the revolution, residents of this county, have shouldered their muskets and gone with the army, to fight again the battles of their country.

The sloop of war Bull Dog, and the two gun boats, which have been fitted out at Whitehall, have sailed down the Lake under the command of Lieut. Macdonough. The sloop mounts one 18, two 12, and four 6 pounders. The gun boats carry each a 12 pounder.

From the Albany Register, Extra—Nov. 27.

A handbill of which the following is a copy, was obligingly handed to us by a friend since our paper went to press:

### GENERAL SMYTH

TO THE

Soldiers of the Army of the Centre.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS! The time is at hand when you will cross the stream of Niagara, to conquer Canada, and to secure the peace of the American frontier.

You will enter a country that is to be one of the United States. You will arrive among a people who are to become your fellow citizens. It is not against them that we come to make war. It is against a government which holds them as vassals.

You will make this war as little as possible distressful to the Canadian people. If they are peaceable, they are to be secure in their persons; and in their property, as far as our imperious necessities will allow.

Private plundering is absolutely forbidden.—A soldier who quies his rank to plunder on the field of battle will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

But your just rights as soldiers will be maintained. Whatever is lost by the usages of war, you shall have. All horses belonging to artillery and cavalry; all wagons and teams in public service, will be sold for the benefit of the captors. Public stores will be secured for the service of the United States. The government will, with justice, pay you the value.

The horses drawing the light artillery of the enemy, are wanted for the service of the U. S. I will order two hundred dollars for each to be paid to the party who may take them. I will also order forty dollars to be paid for the arms & spoils for each savage warrior, who shall be killed.

Soldiers! You are amply provided for war.—You are superior in number to the enemy. Your personal strength and activity are greater. Your weapons are longer. The regular soldiers of the enemy are old men, whose best years have been spent in the sickly climate of the West Indies.—They will not be able to stand before you, when you charge with the bayonet.

You have seen Indians, such as those hired by the British, to murder women and children, and kill and scalp the wounded. You have seen their dances and grimaces, and heard their yells. Can you fear them? No. You hold them in the utmost contempt.

Volunteers! Disloyal and traitorous men have endeavored to dissuade you from doing your duty.—Sometimes they say, if you enter Canada, you will be held to service for five years. At others, they say you will not be furnished with supplies. At other times they say, that if you are wounded, the government will not provide for you by pensions.

The just and generous course pursued by the Government towards the Volunteers who fought at Tippecanoe, furnishes an answer to the last objection. The others are too absurd to deserve any.

Volunteers! I esteem your generous and patriotic motives. You have made sacrifices on the altar of your country. You will not suffer the enemies of your family to mislead you from the path of duty and honor, and deprive you of the esteem of a grateful country. You will shun the eternal infamy that awaits the man, who having come within sight of the enemy, barely shrinks in the moment of trial.

Soldiers of every corps! It is in your power to retrieve the honor of your country, and to cover yourselves with glory. Every man who performs a gallant action shall have his name made known to the nation. Rewards and honours await the brave. Infamy and contempt are reserved for cowards. Companions in arms! You came to vanquish a valiant foe. I know the choice you will make. Come on my heroes! And when you attack the enemy's batteries, let your rallying word be, "The cannon lost at Detroit—or Death."

ALEXANDER SMYTH,

Brigadier General, Commanding,

Camp, near Buffalo, 17th Nov. 1812.

New York, Dec. 2.

The following resolution was presented at the Common Council, on Monday evening, by Alexander Lawrence, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved that an elegant sword be presented to CAPT. JONES, late of the United States sloop of war Wasp, and also the freedom of this City, as a testimony of his gallant conduct in capturing the sloop of war Frolic, and that the thanks of the Common Council be presented his brave officers and crew."

December 3.

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated November 16.

"To day a flag arrived from Kingston, for Capt. Brock, who will be sent home to-morrow on parole. By a letter he received, it appears that the Royal George was greatly damaged in the late action. She had her deck and rigging very much cut to pieces, and had several men killed on board. Seven houses were also beat down by our cannon balls.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Jones, late of the U. S. sloop of war the Wasp, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

New York, 24th Novem. 1812.

SIR,

I have avail myself of the opportunity of informing you of the occurrences of our cruise, which terminated in the capture of the Wasp on the 13th of October by the Poitiers of 74 guns, while a wreck from damages received in an engagement with the British sloop of war Frolic, of 22 guns; 16 of them 32 pound carronades, and 4 12 pounders on the main deck and two 12 p. carronades on the top gallant fore castle, making her superior in force to us by four 12 pounders. The Frolic had struck to us and was taken possession of about two hours before our surrendering to the Poitiers.

We had left the Delaware on the 13th. The 15th had a heavy gale, in which we lost our jib-boom and two men. Half past 11, on the night of the 17th, in the lat. of 37 deg. N. and long. 65 deg. W. we saw several sail, two of them appearing very large; westward from them for some time, then shortened sail and steered the remainder of the night the course we had perceived them on. At day light on Sunday the 18th we saw them ahead—gave chase and soon discovered them to be a convoy of six sail under the protection of a sloop of war, four of them large ships mounting from 16 to 18 guns. At 32 minutes past eleven, A. M. we engaged the sloop of war, having first received her fire at the distance of 50 or 60 yards, which space we gradually lessened until we laid her on board, after a well supported fire of forty three minutes; and although so near while loading the last broadside that our rammers were shoved against the side of the enemy, our men exhibited the same alacrity which they had done during the whole of the action. They immediately surrendered upon our gaining their fore-castle, so that no loss was sustained on either side after boarding.

Our main top mast was shot away between 4 and 5 minutes from the commencement of the firing, and falling together with the main top-sail yard across the larboard fore and fore-top-sail braces, rendered our head yards unmanageable the remainder of the action. At 8 minutes the gaff and mizen top gallant mast came down, and at 20 minutes from the beginning of the action every brace and most of the rigging was shot away. A few minutes after separating from the Frolic both her masts fell upon the deck, the main mast going close by the deck and the fore mast 12 or 15 feet above it.

The courage and exertions of the officers and crew fully answered my expectations and wishes. Lieut. Biddle's active conduct contributed much to our success, by the exact attention paid to every department during the engagement, and the admirable example he afforded the crew by his intrepidity. Lieuts. Rogers, Booth and Mr. Rapp, showed by the incessant fire from their divisions that they were not to be surpassed in resolution or skill. Mr. Knight and every other officer, acted with a courage and promptitude highly honorable, and I trust have given assurance that they may be relied on whenever their services may be required.

I could not ascertain the exact loss of the enemy, as many of the dead lay buried under the masts and spars that had fallen upon deck, which two hours exertion had not sufficiently removed. Mr. Biddle, who had charge of the Frolic, states that from what he saw and from information from the officers, the number of killed must have been about 30, and that of the wounded 40 or 50—of the killed his first lieutenant and sailing master, of the wounded, capt. Whyniates and the 2d lieutenant.

We had 5 killed and 5 wounded, as per list; the wounded are recovering. Lieut. Claxton, who was confined by sickness, left his bed a little previous to the engagement, and although too weak to be at his division, remained upon deck and showed by his composed manner of noting its incidents, that we had lost by his illness the services of a brave officer.

I am respectfully, yours,

JAS. JONES.

The hon. PAUL HAMILTON,

Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, Nov. 27, 1812.

Certain publications having appeared in the newspapers, giving information in detail of the strength and probable objects of the armies to which the writers are said to belong; which information, if true, is calculated to apprise the enemy of their real strength; if incorrect, to mislead the public mind; it has become necessary to put a stop to all such publications in future, by reminding the officers and soldiers of the Army that all communications relative to their duties, or to the public service, should be made to their immediate commanding officers, and forbidding them to correspond on those subjects with any other persons, reserving to all concerned the rights secured to them by the Rules and Articles of War.

T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

NAVAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Frigate Constellation, now lying in the Eastern Branch, ready for sea, but waiting for her complement of hands, a few of whom are yet wanting, the opportunity was embraced by Capt. Stewart, her commander, to gratify the ladies and gentlemen of the City and Georgetown, and the distinguished strangers now at the seat of government, with an entertainment on board of her, to take place on the first fair day after Wednesday last. Thursday proving a fine day, many hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, previously invited, amongst whom we recognised the President of the United States and his lady, all the Heads of Departments and their ladies, very many of the Members of Congress, the French Minister, &c. assembled on board the Constellation between ten and twelve o'clock. The day was spent in the utmost hilarity, no accident intervening to damp the gaiety of the scene. An elegant cold collation of the choicest viands and liquors, prepared under the direction of Mr. Tomlinson, was served up to the numerous guests. The old and the young mingled in the sprightly dance, and pleasure beamed on every countenance. The presence of Capt. Hull and Morris—our readers may be sure, did not lessen the gratification of the day. The company began to separate towards evening, and were relanded with great safety and regularity. When the President came on board, and when he parted from the ship, in a boat under the direction of Capt. Hull, salutes were fired from the ship, with great effect. The managers of the entertainment were, F. Wharton, John Taylor, C. W. Goldsborough, John Graham,

Richard Forrest, Isaac Hull, Edward Coles, Samuel Miller, Henry Hunt, William Sanford, under whose care and assiduous attention the whole scene had an indiscribably pleasing effect.

[Nat. Intel.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

Has done herself honor. Her Legislature has chosen Electors friendly to Madison, by a vote of 130 to 60, the latter being the number received by the federal or coalition ticket. The following are the names of the Electors, all good men and true:

William H. Murfree James Mebane  
Kedar Ballard James Rainey  
James Bright Francis Locke  
Thomas D. King Montfort Stokes  
James W. Clarke Jonathan Hampton  
Hutchins G. Burton Joseph Winston  
Thomas Davis Henry Massey  
Kemp Plummer

A letter received at Ballston-Spa, N. Y. from Sackett's Harbor, dated Nov. 16, giving an account of Com. Chauncey's attack on Kingston, gives us the following information in addition to what we have already seen on that subject:

"The Growler, while conveying the prize schooner in, discovered the Prince Regent and Earl Moira conveying a sloop to Kingston.—She immediately placed herself behind a point until the armed vessel had passed, and then boarded the sloop and brought her in safe, with captain Brock, cousin, private secretary, executor, and the effects of Gen. Brock.—Among the effects are the general's uniform, sword, papers and about \$12,000 in specie on board.

"I have this moment learnt from an officer stationed at Gravelly Point, that they had taken Col. Ferguson, one sergeant, one corporal, and eight private prisoners on Grenadier's Island.—Col. Ferguson said he had a flag of truce and a letter for general Dodge—he is now here, but whether the general will permit him to go or not, I have not been able to learn. Capt. Brock says we now have the command of the lake—and I guess we shall keep it."

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

State.	Electors.	Majority.
Vermont	8	8
New Hampshire	8	8
Massachusetts	22	22
Rhode Island	4	4
Connecticut	9	9
New York	29	29
New Jersey	8	8
Pennsylvania	25	25
Delaware	4	4
Maryland	6	6
Virginia	25	25
North Carolina	15	15
South Carolina	11	11
Georgia	8	8
Kentucky	12	12
Tennessee	8	8
Ohio	8	8
Louisiana	3	3
Total	129	89

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Majors and other Commissioned Officers of the fourth regiment are ordered to meet at Easton on THURSDAY the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. with uniform and side-arms—to be drilled and exercised as Soldiers. The Sergeant Major of the regiment will attend.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH,

Lieut. Col. 4th Regt.

December 8—1

NOTICE.  
A COACHEE in good repair, with a pair of very excellent small sorrel Horses, well matched, will be sold at public sale, at Cambridge, on the 14th of this month, with a variety of other articles.

JAMES KEMP.

dec. 8—1

### PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on Tuesday, the 22d day of December, if fair, if not, the next fair day—

All his personal property, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, a good House-Cart, with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving his bond or note—approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOHN TIBBLES.

dec. 8—3  
N. B. The property must not be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

J. T.  
In consequence of the bad weather on Friday last, the sale advertised by the subscriber for that day, was postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant. The credit will be extended to nine months.

JOHN L. KERR.

dec. 8, 1812.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday next, the 4th of December, will be sold by public auction, at the farm now occupied by Mr. Wm. Roberts, near St. Michael's on a credit of four months, (the purchasers giving notes with security), sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, a variety of farming utensils, a pair of fine Horses, horses, cattle, &c. Amongst the household furniture are a handsome new Clock and fashionable Mahogany dining tables. The sale will commence precisely at ten o'clock A. M. and will be continued till its completion, without postponement. The subscriber thinks proper to mention that the proposed sale is in execution of a trust for the benefit of creditors, and that Mr. Roberts is equally anxious with himself for the final settlement of it.

JOHN L. KERR, Trustee

of Wm. Roberts.

Easton, dec. 1—1

The subscriber being very desirous to bring his affairs to a close as speedily as possible, solicits the attention of persons (disposed to purchase) to the notice of John L. Kerr, Esq.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

dec. 5. [8—6]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Wickes, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.—All persons who have any claims against said estate, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of January, 1813; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH WICKES, Adm'x

of James Wickes.

dec. 8—3

CAUTION.  
This is to forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on the farm occupied by the subscriber, formerly the property belonging to Thomas S. Denny, in Deep Neck. Such as neglect this notice, and trespass on the foreclosed land, may expect to have the law put in force against them.

ROBT. DAWSON,

N. WATTS.

Talbot county, dec. 8—3

### FOR SALE.

By order of Kent County Court, Will be offered for sale, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,—all the real estate of Benjamin Tilden, deceased, lying in Kent county, consisting of two tracts or parcels of Land; the first, being the fully residence, contains about three hundred acres—the other contains one hundred and eighty acres, or thereabouts, and lies about two miles distant from Mr. Edward Sim's tavern. The farms will be shown to the subscribers. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the first named farm.

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

December 8—6

### THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED, IN ADDITION TO HIS FALL SUPPLY,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Consisting, in part, of  
Extra superfine blue, black & brown broad cloths

Second cloths, various colours  
Meleskin coatings  
Super double mill'd drat cloth

Second do. do. do.  
Super double mill'd drat & black casimere  
Six'd do. and Bedford cord

Flannels, coatings and hockings  
Rose and striped blankets  
Gentlemen's lambs wool & worsted hosiery

Ladies' superfine merino lambs-wool & black worsted do.

Do. fine white cotton do.

Kersey and linsey

Mill'd flannel—waistcoats assorted

Flushings

Velvets and corduroy

Furr capes and tippets

Dressed and undressed calicoes

American prints

Suspenders, shawls, handkerchiefs & checks

Gentlemen's & Ladies' silk & leather gloves

Plain and figured leno

Coloured cambric

Black mill muslins

6-4 & 4-4 cambric muslin

Linon cambric—pocket do.

Long lawns, Irish linens

Dressed, undressed and collar shirts

Furniture calicoes

Coarse muslins

Full'd and coarse stockings

Canton crape

Black and blue mantuas

Do. taffety, sewing silks, threads

Cotton balls, needles, &c. &c.

Teas, chocolate, powder, shot—nice peach

brandy: Also, whiskey, segars, tobacco, buckwheat flour, &c. &c.

He solicits his friends and the public to give him a call

JOHN MEREDITH.

dec. 8—3

### BOARDING-HOUSE.

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

SUSAN TRIPPE.

Easton, dec. 8—m

### TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Nov. the 30th, A. D. 1812.

On application of William Clark, one of the administrators of Bennett Wheeler, late of Talbot



FROM THE ARMY.  
ON THE STAFF OF ARMIES.

No. 1.  
The public mind is much better prepared at the present moment, to appreciate the importance of the improved means of modern war than when the *American Military Library* was commenced four years ago, the present exigency was foreseen; and when the *Military Dictionary* was published about the same period there was prefixed thereto some concise ideas of the immense importance, and absolute necessity of a military staff.  
At that period the efforts of the executive were assiduously directed to avert the last resort to arms; the people were perfectly assured of that disposition; and the "friends in congress" of the British government, were so perfectly convinced of this solicitude on the part of the government to preserve peace, that the "friends in congress" publicly reproached the government with pusillanimity, and declared, "they could not be kicked into a war."  
At that time neither the necessity of a correct discipline, for infantry or cavalry, nor of a judicious staff, was taken into view; it was presumed that England would abandon the policy by which alone she can exist, and that we should have no occasion for military establishments or preparations.  
The time which we had foreseen, and upon the certainty of which we devoted years of labor and vast expense, has at length arrived, and the country requires to be possessed of such information as may lead to the formation of correct and useful ideas on those important subjects.  
It may perhaps serve to console the people, upon the present occasion, that although we are so much behind all the world in our military organizations, yet, in our slow progress we are not alone.—The present perfection of the military instructions of Europe, is not only the fruit of experience in stupendous and disastrous sufferings, but it is the result of the meditations and studies of the greatest military men of Europe, gathered in the slow harvest of more than a century of wars, some of them of 20 and 30 years duration, but also the results of experiment, tried without any other effect than to teach how to avoid errors.  
We shall therefore attempt a few rapid sketches, to present to our readers an outline of the growth and progress of the art of war, with reference to the principles of combination, and the co operation of the component parts of armies, with a view to exhibit the slow growth, and the difficulties which were to be surmounted, before intelligence gained a complete power over the machinery of war.  
The subject of the *military age* for entering the ranks of the army, having been recently discussed, we cannot but remark upon the extreme ignorance and odious spirit of the opposers of the law. It cannot but be perceived, that the idea of *love of country*, the idea of *public honor*, the idea of *national character*, the idea of *public right or justice*, never once enters the speech of Mr. Quincy—which we notice, not for any value that can be attached to the matter or manner of his speeches, but because, standing conspicuous as he does in audacious baseness; his sentiments must be taken as the interpretation of the feelings, disposition and purposes, of those with whom he acts. His speech is made up of a certain species of sentiments, which, like the religion of his friends, is all a mask under which the most ignoble and the meanest take covert. He clamors about the admission of men of 18 years voluntarily into the public services, but he thinks nothing of the men who have families, who are in thousands impressed into the naval prisons of the enemy of civilized society; for the women and the children, the aged and the innocent, scalped by the savages hired by the enemy of civilized man, Mr. Quincy and the "friends of England in congress" feel no sympathy; but for the gallant youth eager to sustain the rights and liberties of his country, and to enter into the ranks of its defenders, at the age of all others the best adapted to produce gallant and efficient soldiers against this volunteering, the "friends of England in congress" feel a very—well founded hostility.  
It is well founded in the spirit which has constantly actuated this pious or impious brood of hypocrites—when an embargo was laid, the government was pusillanimous, when it was repealed the government was more pusillanimous still—when a negotiation was set on foot, the government was insincere, and when it failed the government alone was unjust—when our ports and the flag of our country were insulted, the blood of our citizens shed and others carried away, the aggressor was excused, and our government accused of harboring deserters—but these captives were found to be Americans who returned after several years detention, still our government, according to these very religious descendants of the Pilgrims was alone to blame—the British government was immaculate—our government reverted to commercial restriction; here these paragons of virtue, these nonpareils of wisdom and religion were again in unuprior; "we could not be kicked into a war" was formerly the cry, now we must be kicked into peace; the mighty militia of Massachusetts, headed by the Boston hyasas, in gingerbread and tinzel uniforms, with feathers like ostriches, and their tails foremost like those redoubtable animals, all these terrible paraphernalia are to be called forth, and for what purpose—to separate the union—to govern with their bread and butter—to bite their own noses?  
This folly, this impertinence, has been so long borne, that the reproach is removed from the contemptible authors of it, and casts a shade of degradation over the whole nation.  
When an army is called for—the cry is—what! raise a standing army? why not bring forth the militia?  
The militia is called for—then the constitution, so much boasted for its colonial personality, does not authorize it—the friends

of commerce will not aid in a war produced by the oppression of commerce—the friends of peace will not consent to bring the war to a speedy issue—  
You shall not have a regular force,  
You shall not have militia,  
You shall not have volunteers,  
You shall not have young men of 18,  
And you cannot be kicked into a war!  
It is really astonishing how the people endure this—or how any man can expect to be considered in even the most mild light of a fool or a knave, who can use or advocate such nonsense.  
The youth of the Grecian republic of Athens were enrolled at fourteen years of age, and at eighteen they entered upon military exercises and like our militia, continued liable to serve to the 45th; in Sparta they were liable to the 50th year.  
The Roman youth were also enrolled at 14, they entered the ranks at 17, and served till 45; an admirable part of the Roman military law founded in the first law of human nature, that of self defence, was, that no man became eligible to serve in any public station under the Roman government who had not actually served in the militia for ten years; so that no man could enter upon a public office before the age of 27: their obligation to serve terminated at 45 years. These institutions underwent some changes, in the subsequent ages of Greece and Rome; but in their most virtuous and glorious days, these were the principles which governed them.  
We lose sight of regular institutions in Europe, but we find in Asia the spirit of clan ship and feudality, embodying bands of robbers to resist similar bands of robbers & after a succession of ages, accumulating many masses of vassals under some great robber to whom the title of duke or king was given; we see many of these robber kings united under some more mighty robber, who is called emperor; and beside these we see nothing but a nation of vassals and a few superior chiefs, who collect them by erecting banners, and issuing a proclamation, ordering the chiefs of clans or barons to lead their vassals forth to war; they marched without magazines or provisions of any kind, and their route was a scene of waste and desolation; like the armies of Asia at this day, their campaign was limited to the period during which they could obtain supplies, usually 40 days, when they dispersed for their usual homes, leaving bands of robbers and vagabonds scattered over the countries through which they passed. In an extraordinary emergency, if the first ban failed, another was issued called the *reserve ban*, or the *arrière ban*, when every man able to bear arms was obliged to march.  
These particulars may perhaps appear to relate as little to the subject of a military staff as the infamous speeches of Mr. Quincy; but we shall upon a moment's reflection, perceive, that these 40 days campaigns those *prema ure dispersions*, and those *arrière bans* were unavoidable where there was no provision made beforehand, and to make which provision and to place it where it is required in the proper time, is among the great duties & perfections of the staff of armies in modern times.  
Nor shall we find this concern of ancient nations wholly inapplicable to our own circumstances at this time; we see the gallant yeomanry of the west, rushing from their homes exactly in the same way, for a tour of 40 days duty; we see them in other cases destitute of discipline and insusceptible of subordination; so that our military institutions bear some resemblance to those of the fifth century.  
We also see the chief of the new feudality of France, prior to the march for Russia, applying the prejudices of ages, and the principles of feudality, to the purposes of public security; he has established his *ban* and provided the regulation for his *arrière ban*—but he has caricatured the principles of feudality not with the plume and fellecion, he has organized them in the silken traces of an efficient and widely distributed responsible staff.  
The progress of the art of war down to the 16th century, exhibits very little which appertains to the functions of the staff; we shall, in another paper, pursue the subject.  
"Aid and comfort to the enemy"—On the 1st, the American troops at Derby, on the northern frontier, had intelligence that a *tru ry* by the name of *Goodenough*, belonging to that place, had driven eleven head of cattle into Canada for the supply of the British troops!—Lieutenant Stanton with a file of twenty men instantly marched in pursuit, and about 40 minutes after, another detachment of twenty more, under Sergeant M-Farland, followed. So rapid was their pursuit, that they marched 11 miles in one hour and thirty two minutes, through a new, and extremely muddy road. They overtook the cattle, and drove them back.  
The vigilance of the troops at Derby has also been exercised on a former occasion—They detected one Shaw, a merchant of London, in attempting to supply the enemy with beef and thus prevented them from receiving from 3 to four hundred head of cattle, which he had contracted to supply.  
Shaw had been arraigned before a justice of the peace for this reasonable conduct, and bound over in the sum of 1000 dollars, for his appearance at the next Circuit Court of the U. S. at Windsor, in Vermont.  
East. Chron.  
Extract of a letter from a non commissioned officer in Capt. Grindage's company, now on their march to Canada.  
"I am perfectly satisfied with my situation, and I trust that the Lord—the great God of battles is on our side, and that he will direct the storm that we are about to shower upon our enemies, in defence of our beloved country, and our dearest and most sacred rights; we therefore hope for the prayers of every good citizen of America.—British partisans and Tories we exclude, for their will be offered up against us, but the prayers of the wicked will not prevail, May we be victorious, and obtain

an honorable peace! and return with proud feelings and grateful hearts, to the bosoms of our families and enjoy the rest of our days in peace with our wives children and friends."  
The line of battle ships intended to be built by government, it is said, instead of being called 74's, will be denominated *seventy six er's*, in allusion to era of American Independence.  
Relf's Gas.  
PUBLIC SALE.  
Will be exposed at public auction, on Thursday week next, the 10th inst. on the lot joining the Bank, a quantity of Oak and Gum SCANTLING—Likewise, a parcel of Fine PLANK, on a credit of 90 days, by  
GEORGE W. SMITH.  
N. B. The subscriber wishing to close his Lumber Business, requests all those indebted to him for Lumber, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first day of January next, or else they will be placed in an officers hands for collection.  
G. W. SMITH.  
December 1—2  
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 24—4  
SAMUEL GROOME.  
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, And is now opening at his Store, directly opposite the Bank,  
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF  
DRY GOODS.  
ALSO,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
CARPENTERS' & OTHER TOOLS,  
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.  
TOGETHER WITH  
Groceries of almost every description,  
Which, with his stock on hand, renders his assortment very complete, and which he assures his customers and the public, will be offered at a small advance for CASH.  
N. B. Meal, corn, pork, flax-seed, feathers, tow and twine, kersey, &c. at the market prices, will be taken in exchange for Goods.  
December 1—6  
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 paints, &c. &c. On hand, London Crovel Steel, of first quality.  
THOMAS & GROOME.  
November 24—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.  
JAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Easton, November 3—m  
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. RINGGOLD.  
Oct. 27—m  
TABLE SETTS OF CHINA.  
The subscribers have just received a few sets of handsome blue & white TABLE CHINA, containing 172 pieces, which they will sell very low for Cash.  
JOS. & WM. HASKINS.  
November 24—m  
TO BE RENTED,  
THE ENSUING YEAR.  
That elegant situation at Salem meeting house (formerly called Enalls's meeting house),—a new house and well enclosed lot, in Dorchester county, and will suit a shoe and boot maker, or good grocery store. It is 12 1/2 miles from Cambridge, and 5 1/2 from Vienna, on the post road leading to Somerset. The terms will be low if immediate application be made to  
WILLIAM HUTSON, Tanner.  
Dorchester county, Dec. 1—3  
MARYLAND:  
KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,  
November 21, 1812.  
Ordered, That Mary Cann, administratrix of James Cann, deceased, cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "STAR," published at Easton, a notice according to law, for said deceased's creditors to produce their claims.  
Test—  
RICH'D BARROLL, Reg'r.  
This is to give notice,  
That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of Aquilla Meeks, jun. late of Kent county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twentieth of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1812.  
ANN MECKS, Adm'r of Aquilla Meeks, jr. dec'd.  
December 1—3  
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 in 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: 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.  
Rd. T. EARLE.  
November 24—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; the same time and place are appointed for his 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 24—3  
N. B. To be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, at least three months before March Term 1813, and continued 3 successive weeks.  
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, had on when he was committed, a blue broad cloth jacket, formerly a coat, with yellow buttons, and osenburgh shirt and trousers. He is straight and well made, has three small scars on his forehead, and one on his left cheek bone, right opposite his eye, which he says were occasioned by the flash of gun powder. He says he formerly belonged to a Mr. John Benson, living on the Eastern Shore, near Pocomoke River, by whom he was sold to a Mr. Christopher, from Georgia, some time in the month of August last, from whom he made his escape at the Blue Ridge Mountains. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expenses, according to law.  
SOLOMON GROVES, Sh'ff. of Anne Arundel county.  
Annapolis, October 27—8  
100 DOLLARS REWARD  
Ran away on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. MATTS is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round put eye, has the back and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, &c. or very arful; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trousers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again.  
AARON ANTHONY.  
Talbot county, Md. dec. 1—m  
WAS COMMITTED  
To the goal of Harford county, Maryland, on the 3d inst. a negro man, who calls himself Samuel Ritchey: about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin visage, slender make, of a light complexion, has a scar just above the right eye brow, and another upon the forehead of the right hand: had on when committed, a blue round about jacket, blue cloth pants, yarn stockings, pumps, and a straw hat: says he belongs to James Ritchey, of New York, that he lived some time in Boston, sailed from thence in a vessel to Baltimore, where he remained only a few days.  
The owner of said negro man is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his goal fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.  
BENJAMIN GUYTON, Sh'ff. of Harford county, Md.  
Bell-Air, Harford county, Md.  
The National Intelligencer of Washington, ton, and the Star at Easton, are requested to copy the above advertisement, once a week till 17th January, and send on their accounts for payment.  
Nov. 24 (dec. 4)—t173  
FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named Mover, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuns one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab colour, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is now in that time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna,) nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.  
THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.  
June 5—m  
NOTICE  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22d October last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself George, supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high—his clothing, when committed, were a linen shirt, a swansdown waistcoat, a pair of negro cotton pants, a pair of old shoes, and a wool hat; he likewise had a small bundle of clothing with him. He has a small wart on the right side of his nose, and has lost the third finger on his left hand—he has a few small scars on his forehead, says he belongs to a Mr. James Brown, near Staunton, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.  
MORRIS JONES, Sh'ff. of Frederick county, Md.  
November 5, 17—8

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 REGESTER.  
November 17—7  
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.  
BENJ. DENNY, Jun.  
November 17—m  
TO RENT,  
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to  
JOHN KENNARD.  
November 24—m  
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 Doors as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn 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. 47 for 63 dollars.  
True copy—  
Test. NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.  
November 24—3  
MARYLAND:  
KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,  
November 21, 1812.  
Ordered, That Ann Meeks, administratrix of Aquilla Meeks, jun. deceased, cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "STAR," published at Easton, a notice according to law, for said deceased's creditors to produce their claims.  
Test—  
RICH'D BARROLL, Reg'r.  
This is to give notice,  
That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aquilla Meeks, jun. late of Kent county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twentieth of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1812.  
ANN MECKS, Adm'r of Aquilla Meeks, jr. dec'd.  
December 1—3  
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 in 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: 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.  
Rd. T. EARLE.  
November 24—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; the same time and place are appointed for his 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 24—3  
N. B. To be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, at least three months before March Term 1813, and continued 3 successive weeks.  
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, had on when he was committed, a blue broad cloth jacket, formerly a coat, with yellow buttons, and osenburgh shirt and trousers. He is straight and well made, has three small scars on his forehead, and one on his left cheek bone, right opposite his eye, which he says were occasioned by the flash of gun powder. He says he formerly belonged to a Mr. John Benson, living on the Eastern Shore, near Pocomoke River, by whom he was sold to a Mr. Christopher, from Georgia, some time in the month of August last, from whom he made his escape at the Blue Ridge Mountains. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expenses, according to law.  
SOLOMON GROVES, Sh'ff. of Anne Arundel county.  
Annapolis, October 27—8

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 50 feet, and said lot running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage 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 granary, 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 sale. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.  
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Easton, August 25—m  
BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
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 by 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 Centee Hanson, Esq. was elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, Esq. was elected for the fourth district; Alexander M'Kim and Nicholas Ruxton Moore, Esq's were elected for the fifth district; Stevenson Archer, Esq. was elected for the sixth district; Robert Wright, Esq. was elected for the seventh district; Charles Goldsborough, Esq. was elected for the eighth district.  
Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty-seventh.  
ROBERT BOWIE.  
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 Wieg, Sun, American and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; in the National Intelligencer, at Washington; in Burdig'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.  
November 10—8  
100 DOLLARS REWARD  
Ran away on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. MATTS is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round put eye, has the back and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, &c. or very arful; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trousers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again.  
AARON ANTHONY.  
Talbot county, Md. dec. 1—m  
WAS COMMITTED  
To the goal of Harford county, Maryland, on the 3d inst. a negro man, who calls himself Samuel Ritchey: about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin visage, slender make, of a light complexion, has a scar just above the right eye brow, and another upon the forehead of the right hand: had on when committed, a blue round about jacket, blue cloth pants, yarn stockings, pumps, and a straw hat: says he belongs to James Ritchey, of New York, that he lived some time in Boston, sailed from thence in a vessel to Baltimore, where he remained only a few days.  
The owner of said negro man is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his goal fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.  
BENJAMIN GUYTON, Sh'ff. of Harford county, Md.  
Bell-Air, Harford county, Md.  
The National Intelligencer of Washington, ton, and the Star at Easton, are requested to copy the above advertisement, once a week till 17th January, and send on their accounts for payment.  
Nov. 24 (dec. 4)—t173  
FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named Mover, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuns one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab colour, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is now in that time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna,) nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.  
THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.  
June 5—m  
NOTICE  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22d October last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself George, supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high—his clothing, when committed, were a linen shirt, a swansdown waistcoat, a pair of negro cotton pants, a pair of old shoes, and a wool hat; he likewise had a small bundle of clothing with him. He has a small wart on the right side of his nose, and has lost the third finger on his left hand—he has a few small scars on his forehead, says he belongs to a Mr. James Brown, near Staunton, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.  
MORRIS JONES, Sh'ff. of Frederick county, Md.  
November 5, 17—8





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

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

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1812.

[No. 16.....683.]

**THE TERMS OF THE STAR,**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, (N. H.) Nov. 19.

Quorums of both Houses having been previously formed, yesterday at half past three o'clock his excellency WILLIAM PLUMER delivered in presence of the Legislature the following

### S P E E C H.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives

On the day preceding the termination of your last session, our foreign relations experienced a great and material change—a change more important than has occurred since the establishment of our general government. The aggravated wrongs, the flagrant acts of injustice, the gross insults, inflicted by Britain on the United States, and their frequent repetitions, have at length induced congress, in vindication of our violated rights, to appeal to the last resort of injured nations. Britain whose history for centuries has been characterised by war and devastation, has become so inured to blood and slaughter, that her government has acquired the habit of committing wrongs and inflicting insults upon the nations of the earth. She has, for a series of years, by her conduct evinced a deadly hostility to our commerce, peace and prosperity. She has wantonly impressed thousands of our unoffending seamen, immured them within the walls of her floating castles, held them in servitude for an unlimited period, often for life, and compelled them to fight, not only with nations with whom we were at peace, but to turn their arms against their own country.

She has violated the rights and peace of our coasts, wantonly shed the blood of our citizens in our own harbours, and instead of punishing her rascals, she has justly deprived us of a market for the products of our industry; and by her orders in council has, to a great extent, swept our commerce from the ocean; thus assuming a right to regulate our foreign trade in war, and laying a foundation to prescribe it in peace. She has permitted her subjects publicly to forge and vend our ships papers, to carry on a commerce with that very enemy from whose ports she intercepted our trade. Whilst her accredited minister, under the mask of friendship, was treating with our government, her spies were endeavoring to alienate our citizens, subvert our government, and dismember the union of the states. And to add to this catalogue of atrocious crimes—crimes tinged with the deepest dye—have we not sufficient reason to believe, that she has excited and armed the numerous tribes of savages with whom her subjects have been long connected in trade, to wage war against us? A war whose characteristic is cruelty, and whose object is extermination.

Where is the nation, ancient or modern, that has borne such treatment without resentment or resistance? Where is the nation that in passive under such humiliating degradation and disgrace? Surely wrongs like these imperiously demand redress. But acts of the purest justice and the strictest impartiality, confirmed by the strongest attachment to peace, on the part of the United States, were unavailing. The disposition of our government, the habits, pursuits and inclination of our people, strongly urged them to maintain peace with all nations on almost any conditions, not absolutely incompatible with the preservation of our essential rights. What stronger proof can be adduced, of the anxiety of our government to preserve peace with all nations, than that our Presidents, for eighteen successive years, in their official communications to congress at their annual sessions, have been obliged to state some well authenticated infringement on our national rights—and that, during that period, our ambassadors to foreign courts have been constantly charged with complaints of the numerous wrongs done us, but that the ministers from other nations to us have not come to ask redress for wrongs, but often to excuse, to palliate, or justify those inflicted by their governments. From England, our government have in vain sought redress by negotiation and by commercial regulations. They exhausted the means of negotiation; but instead of obtaining redress, our wrongs accumulated, and even pending those discussions that haughty court added insults to the injuries she had before inflicted.

Pacific measures having failed, congress were brought to the painful alternative of submission or war. Submission to a foreign power necessarily leads to all the misery and degradation of servitude, a name disgusting to freemen. Submission never checked usurpation, or satisfied the lust of power, but has always augmented its demands. The wretchedness of a people who have yielded to foreign domination, has invariably been in just proportion to the degree of the subjugation. But congress estimated the rights of our country too high, and were too just and magnanimous, basely to sacrifice them at the footstool of the British throne. The war they declared in vindication of our rights is not only just, but necessary. It was a duty the nation owed to its seamen who had been robbed and plundered of their property. It is not less the duty of a government to defend and protect its citizens, than it is of the citizens to support the government. The duties of allegiance and protection are mutual, and no good government or good citizen will hesitate to perform them. As long as the citizen performs his duty to the state, the government is bound to afford him protection. Our impressed seamen, so far from having renounced their allegiance to the United States, now demand from the government protection and from the nation vengeance for the wrongs they unjustly suffer from their cruel task-masters.

The justice and necessity of this war are much greater than most of the wars either ancient or modern, that are recorded in history sacred or civil. A single view from each will confirm and illustrate this position. In ancient times, certain Jews insulted and abused a concubine, so that she died. The men of Benjamin refused to give up the concubine, and for this offence the other tribes made war on them: more than one hundred thousand persons were slain, and one of the tribes nearly exterminated. And we have the same word of testimony that God approved of this war. In modern times, England waged war in

support of her claim to cut logwood in the bay of Campeachy, and to gather salt in the island of Tortuga; and in the reign of her present king, she made war against Spain, because the Spanish court refused to let her see a treaty it had made with France, to which England was not a party, and a sight of which she had no right to demand. If God justified and supported the war of Israel to avenge the death of a single woman, will not his unchangeable justice and his invincible power succeed a war, not of our own seeking, but forced upon us by the tyranny and injustice of our enemies—a war in defence of our rights—a war to avenge the murder of our citizens, the imprisonment, slavery and death of thousands of our seamen. Is not the agency of the Almighty, in the nature and fitness of things, employed in promoting the cause of truth and justice, and in supporting and vindicating the equal rights he has himself established? Our cause is just; and if the American people, as a band of brothers unite, and act with the firmness and resolution of freemen, our success will be certain.

The only constituted authority of our country which had the power to decide on our foreign relations, having declared war, that authority we are, as well by interest as duty, bound to support. There is no middle course—we must support our government, or oppose it—afford aid to our country, or countenance her enemies. If we oppose the government we shall inflict punishment on ourselves, protract the war, prolong the evils we fear, or compel the government to make an ignominious and disgraceful peace—a peace which cannot long endure, and which will necessarily terminate in another war.

The multiplied wrongs and injustice of which the United States complain, have not been inflicted by England only; we have just and serious cause of complaint against France. She too has infringed our rights, and greatly embarrassed and wantonly destroyed much of our commerce. If pacific means should eventually fail to procure redress, I trust our government, in due time, will adopt such energetic measures as the interest, honor and dignity of the nation shall require.

The wrongs committed by one of those nations against us, afford no justification or excuse for the injurious conduct of the other, nor in any degree lessen the cause of hostility, on our part, against both. Soon after the declaration of war with England I received a letter from the secretary of war, written by the directions of the president, requesting me to order into the service of the United States, on the requisition of Maj. Gen. Dearborn, such part of the quota of the militia of this state as was detached under the law of congress of April 10th, 1812, as he should deem necessary for the defence of the sea coast. From General Dearborn I afterwards received, at different periods, requisition for calling out and stationing at Portsmouth harbor, four companies of the detached militia for the defence of the sea coast.

The President of the United States is by law vested with power and authority to call out the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and when the United States are in imminent danger of injury invaded. In executing the laws and providing against invasions, the president, who by the constitution is appointed commander in chief of the militia of the several states, is judge of the time when it is necessary, and of the number of the militia that is requisite to be called into service. To admit that he has power to order the militia into service, but no authority to determine the time or fix the number that should be called would render the power vested in him useless; and might expose a portion of the citizens to inevitable destruction. In these, as well as in all other cases where he acts, he is responsible to the nation for his official conduct. His being himself subject in common with his fellow citizens, to the good and evil effects of his administration—the high responsibility under which he acts—the limited period for which he holds his office, afford to the people great security against a wanton abuse of power. To admit that he has power to call upon the governors of the several states, to order a portion of the militia into service, but that those governors can with propriety refuse to carry those orders into effect, would establish a principle of insubordination incompatible with all military principles, and would, in fact, nullify the authority vested in the President as commander in chief of the militia. Apply this principle of insubordination to one of your regiments, and consider its effects. Admit that the majors are not bound to obey the orders of their colonel, the captains and subalterns those of their majors, or the privates those of their captains; could such a regiment be respectable in peace—could it afford security in war or even support its own existence?

If the respective governors of the several states, are not bound to call out the militia upon the requisition of the President, but to exercise their own judgment whether the state of affairs require it, some Governors, living near the scene of action, and having more satisfaction, would comply, but others refuse. This diversity of opinion and conduct, would produce such a state of uncertainty and confusion, as might greatly endanger the public safety. As the constitution has vested the President with the power of directing and managing our foreign relations, he must necessarily have earlier and more correct information, when the nation is in danger of invasion, than any other officer can have, and of course he must be better qualified to determine when the aid of the militia is necessary.

To contend that the constitution of the United States requires that some portion of our territory should be in the actual possession of an invading enemy, before the President can call out the militia to oppose to the enemy, is a construction favorable indeed to the enemy, but fatal to the security of our own country; and would if reduced to practice, in a great degree, and in many cases, wholly defeat the very object of the constitution, that of providing the means of security to our citizens, and preventing the sore calamity of an invasion. It is a correct principle, that when doubt arises respecting the import of a law, contemporaneous constructions are entitled to great respect. In this we have the highest authority that the nature of the subject can admit. Both houses of Congress, at early periods after the establishment of the Constitution, passed two laws, the one May 24, 1792, and the other February 28th, 1795, in both of which they expressly authorised the President to call out the militia, not only when the U. States should be actually invaded, but when they should "be in imminent danger of invasion." And to add still greater weight to these high authorities, Gen. Washington, who was President of the Convention that formed the constitution, and it must be admitted he was a correct judge of its intention, approved and signed both of those laws.

Believing the President was in fact commander in chief of the militia of the several states, and judge of the time when it was necessary to order them out, as soon as I received requisitions from Gen. Dearborn, without consulting with flesh and blood, I issued orders for calling into the services such portions of the detached militia as were required. Four companies under Maj. Bassett, are stationed at Portsmouth harbor, for the defence of our own sea-board.

Numerous applications were made to me from various parts of the State, particularly from the inhabitants of several frontier towns, respecting the frontiers as being in danger of predatory attacks from the enemy, and urging the necessity of my ordering a military force for their security. Without loss of time I made a representation of their case to Gen. Dearborn; who requested me to call out a company of the detached militia for their defence. I immediately issued orders accordingly; and a company under Captain Mahan is stationed at Stuart's Town. The five companies are in the service and pay of the United States.

It is a tribute of respect, justly due to the Adj. Gen. McClary, for his ready assistance; & to the Brig. Gens. Storrs, Robinson and Montgomery, to state the orders I issued to them on this occasion, were executed with promptness and fidelity.

Permit me to request your attention to the propriety of making some additional provisions for the detached militia. This portion of our valuable citizens are liable on short notice, and at seasons of the year when their own business render it inconvenient to them, to be called into actual service, for a term not exceeding six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous. As the law of the U. States allow them no bounty, clothing, or arms, is not this portion of our fellow citizens liable to bear more than their share of the necessary burthens of the war, unless some bounty should be granted to them by the State?

Congress on the 23d of April, 1808, having appropriated a certain annual sum, for the manufacture and purchase of arms and military equipments for the militia of the U. States, to be distributed to each State, I applied to the Secretary of War, and received from him an order for the delivery of one thousand stand of arms. These arms have since been delivered to my order, and are now in the custody of the Commissary General of this State. It is necessary that such a law should be made for their distribution, as the exigencies of the State, and the law of Congress require.

At a time when we are actually at war, I conceive arguments as unnecessary to convince you of the great importance and real necessity of improving the State and condition of our militia. To render it that sure and natural defence, for which it is instituted, arms, ammunition and discipline, are indispensably necessary. In the former we are yet in a great degree deficient. Your wisdom and patriotism, I trust, will devise the means to the necessary supply. I recommend to you the expediency of—appointing a town in the State to purchase and have constantly on hand, certain quantities of gunpowder, balls, and flints, to be ready for use on any emergency. I know of no law of this State, by which any appropriations are made, or authority given to any officer to purchase ammunition, blankets, tents, or any other article of camp equipage—articles of absolute necessity in case we should be invaded by our militia be required to march to the defence of our frontiers, or to aid our sister states in repelling an invading foe.

There are other objects of minor importance, relating to the militia, that appear to me to require Legislative aid. Permit me to mention one for your consideration. The surgeon of each regiment, or his mate, is authorised to give a certificate, to any soldier that he is unable to perform military duty; and the certificate absolutely exempts him until the commanding officer of the company and surgeon shall both decide that the disability is removed. From complaints made to me by several respectable military officers, as well as from my own knowledge, I have reason to believe that in some instances surgeons have excused soldiers from duty without sufficient cause. The effect of this has been to create a spirit of murmuring and complaint in those soldiers who were equally entitled to certificates, but who declining to apply for them, performed their duty. Another ill effect attending this law and the practice under it, is that although the exemptions obtained the certificate upon a disability that ceased long before the next muster, yet the certificate remains in full force until the captain and surgeon meet, and both of them declare the disability removed. Add to this, that the captain of the company and the surgeon of the regiment, in many cases, live at a considerable distance from each other, and cannot without inconvenience, loss of time and money, meet to decide the question. Would not this evil be a great measure remedied, if no soldier was excused from duty, unless the certificate was signed by both the captain of his company, and surgeon of his regiment, and if the exemption should extend to the next muster.

The law of the State authorises the Attorney General to receive money for fines and penalties, and for bills of costs, and the clerks of the several courts of law, for the entry of actions; but there is no tribunal to whom they are bound to account for those monies. Is it not, therefore necessary to make provision by law, that those officers should annually render their account of receipts and payments to some person, who should be authorised to examine and settle the same, and to report his proceedings annually to the Legislature?

The establishing a new valuation of rateable estates; making a new proportion for public taxes; the raising of taxes for the services of the ensuing year; the choice of a Senator to Congress, and the promoting the interest of agriculture, manufactures & literature, are subjects that I presume, merit and will receive your early & prompt attention.

I have freely and without reserve communicated to you my sentiments upon the peculiar state of our country, and some of the important subjects connected with its interests. My duty required me to be explicit; and I feel no disposition to shrink from its performance. This is the only apology I can make for the length of time I have detained you. And, gentlemen, be assured that I shall readily concur with you in such measures as shall promote and perpetuate the prosperity of this State, and that of our common country.

WILLIAM PLUMER.  
New Hampshire, Nov. 18, 1812.

The following interesting extracts of letters from an officer under Commodore Chauncey, we think, cannot fail to excite emotions of pleasure in the bosom of every patriotic American. They give a minute and accurate account of the action before Kingston, on Lake Ontario, on the 9th inst.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Nov. 15, 1812.

On Monday, about 1 o'clock, was discovered the Royal George, and signal was immediately made for a general chase, but alternate squalls and calms continuing, we were led in hot pursuit into the very harbor of the enemy at Kingston. We followed boldly even to the spot where she anchored under the protection of the land batteries, being determined to board her; but we were prevented by tremendous showers of shot and grape, which ploughed the water every where around us. However, seeing our intention and alarmed at our boldness, the Royal George tho't it prudent to slip or cut her cables & run further in. We beat out against a strong head wind under the fire of about 40 guns from the batteries and artillery, besides 26 of the Ship George, and wonderful to relate I had only one man killed and two wounded. I have not the smallest doubt that the wind been such as to have enabled our gallant little squadron to have come out of the Bay with a leading breeze, but that we should have bro't the Royal George out with us. We were engaged one hour & fifty minutes, most of the time pretty closely. The day was mild—the scenery around us very beautiful, & the tout en semble of the view in the heat of the action was as grand as any thing I ever witnessed. I took notes during the action, which I lay leave to submit.

In going in, our commander, much to his honor, directed the squadron to level their fire as much as possible against the ship and forts, as it was not his wish to injure individuals by beating down the houses of Kingston.

50 minutes after 2, set top gallant sails—5 minutes after 3, the batteries on India and Navy Points opened their fire on the leading vessel. Lieutenant Elliot of the Conquest, pushed forward and went in, in the handsomest style: he was followed by the Julia, Frigate, Cerberus, Arcturion, Growler, Mix, next came the big boat, the Commodore's broad pendant—then the Hamilton, Lieut. St. Pherson, and Governor Tompkins, Lieutenant Brown, who was far from having been dispatched in the early part of the day on particular business—12 minutes after 3, Lieut. Elliot opened his fire—15 minutes after 3, Pert, Growler and Julia commenced their—20 minutes after 3, batteries opened on the big, and sustained the principal part of the fire during the remainder of the action; 22 minutes after 3, signal, "engage closer;" thrown out and answered by all—25 minutes after 3, Pert's gun burst—Arcturion wounded badly; (he was afterwards knocked over by the boom, and drowned)—30 minutes after 3, Brig opened hot fire on the ship, and the ship on the Hamilton—fire continued with most astonishing slacity.

At 4 o'clock, ship George cut her cables and ran away, struck up the Bay. The batteries, on flying to the cross fire of five batteries, of flying artillery, of the ship with springs on her cables so as to enable her to bring her guns to bear. The Gov. Tompkins now bears up into the Bay and opens her fire! And the firing becomes general and very warm! Showers of round and grape fell around us.

Half past 4, hailed by the wind, & began to beat out of the Bay as night was closing in and the prospect blowing weather—anchored 2 miles out in full sight—heavy gales all night—continued in sight next day—the Royal George was too prudent to venture out.

Just as we were going into action, Lieut. W—, taking a little packet out of his pocket, said to me—"My good fellow here is a sager for you—heard you wish for one to day; it is should be popped off, when you puff one of them, think of me?" The gift was a trifle, but the love, the manner, and the circumstances, which accompanied it, and the great alterations which a minute might produce, were all such as to excite sensations, which before I have never felt. I have a thousand similar anecdotes to tell you when we meet again. Thro't the action this officer was as cool, brave and gallant as Nelson. Our sailors had no grog—they wanted no stimulus of that kind, they seem to have no fear of death. I was by the side of Garnet, a few moments before he fell. He was laughing heartily, and in that act was cut in two by a nine pound shot. Afterwards saw his countenance, it seemed as if the smile had not yet left it. This disaster only exasperated our seamen, they prayed and entreated to be left close aboard the Royal George only 5 minutes' just to revenge Garnet's death." When I look back upon the scene, I cannot but acknowledge that a Kind Providence has kept us under his special care and protection.

NOVEMBER 16.  
A cartel has arrived this day from Kingston with dispatches from Col. Vincent, commandant at Kingston, requesting permission to exchange Capt. Brock.

The men on board the Cartel state, that 7 or 8 houses were nearly demolished at Kingston—that our shot passed thro' and through the Royal George and killed some sick men in their hammocks. The inhabitants of Kingston blame Col. Vincent very much for opening the fire of the batteries to protect the ship, which in fact they severely succeeded in might fall into our hands or be destroyed." The Royal George was so afraid of being boarded by us, that she gave repeated signals for fresh supply of men, and received 2 boats full during the action—her tops were crowded with men.

We are, I am sorry to say it, surrounded here by spies—traitors—& I fear assassins. But more of this hereafter—We shall soon be frozen up—and then I shall have a plenty of time to write to you and my other good friends in New York.

### MAJOR CUYLER.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE, NOV. 20.

The following address was pronounced over the grave of Major WM. H. CUYLER, by Jonathan E. Chaplin, Esq. in consequence of a request from Maj. Gen. Hall.

Friends, Soldiers & Fellow Citizens,

From every passing hour we receive some gloomy proof "that man was made to mourn." The sum of earthly happiness is at best but small—its duration is like the fleeting meteor of a moment, and its tenor is but a frail and slender thread, which even a breath dissolves, and leaves fond anticipations man desolate and forlorn. At one moment the heart is warmed and expanded by the brilliant sun-beams of felicity, and ex-

ulting in the anticipated triumph of its wishes—in the next, disappointment shakes her withering wand, and all is gloomy, dark and hopeless! Today we are gladdened by the smile of friendship; the cares of life are soothed and dissipated by sympathising tenderness, and whatever storms of misery may assail us, a gleam of happiness still darts through the surrounding gloom. Tomorrow the cold hand of death snaps at once the ties of friendship and the happiness which it brings; swift as an arrow from the Indian's bow, he hurls his fatal and unerring shaft. The blooming flowers of bliss are in a moment withered, and all our budding expectations blasted forever. We behold a mournful proof that the finger of destiny has inscribed all human hopes with the name of "Futility." But a little while since, and our friend was glowing in health, and strength, and vigor. We have now brought him to his grave, from whose bourne he can never more return. While we mourn and lament his death, let us endeavor to emulate his usefulness in life. His days have not been passed in idleness and obscurity, and though called away when just ripening in the maturity of manhood, he has left a name behind him, which those who thirst for virtuous fame might well be proud to bear.

With the particulars of Major Cuyler's life, I am but little acquainted. Those, however, who have known him from his infancy to his death, can attest his worth. Even the acquaintance of a single day, was sufficient to convince us that his heart bore the impression of the noblest qualities of man. His was the heart that never knew a misanthropic feeling. His bosom glowed with an affection that embraced the whole family of man. His benevolence and philanthropy were conspicuous in all his actions. Many who are here mourning around his grave, have often witnessed with what assiduity he exerted himself to relieve the miseries, to soothe the cares, and mitigate the sorrows of those whose prospects had been darkened by a frowning fortune. His situation in life was such as to enable him to gratify the benevolent wishes of his heart. The blessings of Heaven seemed to have descended upon him, and all around appeared to conspire to crown his life with happiness. All the joys that wealth could purchase were within his grasp. His bosom knew those grateful feelings that spring from a consciousness that we are respected and beloved by all around us. The affection of a fond and devoted wife, who is represented as among the most amiable of her sex, had given to his home a charm, which nothing could dissolve. Three infant children, as they played around his fire side, awakened the tenderest feelings of the parent, and gave him all a father's happiness.

While thus enjoying every domestic felicity, the din of war reached his ears. His country had resorted to arms against a powerful nation, and called upon her children to exchange the sweets of peace and tranquility for hardship, havoc, carnage and slaughter. His courage and patriotism were too great to suffer him to remain an idle spectator of the contest. His country, indeed, seemed to possess worth themselves are the first to distinguish it in others. Major Cuyler was solicited by Major Gen. Hall to attend him to the frontier of our country in the capacity of an aid. His patriotism prevailed over every selfish consideration, and friends, and wife, and children, and home, all were left for the service of his country.

ALB! "Nor wife, nor children, more shall he behold, "Nor friends, nor sacred home.

The scrupulous faithfulness and promptitude with which he discharged his duty as a soldier—the extreme anxiety he felt for the honor of his country's arms—the courage and magnanimity he displayed whenever an occasion called them forth, are too well known to need my humble efforts to proclaim them.

Indeed, the manner of his death proclaims them louder than could the claron of fame itself—had his life been longer spared, no doubt he would have encircled his own brows with a soldier's unfading laurels, and have been a firm pillar, on which his country might have leaned for support. But he is gone for ever! and while we mourn his loss, let us endeavor to imitate his virtues, and teach our hearts to become assimilated to his.

Those of every situation in life can find something in his character which will stamp upon their own, would make them respectable among men. The tears of the good and virtuous, should fall upon the turf that covers his remains—but let the base and vile keep at an awful distance, even from his tomb. Art thou a coward?—let not thy step pollute the ground that is hallowed by the mouldering ruins of the departed hero. Art thou a traitor? dare not to approach this sacred spot, lest the soul of the slumbering patriot should rush from his mansion of rest, and reproach thee for the foul intrusion.

Like every member of the human race, our friend too must have had his imperfections—but while we trace them as it were on the changing surface of the sand, let us record his virtues on everlasting monuments of marble. Had he his failings? we will remember but to avoid them—and let us retire from his grave, deeply impressed with a holy respect for his numerous virtues.

Extract from a speech of Governor BLOUNT, of Tennessee, delivered before the Legislature of that State, at an extra session commenced the 7th September.

"American liberty and independence, which we are now privileged to defend form a part, and by far the better part of the legacy left me by my father and other relations: it is my duty to aid the maintenance of them, and it shall be cheerfully performed. It is equally a duty incumbent on all American citizens, to act in support of the cause now before us, not only to maintain our violated rights and mitigate the evils of war among ourselves but so as to make it most effectual against our enemy: to the end that they may be taught to know the true value we put on our rights and privileges. This is a duty we owe to our country; to the memory of the revolutionary patriots who now sleep in the silent tomb; to the gratification of such of the revolutionary patriots as now live; to ourselves; to our families; to our posterity for ages to come: and in one word, to all that is interesting & dear to America. So far as my exertions can go in support of such a cause, they are tendered:—So far as any thing I have, or may have, should be found necessary to be applied to contribute to the success of such a cause, my government is welcome to it. This I will have to give. My liberty and independence I intend to keep as long as life lasts."



Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Tupper, commanding the Ohio Volunteers in the North Western Army, to Brig. Gen. Harrison, transmitted to the Department of War, dated

Camp, near Arthur's Block House, Nov. 15, 1812.

SIR, My letter of the 10th inst. informed you of my preparation to march that day to the Rapids in consequence of the information I obtained of the prisoner capt. Clark. I am sorry to inform you that I have not succeeded to the extent of my expectations; though I am convinced the movement will prove beneficial to the service.

On the morning of the 10th, about 11 o'clock, we moved from this camp, with a force consisting of 604 men, exclusive of of ficers, with one light 6 pounder; the soldiers carrying in their knapsacks five days provision. Owing to the state of the roads, I soon found the field piece could not be carried forward without retarding our march—I left it at the Block House, fifteen miles in advance.

On the evening of the 13th, we reached Carion river (about 13 miles from the Rapids). I ordered capt. Hinkton to proceed that night to examine the situation of the enemy: captain Hinkton met me the next day five miles from the Rapids, with the information that the enemy still occupied the Rapids, and that the boats and vessels lay a little below. I detained the troops till sunset, so as not to fall in with their daily routine, and proceeded in the evening to the ford, about 2 1/2 miles above the Rapids—I there again halted while captains Hinkton and Wood proceeded down and examined the exact situation of the encampment of the enemy. At 9 o'clock they returned and gave me the necessary information. They were encamped in a body above Bougon's house; were engaged in dancing and (as they concluded) drinking. I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to cross the river—to attack the enemy at the first dawn of day. Colonel Safford, who commanded the second regiment, I ordered to proceed marching by the left flank in single files; colonel Miller, commanding the third regiment, followed in the same order; major Galloway, who commanded a battalion of the first regiment, I ordered to march thirty paces to the left, so as to act as a reserve, as circumstances might require, the two regiments being sufficient to form a line to enclose the enemy with the river. Every officer had been instructed in his duty, and a very soldier ordered to leave the ranks who felt an unwillingness to pass over, that our situation would not admit of a retreat, and that when we had gained the other shore, they had only to choose between victory or death. The soldiers cheerfully took up the line of march. Though I had ordered the fords examined, I had still fears whether the men could resist the torrent; they had undergone a fatiguing march, had then lay on the ground without fires nearly three hours, the wind blowing almost a gale from the north-west. Though the soldiers were shivering, with the cold, they did not hesitate to proceed over with the first section, instructing them to look arms to resist the current. A part of the first company passed over safe; but scarcely they reached the shore, when a cry of "Help, I am drowning" was heard from the companies in the rear. The current was sweeping the men down the Rapid in spite of the exertions of those who were stronger and better able to resist it. The few horses we had were sent in to save the men, and fortunately succeeded: about ten guns were lost, and the greater part of the ammunition of the musket men entirely destroyed. Next attempted to bring the men over on horses, but owing to their being weak, many of the horses were swept from their feet, and their riders thrown into the current. I soon found that it would not be possible to cross the whole force before daylight; and some, when over, would not be in a condition to contend with a force of two thirds of their numbers. I was very reluctantly compelled to stop the passing over of the men, and send back such as had crossed—this occupied us till 3 o'clock in the morning. I immediately ordered the wet arms to be dried, and caused cartridges to be taken from the men who had not been in the river, and distributed to those whose cartridges had been wet. In the morning convinced we were unable to get at the enemy, I ordered the spies to endeavor to decoy them over; they proceeded down and discovered themselves; about 15 came over, but they were so cautious as not to be drawn within our lines. The spies, however, wounded two of them. After finding they were not coming over with any considerable force, I marched down and shewed the heads of our columns opposite their encampment at Bougon's. They appeared in considerable disorder, as the advanced guard opened from the woods. The British which were in the vessels and boats immediately cut loose and proceeded down the river. The women were seen running off on the road leading to Detroit; the men committed a fire towards us, but few of their bullets reached us. The Indians showed a force of between 4 and 5 hundred, every one discharged his piece. They had one piece of artillery which they discharged; from its report, I considered it a 9 pounder. After a number of challenges for them to cross over by our men, I ordered the march back to our encampment, having previously observed a number of Indians mounting their horses and taking the direction of the road. What within about one mile of our encampment, some of the soldiers without permission and contrary to orders, fired upon a gang of hogs from the rear of the right column, and pursued them nearly half a mile; at the same time, 8 or 10 men, without my knowledge, left the ranks and entered a field to gather corn—at this moment a body of mounted Indians came upon them, and killed 4 men; then rode violently up to the rear of the right flank and commenced an attack. I ordered the right

column thrown back and commenced a brisk fire, at the same time advancing upon them. They gave the ground; but in a few minutes called a passing along our van guard, made a violent charge upon the rear of the left column. This was thrown brisly back, & resisted every attempt they made to break the lines. In 20 minutes they were driven from the field. Conceiving that the attack by this force of the mounted men was but to get our troops into disorder, to make room for an attack of their foot, I ordered the right column to move up into marching order, lest that attack should be made on our right flank. This column had scarcely regained their position, when major Beasley, who commanded a battalion on that flank, sent and informed me that the Indians were crossing the river in considerable numbers at the head of that column. I immediately ordered the left column to resume their marching order, and proceeded to the head of the right column which was nearly up to the ford. I found a number of Indians had crossed on horseback; some in the middle of the river crossing, and about two hundred still on the opposite bank. I ordered major Bently to advance with his battalion and dislodge them. In this he succeeded in a few minutes several of them were shot from their horses while crossing the river—I observed them floating down the Rapids at a distance below their horses. The sun at this time was setting. The Indians which had made the attack upon our rear, crossed at a ford below the rear of our columns. We had but one man touched by a bullet in our lines, and he but slightly; one of our spies was also wounded. A number of the Indians were shot from their horses—they with great dexterity threw them on again and carried them off the field: from the information of a number of men on whom I can rely, as well as from what I was witness to, from 15 to 20 Indians were carried off, either killed or wounded. Split Log, mounted on an active white horse, led on the several attacks at the commencement—his horse was well trained; he sometimes fired from him, and at other times leaped from him behind a tree. At some of the last attacks another rider was mounted on that horse, when the horse was wounded and taken from the field. Col. Elliot was along our rear and right column, at about 300 yards distance; he was well known by several persons in our lines. The Indians' horses were very different from such as I have been accustomed to see; they were high and active—they were also supplied with pistols and holsters. I have reason to believe the whole force of the enemy was very little, if any, inferior to our own; of this I was well convinced from the information of capt. Hinkton & Wood, who examined the number of their files before we attempted to cross; but from the advantage we had gained by our approach, and the determined spirit of the soldiers, I felt not the least hesitation in attacking them; and well am I convinced that nothing but the situation of the river prevented our making a complete slaughter of their whole force, and securing the gun boats and batteau loading with corn.

The troops under my command had consumed their provisions (corn) on the evening of the 13th, and all on the 14th, and had then a distance of 40 miles to travel back before there was a possibility of a supply. I was therefore compelled to abandon a position I felt myself fully able to maintain.

It is a duty, sir, I owe both to the officers and soldiers, to say that they have performed this march through roads almost impassable, wet and deep; they have marched late and early; have endured wet, cold and hunger without a murmur or complaint. They have at all times cheerfully sought the enemy and when engaged and commanded to charge them, have rushed upon them at full speed.

The enemy had gathered very little of the corn from the fields on this side of the Rapids, & I have reason to believe they took but little off in their boats; what quantity remains on the other shore, I am not able to determine.

The troops encamp this evening 10 miles from this place. I left them this morning at 10 o'clock; they will arrive in the course of the day to-morrow, when they will have performed a march of one hundred and sixty miles in eight days, one of which was spent in manœuvring and contending with the enemy.

I am very respectfully &c.  
(Signed)

EDW. W. TUPPER.  
Brig. Gen. Harrison.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 3.

The bill to defray the expenses incurred under the act authorizing a detachment of the militia of the United States was read a third time as amended and passed.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the navy of the United States which was, after debate, postponed to Monday.

The bill in addition to the prize law was considered and amended; and then, on motion of Mr. Anderson, recommitted to a select committee.

The committee are Messrs. Anderson, Smith of Md. Lloyd, Campbell of Tennessee, and Taylor.

Friday, December 4.

Several bills from the House passed their first reading.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, December 7.

Mr. Giles, from the committee on that part of the message of the President of the United States respecting the recent importations of goods from Great Britain, reported: "A bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases."—Read and passed to a second reading.

Tuesday, December 8.

The bill concerning the district and territorial judges was resumed; and on motion, ordered to be referred to a select committee.

consisting of Messrs. Campbell of Tennessee, Franklin and Hartley, to consider and report thereon.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The Senate resumed the consideration, as in committee of the whole, of the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases which was reported without a amendment; and on motion, ordered to be made the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Giles,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of offering encouragements at this time to all mariners and seamen to bring within any of the ports of the U. States British public and private armed ships, as well as merchant ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Messrs. Giles, Lloyd, Smith, Md. Tait and Taylor be the committee.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 3.

Mr. D. R. Williams, from the committee on military affairs, to whom was committed the amendments of the senate to the bill for increasing the pay of the army of the United States, reported in favor of an agreement to the whole of them, with the exception of an amendment to the title of the bill. The report of the committee was forthwith concurred in.

### MERCHANTS' BONDS.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the House resumed the order of the day on the report of the committee of the committee of ways and means on the petition of sundry merchants, praying a remission of the bonds given on the recent importation of British goods.

Friday, December 4.

Mr. Ghelton reported a bill for the relief of James Anderson; which was twice read and committed.

### MERCHANTS' BONDS.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of ways and means on this subject.

Mr. Cheves spoke at great length against it; and

Mr. Roberts having spoken about an hour in reply;

Mr. Smith, observing that Mr. Roberts had yet much to say, and it was now the usual hour of adjournment, moved that the committee should rise.

The motion was agreed to.

And the House adjourned forthwith.

Saturday, December 5.

Mr. McKim presented the petition of Joshua Barney and others, praying for the adoption of some provisions favorable to the owners of privateers, &c.—Referred.

### MERCHANTS' BONDS.

The House again in committee of the whole on this subject.

Mr. Roberts, in continuation, spoke at great length in favor of the report of the committee, and against an unqualified remission of the bonds.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, and read.

Monday, December 7.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House a statement exhibiting the expenditure of the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, made by the law entitled "An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States," passed the 23d of April, 1808; with information as to the number of "arms and military equipments" that have been purchased or made, and the manner and proportion in which they have been transmitted and distributed to the several states and territories, in pursuance of the provisions and requisitions of the said act.

### MERCHANTS' BONDS.

The House again in committee of the whole on this subject.

Messrs. Richardson, H. Clay and McKim, spoke in succession against the report of the committee and in favor of a total remission of the bonds, unless in particular cases, distinguished by the wilful character of the violations of law which they involve.

At 3 o'clock the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, December 8.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of ways and means, reported in favor of an agreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill making an appropriation to defray the expense incurred under the act authorizing a detachment of the militia of the U. States. The House concurred in the report.

### MERCHANTS' BONDS.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bussett in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means on the merchants' petition.

Mr. Wigwary and Mr. Calhoun spoke at considerable length against the report.

When the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, December 9.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the report of the committee of the whole on the subject of the merchants' bonds.

Mr. Bibb spoke in support of the report of the committee, and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Stow against it—when

The committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Imprisonment of our Seamen.

Mr. Bassett offered to the House the following resolution:

Whereas, It is represented that G. Britain has seized sundry persons fighting under the American flag, laying claims to them alike incompatible with the justice and rights of the United States as an independent nation:

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before this House the information has received on that subject, and the

measures taken to redress an evil which violates the rights and interests, and outrages the feelings of a free and independent people.

After debate, a resolution was ultimately adopted without opposition, in the following words:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this House any information which may be in his possession touching the conduct of British officers towards persons taken in American armed ships."

And a committee was appointed to wait on the President and lay the resolution before him.

## Legislature of Maryland.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, December 2.

The bill to confirm an old road in Worcester county, was read the second time and passed.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the appointment of the justices of the levy court by the people, endorsed, "will not pass." And the bill to regulate the fees of the register in the court of chancery, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Crabb delivers a report and resolution in favour of Leonard Watkins a revolutionary soldier. Read.

Mr. Hogg delivers a bill to lay out, open and amend, a road in Cecil county.

On motion Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act regulating the manner of repairing the public roads in the several counties therein mentioned.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a report and resolution in favour of Samuel Brown, of Dorchester county. Read.

Mr. Frey delivers a bill to change the name of Cresswell's Ferry, in Cecil county. Read.

Mr. Frey delivers a report and resolution in favour of Nicholas Milburn, of Cecil county. Read. Adjourned.

Thursday, December 3.

On motion by Mr. Bayly, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act authorizing Matthias Dashiell, late sheriff of Somerset county to complete his collection.

Mr. Bayly delivers the said bill; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill for the relief of John Landreth, of Somerset county, was read the second time and will not pass. The bill for the relief of Thomas E. Edmondson, of Dorchester county, and the bill to change the name of Theodore Gunby, of Somerset county, to that of Theodore Gunby Dashiell were sent to the senate.

The bill to change the name of Cresswell's Ferry, in Cecil county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill to lay out and make public a road in Somerset county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Parnham, the following message was read and sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate.

We propose, with the concurrence of your house, to proceed on Tuesday the eighth instant, to an election of two directors on the part of the state for the Union Bank of Maryland; two for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore; one for the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore; two for the Farmers Bank of Annapolis; two for the branch of said bank at Easton; two for the Hagar's Town Bank; & one for the Elkton Bank of Maryland.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We agree to go into the appointment of directors on the part of the State in the several banks, as specified in your message on this date, on Tuesday next, as proposed by you. Read.

Mr. Wilson delivers a petition from the commissioners appointed to build a bridge over Chester river, at Chester town, praying they may be authorized to draw a lottery in the city of Baltimore for building said bridge.

Adjourned.

Friday, December 4.

The bill to lay out, and amend a road in Cecil county, was read the second time and passed.

The report on the petition of Elijah Smith, of Dorchester county, was read the second time, and assented to.

Mr. Ford delivers a petition from Jno. Davis, an old soldier, praying relief.—Read and referred.

Mr. Wilson delivers a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over C. ester river at Chester town.

Mr. Hogg delivers sundry petitions from the citizens of Cecil county, praying that the several county courts may be invested with unlimited chancery jurisdiction. Read and ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Banning a petition from Robert Bruff, of Kent county, Delaware, praying a special act of insolvency.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a petition from James Steel, and others, of Dorchester county, praying that the state will employ counsel to defend their titles to certain lots purchased of the state.

Mr. Parnham a petition from sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, praying that the draw in Dover bridge may be altered.

Mr. Hubbleton delivers a petition from John Hubbleton of Talbot county, praying that the levy court of said county may be authorized to levy a sum of money as a compensation to him for certain services rendered to the county. Severally read and referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to confirm an old road in Worcester county; the bill to correct a mistake in a deed therein mentioned; the bill to change the name of Theodore Gunby; the bill for benefit of Thomas Edmondson, & bill to lay out and make public a road, Somerset county, severally endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the following message was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with the concurrence of your house, on ——— next, to proceed in the manner prescribed by law, to the election of a senator to represent this state in the senate of the U. States.

Monday, December 7.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message.

Gentlemen of the house of delegates,

From the small quantity and the nature of the business before us, we believe the whole may be acted upon, and the session brought to a close, by the 18th inst. We propose, therefore, with the concurrence of your house to close the session on that day.

Read.

The further additional supplement to the act to provide for the organization & regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and the further supplement to an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester river, were read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Potter delivers a petition from Abel Gouty, and others, of Caroline county, praying that certain land belonging to the infant heirs of Zachariah Gouty, may be sold for the benefit of said heirs. Read and referred.

Mr. Hogg delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying for a road therein mentioned. Referred.

On motion by Mr. Bowles the bill annulling the marriage of Jerome Buonaparte King of Westphalia, and Elizabeth Buonaparte of the city of Baltimore, was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 15th instant.

On motion by Mr. Bayly, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay.

On motion, by Mr. Thos. N. Williams, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act authorizing Levin Derickson, late sheriff and collector of Worcester county, to complete his collection.

Mr. T. N. Williams delivers a further supplement to an act relating to negroes. Read.

The General Orders of Governor Ogden, have completely dissipated a delusion under which many of the enemies of the Government and Country had labored. They had flattered themselves that his Excellency would unite with the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, in their endeavors to embarrass the operations of the Gen. Government, by refusing to order out any portion of the Militia for the defence of the country. This expectation was one principal source of their exultation at his election. But their joy was soon turned to mourning. One of his first acts, gave the death blow to their hopes. His orders of the 16th, breathe the spirit of a Soldier and a Patriot. They are a strong pledge that he will deserve the support of every True American, by acting a truly American part. This will not, he may be sure, please those who are British at heart—but Governor Ogden has once before seen a period, when it was the least of his concern to please the Tories. His adhering to the Fathers of Jersey men in the manner he does, proves that he has not forgotten "the times that tried men's souls." We hope that he may be governed in the administration, by the principles he then maintained in the field—and thereby become as distinguished as a Statesman, as he now is as a Soldier, and a lawyer.

Trent. True Amer.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.

Arrived this day, sloop Jane, Robinson, from New York, with a very valuable cargo—was taken 7th inst. by the privateer Liverpool Packet, and ordered for Nova Scotia. On the morning of the 19th, the master of the privateer, who was on board the Jane as pilot and navigator, accidentally fell overboard. He being the only Englishman on board who knew navigation, Capt. R. determined to attempt regaining possession of his vessel, and in consequence secured all the arms on board. The night following there came on a gale of wind; and the sloop, for want of an experienced person to take care of her, was greatly exposed. At this time, partly by threats and partly by persuasion, he induced the privateersmen to surrender the charge again to him; and he shaped his course once more for Boston, where he has safe arrived as before mentioned. The number of privateersmen put on board the Jane was four; and Capt. R. the only American left.

Two barns, each 200 feet in length, and 30 feet wide, are now erecting on the U. States ground at Pittsfield, (Mass.) They are to be fitted for the accommodation of 300 horses.—The work is far advanced, and is to be finished with the greatest expedition.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

On Wednesday last, the Pennsylvania volunteers under Gen. Tannehill, arrived at Gettysburg encampment, nearly 2000 strong. They presented a very fine martial appearance; and were composed of healthy young men. About 200 of the brigade are sickmen.



THE REPUBLICAN STAR,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1812.

Washington City, Dec. 10.  
ANOTHER BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY

Letters have been received in this City from Commodore Decatur, dated off New London, on the 1st inst., containing the information that, on the 25th of October, in lat. 29, N. long. 23, deg. 30 min. W. the frigate United States, under his command, fell in with, and, after an action of an hour and a half, captured the British frigate Macedonia, commanded by Captain John Carden, mounting 40 carriage guns. The captured vessel is a frigate of the largest class, two years old, four months out of dock, and reported one of the best sailers in the British service. The Macedonia being the windward, had the advantage of engaging the United States at her own distance, which was so great that, for the first half hour, the United States did not use her cannonades, and at no moment was the British frigate within the complete effect of the muzzles of grape shot of the United States. To this circumstance, and a heavy swell which prevailed, is ascribed the length of the action. The conduct of the officers, seamen and marines, is said to have merited the highest commendation. The superiority of the American gunnery was obvious. The Macedonia lost her mizen mast, fore and main top masts and main yard, and was much cut up in her hull. The damage sustained by the United States was not such as to render her return into port necessary, had it not been considered important that the prize should be brought into port.

The killed on our side were John Mercer Funk, Lieut. John Archibald Carpenter, Thomas Brown and Henry Shellenb, seamen: William Murray, boy; Michael O'Donnell and John Roberts, marines. The wounded were five in number, and are recovering.

On board the Macedonia, there were 36 killed, and 63 wounded. Among the latter are the 1st and 2d Lieuts, one Master's Mate and two Midshipmen.

Both vessels have arrived on our coast.

The news of the third brilliant naval victory was received in this City, through the medium of private letters, on the evening of Tuesday last, and having been announced by an extra from the office of the National Intelligencer, was hailed with the most lively demonstrations of joy. The City was generally, and in some parts eff, brilliantly illuminated, as soon as the day shut in.

It so happened that the very evening of its arrival had been previously selected for "a naval ball" in compliment to the Navy generally, and particularly to Captain Stewart, in acknowledgment of his politeness to our citizens on a recent occasion. A large and very respectable company assembled—the scene was graced by the presence of nearly all the beauty and fashion of our City. All was joy and gaiety, such as could scarcely admit of augmentation. And yet it was destined to be increased. About 9 o'clock a rumor was spread through the assembly that Lieut. Hamilton, the Son of the Secretary of the Navy, had reached the house, the bearer of the colors of the Macedonia, and dispatches from Com. Decatur. The gentlemen crowded down to meet him. He was received with loud cheers, and escorted to the Festive Hall where awaited him the embraces of a fond father, mother, sisters!—It was a scene easier felt than described. The room in which the company had assembled had been previously decorated with the trophies of naval victory—the colours of the Guerriere and the Alert, displayed on the walls, roused the proud feelings of patriotism, and had revived in every mind the recollection of the bravery which won them. The flag of the Macedonia alone was wanting to complete the group. It was produced, and borne into the hall by Captains Hull and Stewart & others, of our brave seamen, amid the loud exclamation of the company, and greeted with acclamations of the evening. The arrangements of the evening, we need scarcely add, were suspended, until the fervor of the moment had in some degree subsided. Mutual gratulations then, round the room; a general expression of the tribute due to skill and valor involuntarily broke from the lips of all; and the smile of beauty, the meed of valor, was liberally bestowed on the brave defenders of their country's rights. Subsequently, at the supper table, a toast was given by one of the managers—"Commodore Decatur and the officers and crew of the frigate United States"—and received with the greatest enthusiasm, and repeated plaudits. Such a scene, as this occasion exhibited, we have never before witnessed; and never, "so long as memory holds her seat," shall we forget it!

The following letter accompanied Gen. Smyth's proclamation, published in the last Star.

GENERAL PORTER'S LETTER.

Ruffalo, Nov. 12, 1812.

To the

Men of the Counties of Ontario and Genesee.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

I transmit you the eloquent appeal of General Smyth, an able and experienced officer, to the patriotism of the State of New York. It speaks to the heart of every man who is not lost to the honor and interest of his country.

He has at this place a powerful army under strict discipline, in high spirits and eager for the contest. With this army he can and will, in the course of a few days occupy all the British fortresses on the Niagara river; the possession of which will give him the command of the Upper Province. Humanity, however, suggests that this conquest should be achieved with the least possible sacrifice; it is for the purpose of obtaining a force that will overawe opposition, and save the effusion of blood, that he now asks your aid and co-operation.

The crisis is an all-important one to us, and demands our best exertions. I shall accompany Gen. Smyth to Canada, and will not join your fortunes to mine follow him? Come on then and bring with you all the Volunteers you can collect. Let them provide themselves with warm clothing and blankets. They shall be supplied with arms and ammunition on their arrival at this place.

A vigorous campaign of one month will relieve your brethren on this frontier from the sufferings which always fall so heavily on those who have the misfortune to be placed at the seat of war. It will pay the savage hand that is now wielding the scalping knife, restore peace to the whole of this section of the country and redeem the tarnished reputation of the nation. Can the independent and high minded yeomanry of Genesee and Ontario remain idle spectators of events so interesting to our beloved country?

Yours very respectfully,

PETER B. PORTER.

Albany, December 1.

Copy of a letter from Champlain, to the Editor, dated

Champlain, November 19.

Yesterday general Dearborn arrived at this post, and to day has issued the following order:—To-morrow we expect to march; our advanced guard is already over the line; indeed a scouting

party last evening passed the river Lacoe, routed a party of Indians, and fired their encampment. We had one man killed, and several slightly wounded, among whom is Capt. Biddle."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Champlain, Nov. 19.

The indisposition of Brig. Gen. Dearborn renders it expedient for Maj. Gen. Dearborn to take the immediate command of the troops on Lake Champlain and its vicinity, and the General embraces the earliest opportunity to express his confidence in the troops, composing the army of the north. Their bravery and patriotism will supply any deficiency in military discipline and tactics, which time and experience will render perfect. In any movement towards the enemy, the most rigid attention to orders will be required, as well as a fixed determination in every individual of the army, not to retreat or give ground before the enemy. Should any one be so lost to a sense of honor and military duty, and the pride of the American character, as to be guilty of flight or disorderly conduct in time of action, he must expect no relaxation in the law martial. Every species of plunder or abuse of the inhabitants within the Territory of the U. S. or in Canada, is forbidden on pain of death.

By order,

THOS. EIDDLE, Capt. 2d U. S.

Art'y. acting Adj. Gen.

Ruffalo, Nov. 22.

AMISTICE OFF—WAR RECOMMENDED.  
On Friday evening, at 9 o'clock, the armistice concluded between Gen. Smyth and Gen. Sheaffe, expired; thirty hours notice having previously been given by Gen. Smyth. After the notice was given the British armed vessel, then lying at Fort Erie, sailed up the Lake. On Saturday morning, a heavy firing of cannon was heard from Niagara, which continued at intervals for several hours. Accounts have been received from that quarter which state, that the cannonading was commenced by the British—that during the firing a gun burst in Fort Niagara, which killed 3 men, and destroyed the hands of another—that the British sustained some damage—and that two or three men were killed by the enemy's shot—that the British had three houses burnt, and lost some men.

Pittsburg, Nov. 26.

MILITARY MEMORANDA

On Sunday last, left this place for the North Western army, the following munitions of war, &c.  
Twenty eight gun carriages, for 18 pounders, including several brass twelve, sixes and howitzers.

A large quantity of fixed ammunition for cannon, and a very extensive supply of musquet cartridges.

Several travelling forges; and a vast quantity of different articles necessary for a winter campaign.

These supplies employ a train of nearly one hundred wagons and teams. They are conducted by Capt. Joseph Wharton, of the Quarter Master General's Department, an old revolutionary officer.

The country looks with anxiety towards the heroes of the N. W. army.—From the preparatory measures which have been adopted, the complete equipments and extensive supplies which have been furnished; and above all, from the spirit and enterprise of the officers and men composing this army, it is confidently expected that the deeds of this winter's campaign will be recorded in the brightest pages of American history.—Mercury.

Canadaigua, (N. Y.) Nov. 28.

VOLUNTEERING.

Since the publication of Gen. Smyth's proclamation for Volunteers, a considerable number of citizens in the different towns in this county have assembled and subscribed voluntary enrollments for a short tour across the Niagara. Several companies have already marched, and others we hear will march immediately. We calculate on from seven hundred to one thousand men from this county.

We are informed that 12 or 1300 have already volunteered and enrolled themselves in the county of Genesee. We think Niagara will furnish an equal number.

We hear also, that the little county of Seneca, altho' it has a considerable number of men already on the frontiers, will yet furnish many more.—That Cayuga will furnish a large number. We calculate on one thousand men from these two counties.

The aggregate number of Volunteers which will turn out on this occasion, it is supposed will be at least thirty five hundred, and probably four thousand.

Blessinger.

Batavia, (N. Y.) Nov. 14.

Gen. Smyth's eloquent appeal to the men of the State of New York, has had a good effect. A large number of real American Volunteers have marched to the tented field, among them we notice a great proportion of those patriots who were active in the revolution at the time which "tried men's souls," to supply the place of the militia who have been persuaded not to cross the line, and to "go home," by the self styled friends of the Constitution, Peace and Commerce.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23.

On Sunday morning last left this place for the North Western army 53 wagons laden with fixed ammunition, clothing, provisions, &c. for the troops. Also started at the same time, 25 cannon carriages, and 518 pounders.

Captain Skinner, of the ship Star, from Lisbon, was boarded in lat. 32, long. 50, by the Constitution and Hornet, under English colours, standing to the eastward under a press of sail, in pursuit of two English frigates which were cruising off the Western Islands.

We understand that the Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS tendered his resignation of the Office of Secretary of War, to the President of the United States, on the 3d inst.; that it has been accepted, but that, at the request of the President, Mr. Eustis has consented to remain in the office and give his attention to its multifarious & difficult concerns until a successor is appointed.

It gives us much pleasure to state our belief that this resignation is not the result of any collision between the President and Secretary of War, but has been tendered by the one and accepted by the other in a manner the most amicable and conciliatory.

Nat. Int.

The nomination of Wm. H. Harrison, Esq. as Brigadier General, has been confirmed by the Senate of the United States, to take rank from 22d August last. The fate of this nomination, we learn, was never doubtful in the Senate, the statements of the party priests to the contrary notwithstanding.

The nominations of Gens. Boyd and Chandler were confirmed some time ago.

Annapolis, Dec. 10.

Yesterday, the Legislature proceeded to the choice of Directors in the several Banks heretofore mentioned, on behalf of the State, for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:

For the Union Bank of Maryland—Richard K. Heath and John E. Dorsey.  
For the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore—Geo. Taylor and Christopher Raborg, Junr.

For the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore—Edmund Harris.  
For the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis—Daniel Murray and Thos. H. Bowie.  
For the Branch of said Bank, at Easton—David Kerr, Junr. and Teneh Tighian.  
For the Mayor's town Bank—Thomas B. Hall and Joseph M. Lihenny.  
For the Elkton Bank—John Frey.

FROM THE WHIG.

The democratic members of the senate and house of delegates forming a mess at Mrs. Stevens's in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 2d of December, invited the Madisonian Electors of President, and the officers of the detachment of militia stationed at Annapolis, to dinner. At half past three o'clock they sat down to an elegant and plentiful repast, and after an entertainment seasoned with good humor and cordially, at which Messrs. Thomas, president of the senate, and Stansbury, formerly speaker of the house of delegates, assisted by Messrs. Barney and Donaldson, members from the city of Baltimore, presided.—The following toasts were drank:

1. The brave defenders of our country's rights.  
2. The President of the United States—a firm and steady perseverance in an upright, sound and well chosen course.

3. The immortal Washington—may his virtue and his precepts be held up as the polar star guiding the American people.

4. The true American—he who will support the government of his country, and stand arrayed against her enemies as his own.

5. The State of Maryland—may her councils be guided by wisdom, patriotism and moderation.

6. Peace—as soon as it can be honourably secured.

7. The spinning wheel, the loom, and the shuttle—may their sounds be heard in every quarter of this great continent.

8. Our Navy—the Constitution and the Wasp a sample.

9. Success to our arms—to him whose feeling is not with us, a speedy passport to his Canadian brethren.

10. Captain Hull—let Dacres speak the rest.

11. The Militia of Maryland—may they do their duty.

12. Impressed American seamen—their claims shall be heard, and our shores yet welcome their return.

13. The complaints of injured America—may her sons proclaim them with one united voice.

14. The two points—withdraw your orders in council, cease to enslave our seamen—can less be asked?

15. Captain Jones—when he next takes a furlow, may he enjoy it without interruption.

16. The fair—at once the solace and reward of the soldier's toils.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Gen. Stansbury. The first North-western force—it only wanted a better Hull.  
Judge Worrell. The Vice-President elect.  
Major Thomas. The union of the States—the political ark of our safety—may it be perpetual.

Mr. Donaldson. The liberty of the press—may it be maintained as it is established by the law of the land, and by no other law.

Mr. McCreery. Twenty folio volumes of the modern law of nations—Hall, Rogers, Jones, De Catur, commentators.

Many other appropriate toasts were drank by the company, who did not separate until a late hour. Although some federal gentlemen were present, the day was spent in great harmony and cordiality.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

I have seen the report of the Committee of Congress, and the Documents offered by the merchants respecting their late importations. Their bonds have been the subject of much conversation, for it happens in this, as in many other cases, that the importing merchants are not the only persons interested. I am a plain farmer, but having a large family, am obliged to purchase annually English manufactures to a large amount, and the prices this Fall being as much higher than any demanded since our independence, I was induced to enquire the cause, and have obtained from what I think the best source, the following statement:

Purchased in England goods for £ 100 0 0  
Export duty, 4 0 0  
Freight and Insurance, 6 0 0  
110 0 0

Deduct 15 per cent. for exchange below par, 16 10 0  
93 10 0  
Duty in the U. States, 38 00 0  
131 10 0

At \$444 the Custom House ex- change for the pound sterling, \$531 66  
At the average advance of 32 per cent. upon the 100 pounds prime cost, it sells for 1133 33  
Deduct cost as above 531 66  
551 67  
444 00

Bond for \$444 which deduct Leaving a profit of 24 per cent. of \$107 67

But there is a great deal said about storage and many other small charges. Be it so, and when I tell you that 15 per cent. has heretofore been deemed ample profit, you will find that there is abundant surplus to pay all these imagined charges.

I think that the foregoing statement will not be contradicted, except perhaps that the advance may be disputed. If any person is so hardy as to do this, a volume of evidence can be produced, that in Baltimore (for my information extends no further) no sales of dry goods or cutlery have been made at a lower advance than 250, whilst a very great proportion was at 400 and higher. And yet, I do not pretend to say, that this swarming business has the least tinge of custom house odious, so famous from time immemorial, or forged upon papers, which have of late years been brought to such great perfection.

But another and larger part of the community have strongly claims upon Congress. What redress is intended to be given to the consumers of the goods, who, in proportion to their purchases, have already paid cost, duties, bond, &c. and 24 per cent. profit to the importer? Will Congress complain a few merchants of a few Cities in a few States, with such immense profit, at the expense of the great body of our nation? Were these bonds intended as mere gull traps, to enable the British merchant better to impose on the people, and obtain with the smallest capital the largest sum of money to export from our country, or to counteract the price which they are compelled to give for our produce? Be assured that the states and individuals which do not import, have paid the heavy price demanded, with more cheerfulness, because they have looked to these bonds as a source of revenue which would render taxes unnecessary. It is no secret that the merchant, after paying all cost, has in his advance covered his bond, and has made a profit unexampled in the trade.

A MARYLAND FARMER.

Rutland, (Vt.) Nov. 18.

Every patriot and friend to his country will rejoice to learn that the General Assembly of this

State has taken such a stand in support of the present contest with Great Britain and her savage allies, the Indians, as must redound much to the reputation and honor of the State. It has pursued a system of measures, marked with wisdom and prudence, and calculated to bring into requisition such a military force, and resources requisite thereto, as will place the State "in an armour and attitude" which the occasion calls for.

It has provided for raising volunteer forces, consisting of two brigades, to be rendered to the President, under the volunteer act; the field officers and captains to be paid by the Governor.—The pay of the privates is to be (including what is allowed by the general government) ten dollars per month.

It has provided for drafting or detaching the militia, in future, in such manner as that each town is to furnish a quota in proportion to its grand list; and that no able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, and who is not exempt by the laws of the United States, (except Clergymen and Quakers) shall be exempt from taking their chance of being detached. The wages of the privates are also to be made up to ten dollars per month.

It has provided that the property and persons of the officers and soldiers, who volunteer or are detached, and called into actual service, shall be exempt from civil process, from the time of entering the service until thirty days after they are discharged.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that the Legislature have passed a non-intercourse bill with Canada.

It has passed a law authorizing the choosing of 6 Representatives to the 13th Congress, by a general ticket. The 1st Monday in December next is the day fixed upon for the election.

What excuse will the British make for the capture of the Macedonia, in seventeen minutes?—Were her masts and spars defective? Certainly some palliative must be invented, if it is only to keep up the spirits of her seamen. What will the British editors and advocates say? Will "our friends in Congress" chuckle at the news, or will they not rather hang the lip of despondency?

Now is the name of an American becoming once more, not only respectable, but terrible. Now are we requiring that station in the rank of nations, which we had in a measure forfeited. Let us then unanimously persevere, and we shall be sure to prosper. W. Hig.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.  
FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Justices of the Orphans' Court.  
William Clayton\* Thomas Wright (of T.)  
Samuel Smith\*

Justices of the Levy Court.  
Benjamin Walters\* William Gilbert\*  
James Macey\* John K. B. Emory  
Gideon Emory\* Daniel C. Hopper  
Samuel Betts\*

Justices of the Peace.  
Benjamin Walters\* Thomas Dodson\*  
Robert Tate, Junr.\* Joseph Thompson\*  
Samuel Thompson\* William Wallace\*  
Charles C. Browne\* James Cloy\*  
Nicholas M. Hobbs\* William Gilbert\*  
Peregrine Wilmer\* Stansbury Gamble\*  
James R. Pratt\* George Little\*  
Samuel Smith\* Charles Hobbs\*  
Solomon Scott\* James Macey\*  
Nathan Haynard\* Peter Foster\*  
Tobias Buzze\* Zebulon Skinner\*  
William Y. Bourke\* Samuel B. Keene\*  
Gideon Emory\* John D. Thompson\*  
George Finley\* James Roe\*  
Thomas Kent\* Michael Meek\*  
William Clayton\* Thomas Criss\*  
John Tighman\* Robert Emory  
Richard I. Harrison\* Daniel C. Hopper  
Samuel Betts\* William Stensson  
Samuel Burgess\* John Elbey\*  
George Gortun\* John Hackett  
John W. Hackett\* John Hackett  
George Palmer\*  
Dr. John Perkins\*

Those in Italic are new appointments.—Those marked thus \* are federalists.

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPROPTU.

BY A THIRSTY JACK TAR.

Come, fill your glass, let's drink, my boy! The wind blows fresh and fairly; The boatswain pipes all hands a-hoy! Drink brisk my lad, and cheerily.

Drink to the hour we hope to meet, At sea, Old England's glory! Drink to the hour, when Hull first beat The Guerriere land in story.

Come, drink my lad, to Jones let's drink, Columbia's brave defender; And while he "Frolics" takes, we'll think How best rewards to tender.

IMPROPTU.

Britannia, sick of many an ill, Sees various plagues await her, New finds another bitter pill, Prescribed by one DECATUR.

Let her go on and still contrive, To make the world all hate her; Her venom we shall still survive, While we have one DECATUR.

Then let's maintain the sailor's right, And not one inch abate her; We need not dread her force or spite, With HULL and with DECATUR.

MARRIED, on Saturday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sparks, Mr. Gideon Davis, to Miss Ann Maria Emory, both of Centerville.

—On Sunday evening the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Dr. James K. Harper, to Miss Alley Burdick Cox, both of this county.

SALE OF BOOKS

The sale of the circulating Library, late the property of Henry M. Gibbs, having been postponed, the property will certainly be offered for sale TO-MORROW MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the People's Monitor. Some of the Books are very valuable: Among them are, MAJOR'S VOYAGES, HUME'S ENGLAND, SMOLLETT'S CONTINUATION—And many others.

JOHN BENNETT, late Shff. of Talbot.

Easton, dec. 15—1

SALE POSTPONED.

The Sale of the property of William Seymour, deceased, is unavoidably postponed till TUESDAY NEXT, the 22d inst.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r of Wm. Seymour.  
dec. 15—2

FOR RENT

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

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
dec. 15—3

Penmanship.

MR. MILLS, from Philadelphia, has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he will give instruction in the art of writing, upon an improved systematic plan. Persons of proper age and industrious application, may acquire a correct handsome hand writing in a course of 12 lessons of one hour and a half at each lesson. Ladies will be accommodated in the afternoon—Gentlemen in the morning or evening. For further particulars, call at the Post Office, where specimens of improvement may be seen.

Mr. MILLS has credentials from gentlemen of the first consideration, viz: The Hon. Benjamin Abbot, Esq. President of Phillips's Institution—John Prince, L. L. D. & S. T. D.—John Vose, S. T. P.—Elijah Parish, D. D.—Abiel Abbot, S. T. P.—and John Lord, Esq.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Josiah Butler, Esq. Eleaser Telf, A. M. Samuel Haines, Esq. Counsellor at Law, Mr. Charles Pierce, Moses Woodward, Esq. Abner Redder, Esq. Dr. Samuel Paxson, and Andrew Redder, Esq.

"From acquaintance with Mr. Mills, of this city, from the examination of his method of instructing the Art of Writing, and from observation of the improvement of persons under his care, we are of opinion that he excels any other instructor in Penmanship within our knowledge, and certify that he has fulfilled his engagements to our perfect satisfaction."

From the Instructors of the Quaker Schools in Wilmington.

"We have attended N. W. Mills' Writing School, and our expectations have been fully answered; and after having compared his system of writing and method of instruction with others, we feel prepared to give them the preference. We can likewise, with confidence, say, that his qualifications, and fidelity as a teacher, merit the patronage of the public." dec. 15—m

EASTON ACADEMY

Notice is hereby respectfully given to the Trustees parents and guardians of the Pupils, that a public examination will take place on Wednesday the 23d inst. at which premiums will be given, in order, to the students, who may afford the best proofs of advancement in literary attainments in their respective classes. After examination the students will recite select portions of oratory from most approved authors, both ancient and modern.

J. BOYLE, P. QUINN.

Easton, dec. 15—2

EAST'S Business and let WEST'S Justice Judge

I beg leave to lay before the public a part of my misfortunes for a few years back.

1. Cash lost overboard together with my pocket book \$450

2. Loss by robbers in Baltimore—Witness to prove 1100

3. Loss by deputy collector—say 12 months or less 1100

4. Loss in property, cost and worth \$500 Sold for 144 356

5. Loss in property worth 650 Sold for 600 50

6. Loss in property worth at present, and cost \$1900 Sold for 1200 700

7. Loss by insolvents at least 2475

8. Fees on different suits, some suits did not amount to more than \$25, some \$40, some \$50, and upwards; 3 suits on every case, at least 1000

9. Loss in property that cost and is worth \$5000, and that sum has been offered for it. Sold for 2600 2400

10. Commissions—but I hope they may be less than 1000

Paid away in cash and property to the amount of 6456

N. B. The above mentioned property, I believe sold for as much, or nearly so, as it could be sold for Cash, considering the nature of the case—but the property has cost and is worth, as stands above.

The public's most obedient servant, SAMUEL THOMAS.

december 15

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Stedley, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber or her agent, on or before the 16th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Also all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to her or her agent; they will otherwise be proceeded against for the recovery thereof. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1812.

ELENER MELONY, adm'r. of John Melony.  
december 15—3

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 60 feet on said street and running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage 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 granary, 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 rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.









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

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

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1812.

[No. 17.....684.]

**THE TERMS OF THE STAR.**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

## MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, transmitting copies of a letter from the Consul General of the U. States to Algiers, stating the circumstances preceding and attending his departure from that regency.

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

Transmit to Congress copies of a letter from the Consul General of the U. States to Algiers, stating the circumstances preceding and attending his departure from that regency.

JAMES MADISON.

November 17, 1812.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Lear, Consul General to Algiers, to the Secretary of State.

On board the American ship Allegheny, at sea, July 20th, 1812.

"On the 17th inst. I had the honor to receive your respected favors of the 6th of February, and 29th of April, 1812, by Capt. Ebenezer Evelev, of the ship Allegheny, which arrived at Algiers on that day, with the four new Mediterranean passports, 200 tops, and the several packages containing medicines, reports, newspapers, &c. together with the letter of Richard Forrest, Esq. covering the invoice and bill of lading of the ship Allegheny, sent from the U. S. with a cargo of naval & military stores, for the regency of Algiers, in fulfillment of treaty stipulations.

"I must delay replying to the particular points in your letter of the 29th April, until I shall have given an account of the most unexpected and extraordinary event which I believe has ever taken place, even in the extraordinary events of Algiers, in order that I may have it ready to transmit, in case I should meet any vessel bound to the United States.

"On the arrival of the Allegheny, the Dey and the Officers of the Regency expressed the most entire and complete satisfaction; & until the 20th inst. when they began to discharge the cargo, there was no appearance of any other sentiment. On that day a large quantity of spars and plank were taken on board a lighter, by the people of the Marine, to be carried on shore; by order of the minister of marine, but they were not loaded. At noon the Minister sent to request a note of the articles, and their quantity, which were on board the ship for the regency, that he might lay it before the Dey in the evening, agreeably to his orders. Accordingly sent the note taken from the invoice, but without affixing the prices. At 6 p. m. I received a message by my droghman, from the minister of marine, informing me that when he laid my note of the articles before the Dey, he became very outrageous on finding there was only 50 small barrels of gunpowder, & 4 cables on board; when the note sent to the U. States in 1810, as furnished by the minister of marine, demanded 500 quintals of gunpowder, and 27 large cables, besides a very large quantity of cordage and other articles, as may be seen by said note, forwarded in my letter of August, 1810, to the honorable the Secretary of State; and told the minister that he would not receive the cargo, but would send the ship away from Algiers, and that I must depart in her, as he would not have a Consul in his regency, who did not cause every thing to be brought exactly as he (the Dey) ordered.

"Early in the morning of the 21st, I waited on the Minister of Marine, to enquire into this procedure, when he confirmed all that had been told me by the Droghman, and added many other expressions of anger and disgust of the Dey.

"I reasoned with him on the subject, stating that it had never been usual to send the whole of such large orders at one time; that we had been very punctual in our payment, and that the cargo of this vessel would probably pay all that we owed; that cargoes had always come in this manner, assorted with a part of each article; and that I had never before found any difficulty; that powder and cables were articles of which we did not make enough for our own use in the U. States, and that it was almost impracticable at this time, to bring them from other countries, as was well known to him and all the world; that in the present distracted state of nations, it was possible that the United States might be forced into war, and that it behooved our government not to be destitute of so essential an article of defence as gunpowder; but that on a further occasion we might be able to send more; with many other remarks, which he allowed to be reasonable, but said that the Dey was determined; and that when he had once fixed his resolution he never departed from it—he added, that the Dey insisted upon having every thing brought which he ordered, without regard to whether it amounted to more than the sum stipulated in the treaty or not; and that I must depart on Thursday the 23d instant, on board the Allegheny, with all the Americans now in Algiers.

"I wished to see the Dey, and for that purpose desired an audience; which was denied me.

"I then requested that a few more days might be allowed me for my remaining, that I might prepare myself, as it was impossible to make any arrangement in my affairs in so short a time, hoping in the mean time, to make some accommodation of this business. The answer was, that the Dey would not allow us to remain more.

"I wrote a circular to the Christian Consuls in Algiers, informing them of my ordered departure.

"The spars and plank which were taken out of the vessel yesterday, were returned on board this morning. In the morning of the 22d I sent my droghman to the palace to say that I wished to make a settlement of the cargo of the brig Paul Hamilton, which had been delivered by a request from the palace, until the Allegheny should arrive, when a settlement could be made for both vessels at the same time.

"The request was granted, and the droghman informed me that the Dey wished me to bring out my treaty with me, that he might see the time when I commenced the terms, &c. in order to make a final settlement of our accounts. This I did, and while I was settling the accounts of the Paul Hamilton's cargo, with the prime Minister and Secretaries, in a usual manner, the Dey's droghman came down and said the Dey wished to see me without hesitation, supposing that the Dey might wish to see something in it, or that

he might compare it with that which was in the Palace. But when I demanded the treaty a gain, the Dey refused to deliver it, saying, by his droghman, that when a Consul was sent away, he (the Dey) should always keep his treaty, and that such had ever been the custom at Algiers.

"After settling the account of the cargo of the Paul Hamilton, which amounted to 12,109 dollars, and producing a treasury or acknowledgment of a balance due to the U. States, which had been given in February 1810, at the settlement of the cargo of the ship Resource, and brig Blanchy, for \$26,056; the ministers and secretaries said there was still \$27,000 due to the present time. This I defined, as I had the receipts of the regency for the payment of annuities for 14 1/2 years, exclusive of the amount of the cargo of the Paul Hamilton and the treasury for \$26,055, & as our treaty was concluded on the 5th of Sept. 1798, it would be only 17 years in the whole, from which 14 1/2 years were to be deducted, leaving 2 1/2 years, ending the 5th of Sept. next, amounting to \$54,000, from which deducting the cargo of the Paul Hamilton, and the treasury before mentioned, would leave but \$15,826, and which I had no doubt the cargo of the ship Allegheny would fully pay, if it should be received.

"The minister then observed, that they counted the year by the Mahometan calendar, consisting of 354 days, so that the difference in 17 years, would make it one half year more than we computed. I told him I always reckoned the years in the christian manner of 365 days—and that I presumed the same was done by all other Consuls having accounts of a similar nature with the regency. He said it was never so done or allowed by the regency, and immediately sent up a note to the Dey, of the sum due by his account, viz. \$27,000.

"After a short time the Dey sent down word by his droghman, that the balance must be paid immediately in cash, and that the vessel, with myself, &c. must depart to-morrow as he had ordered, & I answered that it was impossible for me to comply with the Dey's order, even if I acknowledged the balance to be just, and had every disposition to pay it, as I had not the means of obtaining the money, especially as the cargo of the ship now in port was sent by my government for the express purpose of paying what might be due to the regency, and was the strongest possible evidence of our punctuality in fulfilling our engagements.

"The prime minister then went up to the Dey, with the droghman, and returned, saying that the Dey persisted in his first order, that the money should be paid immediately; or that I should be sent to the Marine in chains, the vessel and cargo confiscated, and all the citizens of the United States, now in Algiers, be detained in slavery, and war instantly declared against the United States.

"I told the minister that the matter was now brought to a decision, & that I must go to the marine in chains, for it was not possible for me to obtain the money, and had no money to say on the subject, but would warn them of the evil which they were bringing on themselves by such unjust and outrageous conduct.

"The minister went to the Dey a second time, when I demanded to accompany him; but was refused, and soon returned with what he said was the fixed and unalterable resolution of the Dey, viz. that he would allow me till Saturday morning, the 25th inst. to pay the money and depart with the vessel & all other Americans in Algiers; but if this was not done, he would confiscate the vessels, detain in slavery all the Americans in Algiers, declare war against the U. States, as he had before determined. The minister also added, that the Dey had been informed that the ship had brought a large quantity of coffee for sale, and some other articles not intended for him (meaning, I suppose, the gun-barrels, &c. for the Emperor of Morocco); but when he could have got the information of the latter I know not, for I had never mentioned a syllable of it to any one in Algiers. I have since learned that it was discovered by some means or other, when the plank and spars were taken out of the vessel on Monday; and that he was, if possible, more highly incensed at this, than on any other account; saying that he considered it an insult offered, by having merchandise embarked on board a vessel which was said to have been sent for the sole purpose of bringing the annuity.

"As I was determined that nothing should be wanted on my part to settle this unpleasant, and to me, unaccountable business, I proposed to the prime minister, that the articles now sent by the Allegheny should be received and passed to our credit, in the usual manner of settling the accounts of cargoes, where they had the power of fixing their own prices, and that whatever balance might appear due, after such settlement, should be paid in cash if the Dey desired it; and that he might send a note on such articles as he expected for the next annuity, which I would forward to my government, with such observations on the propriety and necessity of sending the whole of them, as the Dey should express. By this means, if the proposition should be accepted, time would be given to make preparations for future events, or at any rate, our commerce in this sea might have been secured by giving timely notice, and putting our vessels on their guard. But the Dey refused to listen to it, and repeated his first orders.

"On leaving the palace, I reflected upon the very critical and alarming situation of our affairs with the regency, which was not only bro't on in the most unexpected manner, but without any reasonable or justifiable cause of complaint on the part of the Dey. It appeared to me that he was determined to take a measure which I had more than once the honor of intimating to the honorable the Secretary of State, particularly in my letter of the 29th May last, viz. that after having concluded a truce with Portugal, and seeing Sicily under protection of the British, he must make war upon some other nation, with or without cause, in order to employ his cruizers; and that the extended and unprotected commerce of the United States offered greater prospects of advantage from plunder and capture than he could expect from any other nation. The ultimate consequence of such conduct he would never calculate; neither would he be restrained by any sense of shame, or of the flagrant injustice of the act.

"In this state of embarrassment, & with these reflections, I was still determined to try all possible means to accommodate the present difficulties, before the ultimate period fixed by the Dey should arrive, but if that could not be effected, should prepare, if possible, to pay the balance demanded in money, to prevent the loss of the ship and cargo, the detention of all Americans in Algiers, and the immediate capture of the

"In order to raise the money I proposed to sell the cargo of the ship, as the Dey would not receive it, and pay him the proceeds in cash towards the balance, but he absolutely forbade the sale of any article on board her. Thus situated I had no other means left but to endeavor to obtain the money on my bills, and while I was using every means in my power, & thro' every channel that could be devised, to have my accommodation before he came to the last extremity, I was not inattentive to the necessity I might be under of procuring the money in the last moment.

"As the discussions on our business had taken place either at the marine or in the Palace, in the presence of all those usually attending there, it was no secret—and I had the satisfaction of hearing a general sentiment of disapprobation expressed on account of the Dey's conduct, more strongly than I could have supposed it would have been done, when it was known in what awe and dread every one held the present Dey, whose severity is almost without example.

"The only quarter from which money could be obtained at any rate was the house of Bacri, and upon application to him to know if I could depend upon him in the last extremity, he raised many difficulties on account of the limited time, of the very many payments which they had been obliged to make lately for the cargoes of the Greek prizes purchased by them, which had entirely absorbed their cash, &c. He has also made some objection to the security of such bills, on account of my being obliged to leave the regency; so that I answered, that I should not desire any one to become my security, as the same objection would naturally occur to them, and that if I should give bills, I must candidly say that if the vessel should not get to the Dey, might be the case, in violation of his word the bills would not be paid, as the proceeds of the cargo, at the place to which they might go, must be depended upon towards discharging such bills. He said he would consider the subject and give me an answer on Friday, as to the practicability of getting the money if it must be had, and the terms which would be expected for it.

"On Friday the 25th July, I made the last effort to effect an accommodation, and flattered myself with some little prospect of success, as the minister of the marine and some others of the principal officers of the regency, had expressed their regret at what happened, and had promised to do every thing in their power to induce the Dey to alter his determination, if the Dey should introduce the subject before them on this day, when they all met him at the Palace to go with him to the mosque, being the Mahometan sabbath; but they candidly acknowledged that if he did not bring the matter forward no one would dare introduce it, as they knew the obstinacy of his temper, and dreaded the effects of his resentment.

"I had communicated to the minister of the marine the proposition which I made in the palace on Wednesday, for the Dey to take this cargo on account, and to pay the balance, if any, in cash, &c. which he did not hesitate to declare he thought highly reasonable and such as should be satisfactory; but at the same time remarked on the ineluctable obliquity of the Dey, when he had once taken his resolution.

"At one o'clock my droghman brought me a message from the Dey, which he said was his last, and irrevocably fixed, viz. that I should to-morrow morning pay into the treasury 27,000 Spanish dollars, which he claimed as the balance of annuities from the United States, and then depart from the regency, with my family, and all other citizens of the United States, in Algiers, in the ship which had brought the stores, in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, and which he had refused to receive; or that the ship and cargo, with all other Americans now in Algiers, should be detained, the former confiscated, the latter kept in slavery, and that war should be instantly declared against the United States.

"This message determined the business and closed every door of hope for an accommodation. It was confirmed by the minister of marine, who said that the subject having been introduced by the Dey in their presence, he and the other ministers urged every thing they dared, to induce the Dey to alter his determination, and to accept my proposition, but in vain. He was inflexible, and the alternative must be taken immediately.

"I had now my ultimate choice to make between the payment of the money, if it could be obtained, and the certain loss of the vessel and cargo, worth much more than the sum claimed by the Dey, and the immediate slavery of more than twenty American citizens, (including myself and family) now in Algiers, with the highest probability of many American vessels and their crews being captured before it would be possible to give notice of what had happened, to enable them to consult their safety by remaining in port, as the port of Algiers had been shut since the sailing of the cruizers, on the 13th inst. and of course no opportunity had offered to communicate an account of these transactions to any of our consuls in the Mediterranean.

"I therefore made my election to pay the money, if it could be obtained, especially as the departure of the Allegheny would afford an opportunity of giving the most speedy information to every part of the sea, and guard American vessels against falling into the hands of the Algerine cruizers now out; as I can now have but little doubt of the Dey's having given orders to his cruizers, on their sailing, to detain and send in such American vessels as they may find. For it must clearly be seen that he has no reasonable or justifiable ground for his present demand and conduct, and I am in a great measure confirmed in my apprehensions entertained and expressed in my last letter to the honorable the secretary of state, that after the truce with Portugal and the protection of the Sicilians by the English, he would make war upon some nation to employ his cruizers; and that none offered a better prospect than the vessels of the United States.

"The present posture of affairs between the United States and Great Britain, just on the point of open hostilities, would afford another guard and security against our sending a force into this sea to protect our commerce, now here, or revenge the insult and injury inflicted upon us;—especially, too, as under present circumstances, he must suppose that it would be gratifying to the British, with whom there is every reason to believe, he has a treaty offensive and defensive.

"I went to Mr. Bacri and informed him of my determination to pay the money and depart from Algiers, and should depend upon him for it. But that if he paying the money, the vessel and all Americans should not be allowed to depart from Algiers (which I had reason to apprehend from

the Dey's outrageous and extraordinary conduct might happen, notwithstanding his declaration) the bills which I might draw would not be paid at Gibraltar; for that I must depend upon the sale of the cargo of this vessel to meet the bills, as far as it would go; and that I gave him this information, that he might know the ground on which he stood. He replied, that he should have full faith in the bill on that condition, and then observed that the sacrifice which must be made to obtain the money at the moment, could not be less than 25 per cent. After some further discussion of the subject, and knowing the impossibility of obtaining the money from any other quarter (about which I had made enquiry for two days past) I agreed to give him the advance, which brought the amount to 33,750 dollars; and in the evening gave him a bill at 30 days sight, on John Gavino, esq. consul of the United States at Gibraltar, in favor of Moise Levy Valensen of Algiers, value received of Jacob Cain Bacri of Algiers, on account of the United States of America, to pay a balance claimed by the dey of Algiers, for annuities from the United States, the dey having refused to receive the naval and military stores sent from the United States agreeably to treaty stipulation, to pay such balance as might be due. I also stipulated with Mr. Bacri, that he should cause the money to be paid into the treasury to-morrow morning, so as not to give ground for detaining the vessel, or raising any new difficulties on that account, which he promised to do.

"I gave to John Nordeling, Esq. his Swedish majesty's general at Algiers, a letter, accepting his friendly offer to take care of my property, left at Algiers, and also requesting his kindness to be extended to any American citizens who might arrive in Algiers after my departure, or be unhappily brought in by the cruizers of the regency.

"The following is an extract from my letter to Mr. Nordeling:

"As my departure from Algiers is compulsory, I leave no person directly charged with the affairs of America in this regency. But should any of our citizens arrive here, or be unhappily brought in, your kindness to them shall be gratefully acknowledged, and the necessary and reasonable expenses for the support of such as are destitute, will be paid by the government of the U. S."

"Through the day of Friday, and in the evening, my acquaintance of all descriptions called upon me, and the unfeigned sorrow expressed by all of them of every denomination, sufficiently evinced the regard they had for us. And the undisguised disapprobation and disgust expressed by all classes at the Dey's conduct, must, I think, end in some disastrous event for him.

"Very early on Saturday morning, the droghman came to my house and informed me that Jacob Bacri had paid the money to the regency, and soon after, the minister of the marine sent for me to go to the marine, where he informed me that the Dey's orders, that myself and all the other Americans should embark immediately and depart from Algiers. He expressed, and declared that it was against his strong advice and wishes, he had given every thing might yet be accommodated, &c. I intimated to him my suspicions and apprehensions that orders had been given to capture American vessels. He assured me, that if such orders had been given by the Dey to the commander of the squadron, he was ignorant of it, and that he thought it was not the case. How far his reply is to be relied on I am not able to say.

"I requested the minister to give me a certificate of the ship Allegheny having been sent away by order of the Dey, that in case he should be met by any other cruizers now out, they might not molest or stop her. This he declined, saying, that their cruizers were all at the east of Algiers, and that if any should molest or detain the vessel the Dey would punish the commander most severely, &c. This did not satisfy me, but I could not prevail upon him to give me the passport.

"When I parted from the minister I was about to return to my own house to accompany my wife on board the vessel—but he said I must not return there again but must go on board, as the vessel was getting under way, and that the droghman would go up to conduct my family down and on board, which was accordingly done, & the vessel got out of port about 7 o'clock, A. M.

"The persons embarked on board the Allegheny, besides the captain and crew consisting of 17 persons, are myself, my wife and my son, who arrived from the United States, via Gibraltar, on the 15th inst. Mr. J. S. Smith of Philadelphia, who has been in Algiers these two years past with some coffee for sale, which he has thought proper to abandon, and says he shall seek for indemnification from the United States. I advised him to sell it, as it was not possible for the ship to take it, on board, as she was entirely filled with the cargo which she brought out, but he did not think it proper to comply with my advice. Mr. John Valle, a naturalized citizen of the United States, whom I have mentioned in my letter of the 26th of May, a copy of which I now have the honor to inclose as well as that of the 30th of April, and a Mr. Pinto, also a naturalized citizen of the U. States, certificate from South Carolina.

"On the evening of our leaving Algiers, we spoke a British letter of marque bound to Malta, and as the weather, did not admit of sending a letter on board, I desired the captain to inform the American consul at that place I had been ordered from Algiers, and there was no doubt but the Algerine cruizers would capture any American vessels they might meet, desired that he would give notice to all American vessels in Malta, and extend the information in every direction possible.

"Yesterday we were boarded by H. B. M. brig Goshawk, which was going with a convoy to Alicante and Majorca, to the commander of which brig I gave letters to our consuls in those places, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose, and requested the said commander to give the notice of my being ordered from Algiers, &c. to any American vessels he might meet at sea, and make the same known wherever he might go. I shall forward my circular to any places to which we may meet vessel going, until I reach Gibraltar, whence I shall disperse my circulars to every opportunity which may offer, to all parts of this sea, as well as to the ports in the Atlantic.

"I took passports for the ship from the French and Spanish consuls before I left Algiers. The English consul did not furnish any, although I applied to him for that purpose. I did not ask them from the Swiss or Dane, as they have no vessels in the sea.

"I have now, sir, given you a faithful and detailed account of this extraordinary and unexpected transaction. While I feel conscious that no exertion was wanting on my part, and no means on my power left unattempted to make an

accommodation, when the difficulties were first brought forward, and during the whole course of this unexampled proceeding;—and that my ultimate decision was made on the ground of necessity, to prevent a greater evil to my country—I trust, that the president and government will approve of my conduct.

"The law passed on the first of May, 1810, restricting the consuls in Barbary to the sum of three thousand dollars annually, to be employed in presents, &c. without the special permission of the president first obtained, prevented my making those attempts in a pecuniary way, for opening a door to accommodation, which I should otherwise have done; but upon a review of the whole of the circumstances attending this business, I have now my doubts whether any sum which the United States might have thought proper to bestow, would have answered the purpose, I thought it my duty, however, to make some attempts in that way, upon the scale to which I was limited; but it had not the desired effect.

"The character of the present Dey, Hadge Ali Bashaw, is that of a severe, obstinate and cruel man. He is said to be inflexible in his resolution, and will bear no contradiction or reasoning. He has kept his soldiers in more subjection during his reign, than they have been accustomed to for many reigns before, and no one dares approach him but those whose duty calls them into his presence or who are sent for by him. He has not granted an audience to any consul for nearly a year past, except to a new English consul who arrived in April last; and would not see the old consul before his departure. The tales told of his personal conduct in the palace, speak him a man deprived, at times, of his reason. His conduct with respect to our affairs is almost an evidence of his insanity, and I am very much mistaken if it does not hasten his exit from this world, but while he reigns he is most absolute, and I have little hope of his refraining from making war upon the United States.

"There is every reason to apprehend, from what has taken place, as before detailed, that the cruizers had orders to capture American vessels, before their departure from Algiers, on the 14th inst. In which case some vessels will undoubtedly fall into their hands before the notice I have given, or may give, can reach the ports where they may be, and prevent their sailing. It therefore behooves the government to prepare for such an event, and determine in what manner they will meet it. Should our differences with Great Britain be so accommodated as to admit of sending a naval force into this sea, I am sure there is only one course which the government will pursue, and what has now taken place may be a happy and fortunate event for the United States, by relieving them from a disgraceful tribute, and an impetuous and piratical depredation on their commerce. If our small naval force can operate freely in this sea, Algiers will be humbled to the dust.

"Spain would undoubtedly be ready and willing, as far as she might be able, to co-operate with any nation against Algiers—for the enormous demands made upon the former by the latter not having been complied with, the Algerines have lately taken vessels and property from the Spaniards to the amount of \$100,000, and have upwards of fifty of the subjects of that nation in slavery. They will permit or rather compel the consul to remain at Algiers, and have not declared war against Spain, whose ally seems to view these depredations with indifference. The French may be said to be nearly in a state of open hostility with them—and the Algerines know that in the event of a peace between Great Britain and France, they must submit to the will of the latter power.

"Sweden and Denmark are in arrears for four or five annuities, and nothing but a knowledge that these powers have no commerce in this sea, on which they can depredate, prevents their making war upon them. In the mean time, the consuls of those nations pay annually a considerable sum in money for their forbearance, while the account of annuities is accumulating. All the Sicilians have been released, through the interference of the English, from Tunis and Tripoli; and at my departure from Algiers, lord William Bentinck, was daily at that place, to treat for the Sicilians in slavery there. The Portuguese have redeemed all their subjects in slavery at Algiers, and extended their truce with the regency for one year.

"I shall proceed in the Allegheny to Gibraltar, where I shall dispose of her cargo, which has been refused by the Dey of Algiers, to meet, as far as it will go, the bill before mentioned, and for the remainder shall draw upon the honorable the Secretary of State. At the same time, I shall send to Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangier, the gun barrels intended for the emperor of Morocco, as well as a copy of your letter respecting the change of transports, with a proposition of the form, and one of the new passports. The same shall be done to Tunis and Tripoli, from which places I have heard nothing since I had last the honor of you. I shall also from thence disperse information of what happened at Algiers, to all parts of this sea, as before mentioned, and shall add to this letter (if an opportunity should not offer of forwarding it before my arrival) such occurrences or information as I may meet there.

"On the 13th inst. the whole naval force of Algiers sailed on a cruise to the eastward, supposed to be destined against Tunis, or to make a descent on some part of Bardinia, for the purpose of getting slaves. It consisted of the following vessels:

1 frigate of 50 guns and	500 men
1 do. 46	450
2 do. 44-45 men each	300
1 do. (new)	400
2 corvettes 24 guns each	500
1 do. 22	320
2 brigs 22 guns each	450
1 xebec	200
1 schooner	40
1 tow galley	50
6 gun-boats, 1000 rigged, carrying 1000 lbs powder, and one eleven inch mortar each.	

"The heaviest cannon in their frigates are 18 pounders, but these do not extend thro' the whole battery, having some 12 pounders among them; the other guns are 9 and 6 pounders. The corvettes & brigs carry 12, 9 and 6 pounders; some of them have carronades.

"The large frigate is about 6 years old and the best of the squadron. She is about the size of our 36 gun frigates. Three of the ordinary navy old ships, built by us nearly about the size of our 32 gun frigates. That of 24 guns is a new ship, launched at Algiers about two months since, and about 500 tons burthen. The 2 American gun-boats are Greek galleys converted into gun-boats, about 400 tons burthen each. The tow galley is an old vessel of about 250 tons—



Two brigades about 240 and the schooner 200 tons. Four of the frigates, 1 corvette, and the 2 brigs are captured.

The Algerines have not another vessel of war beside those mentioned, except three gun boats, of the size of those sent out, which are unfit for service.

All their small open gun boats for defence of the bay are either broken up or entirely unfit for service.

The squadron before mentioned is commanded by their famous capt. Reis Hamruda, who bears the title of admiral. He is a bold, active, enterprising commander, but entirely unacquainted with any regular mode of fighting; he has not the advantage of being a Turk, or even an Algerine by birth, and his advancement, which has been entirely owing to his activity, enterprise and singular good fortune, has excited the jealousy and hatred of the other commanders who are far inferior to him in point of talents, but he is much beloved by the sailors (if they may be called, who go out on their cruises). He is an Alab of the Mountains, of one of the tribes of Caribbes; he came to Algiers when a boy, to seek a livelihood, as is the custom of those people, & got out in one of the cruises, and has risen to his present rank. He is about 40 years old.

The crews of the cruises consist principally of the lowest and most miserable order of people in Algiers, known by the name of Biscaries and Caribbes, from the tribes to which they belong. They are either taken from the streets at the moment when a cruiser is about to sail, or at a previous cruise has been fortunate they go on board voluntarily in great numbers, hoping to obtain plunder or prize money. As the last cruise of their cruises was esteemed fortunate by the capture of a great number of Greek vessels, loaded with wheat, and each man shared about \$30, the vessels have been crowded with volunteers on the present cruise. Besides these there are a few who may be called good seamen for Algerines, and about 10 or 12 Turkish soldiers to every 100 men on board the vessel.

They know nothing of regular combat at sea, and if kept from boarding distance, they could not withstand one half their own force on board another vessel, which should be tolerably well managed in the usual mode of sea fighting. It is on boarding they depend entirely to overcome an equal or any force that will contend with them. These attempts they sometimes make with a desperate bordering on madness; but if failed in that, they have no other resource.

After this account of the Algerine cruises and their crew, which is faithful and correct, I am sure that our brave officers & seamen would rejoice to meet them with only half their force, if circumstances should make a recurrence to terms necessary on our part, and our ships could come freely into the sea.

Enclosed is the account of the settlement of the cargo of the brig Paul Hamilton, made at the Palace on the 22d inst, and although the prices allowed for the cordage & cables are at a great loss to the U. States, yet those given for the plank and turpentine, &c. make the settlement upon the whole as good as usual, and had the cargo of the ship Allegheny been received at the same rate, it would have paid the balance up to Sept. next, which completed the 17th year of our treaty, according to our computation of time. The account of annuities between the U. States and Algiers, as per treaty, stands simply thus:

Dr. The United States to the Regency of Algiers.

To 17 Annuities ending September 5th, 1812, at \$21,600 per year, . . . \$367,000

Supra, Cr.

By 12 1/2 Annuities paid, as per receipts, at \$21,600 per year, . . . \$313,200

By a Treasury given at the last settlement for a balance in favor of the U. States, 14,480 old sequins, . . . 26,064

By the amount of stores brought by the brig Paul Hamilton, as per settlement July 22d, 1812, . . . 12,099

Balance due to the Regency of Algiers on the 5th September, 1812, . . . \$351,363

15,837

\$367,200

"The Regency of Algiers counting the time by the Mohammedan computation of 354 days to the year, makes 17 & 1/2 years, which is an addition of half a year or \$10,000 to the above balance, which makes their balance \$36,637 to the 5th of September, 1812, for which the Regency demands \$27,000 in round numbers."

#### MESSAGE

OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,

TO THE LEGISLATURE,

Delivered at Harrisburg, Dec. 8, 1812

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,

and House of Representatives,

When I had last the honor to address the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, the nation was yet resting on the lap of peace, but it was anticipated that the accumulated wrongs and manifold injuries inflicted and inflicted on the persons and property of our citizens, would compel congress to declare war—war has been declared.—The sword of the nation, which for thirty years, had been rusting in its scabbard, has been drawn to maintain that independence which it had gloriously achieved. In the war of the revolution our fathers went forth as it were "with a sling and a stone and an arrow" the enemy. Since that period our country has been abundantly

blest, and its resources greatly multiplied. Millions of her sons have grown to manhood, & inheriting the principles of their fathers, are determined to preserve the precious heritage, which was purchased by their blood and won by their valor. The legislature of Pennsylvania have for many years, session after session, approved of the measures of the general government, and declared that they and their constituents, would zealously support all its determinations which promised relief from the intolerable and colonial yoke which the government of Great Britain was imposing.—These determinations are now to be tested. The day of fruitless negotiation & unavailing resolves has passed away, and we are called upon to assume "an armor and attitude" becoming the day of battle and trial; a day in which I proudly trust, the people and constituted authorities of Pennsylvania will swiftly run the race of patriotic emulation with their fellow citizens and the constituted authorities of our sister states.

One of the first consequences of the war was a call from the government of the United States on the governor of Pennsylvania, for 4000 militia to go into actual service as a part of her quota for the general defence; they were promptly ordered out, and the orders were obeyed with an alacrity and pleasure, which proves that though the spirit of independence may have slept, yet its principle is as vigorous as ever. The organizing, arming and providing, for the two brigades thus called into actual service, was effected with as much celerity and completeness as our militia law, fund, and system, would permit.

Some of the difficulties which occurred in the discharge of the executive duties shall be stated, the legislative wisdom may provide remedies.—The scattered, and in many instances unknown, places where there are public arms, and the wretched rust eaten condition in which they are too often found, make it a work of time, labor and expense, to collect them together and have them put in such repair as they ought to be, previous to their being put into the hands of our militia. The want of cartouch boxes, flints, and many other indispensable military equipments and stores has been sensibly felt, and would have been still more so had not a large portion of the patriotic militia that rendezvoused at Meadville, not only volunteered their personal services, but furnished their own arms and equipments.—Those of the second detachment ordered to rendezvous at Pittsburgh, who could not supply themselves, were furnished out of a deposit of 750 muskets and a quantity of cartridge boxes made by my order in anticipation of large deficiencies.

To overcome these difficulties it was necessary that expenses should be incurred; and the providing for these expenses was in itself a difficulty not a little embarrassing. The 34th section of the militia law expressly pledges the militia fund for the purpose "of equipping and furnishing the militia with arms and every other necessary apparatus for the defence and security of the state," but no mode is provided by which the money is to be drawn out of the treasury except from the payment of accounts settled. Presuming that where the law imperatively enjoins duties it provides also for their execution, the obvious defect was, that if the fund pledged for special purposes could not be drawn out of the treasury to meet those very purposes by any positive provision of the letter of the statute, that it must be done and justified by irresistible presumptive inference from its spirit. It has been so drawn & appropriated to the purpose for which by law it is pledged. A contrary construction & conduct would have rendered the law a dead letter and defeated the very purpose for which it is enacted.

The necessity of providing by law for the appointment of proper officers to make contracts for arms, ammunition provisions and camp equipage for the militia, is as obvious as that money (the very sinew of war) must be advanced for such objects.—The present law makes no provision for the appointment of pay masters for detachments ordered out for the defence of the state nor does it directly provide for paying the troops, nor can money be advanced to brigade inspectors to defray expenses incurred by those officers in marching detachments to a rendezvous under requisition of the general government. It does indeed provide for the appointment of a quarter master general, an officer of importance at all times, but more especially in time of war; to this office, however, no salary is yet attached. In some instances regiments and companies have neglected to choose officers, and in such cases the law provides no more whereby classes can be called into service.

The public ordinance, a valuable property remaining at Philadelphia, is exposed to great injury by reason of the dampness of the floor whereon it stands, and it is in danger also from fire, because the building, called an arsenal, is of wood, and is surrounded with workshops and stables constructed of that material.

Permit me to suggest it would not be just and reasonable, that those of our militia, that are in indigent circumstances, and who may be called into actual service, should be furnished with blankets and suitable clothing at the public expense, or that some additional pay be made in advance, to enable them to furnish themselves; many, very many, may be called to jeopardize their lives & leave destitute helpless families who have no stake in the contest other than their per-

sonal liberty, whilst many of the wealthy and affluent are exempt from personal service.

Would it not be advisable, fellow citizens, that means may be taken to ascertain all the military property of the state—where it is deposited—in whose care—and in that condition—that it be put & kept in good order, and if the legislature think proper, be deposited in central situations, within division, brigade, or regimental bounds. The situation of our country, independent of the defects and difficulties experienced, will imperiously impress the legislature with the necessity of a general and careful revision of our whole militia system, and induce the adoption of such measures as will make our 100,000 militia respectable & formidable, not in round numbers on paper, but in fighting the battles of our country.

Besides the call from the government of the United States, I was officially informed that a general alarm prevailed in the town and vicinity of Erie, in consequence of the appearance of a British and Indian force on the lake opposite that place.—In consequence of this information I issued orders under date of the 15th July last, that a portion of the 16th division of Pennsylvania militia should be organized under general Kelso, for the protection of the frontier.—That country being in want of arms and munitions of war, I sent five brass field pieces, 600 muskets, gun powder, flints and lead, and ordered the purchase of more, and of such other articles as might be essential to the service, directing the quarter master general, Wilson Smith, who has patriotically accepted the office without emolument, to provide for the safe keeping of all military property which might come under his notice. These measures I am happy to add prevented the British or their savage allies from polluting our soil with hostile feet.

As soon as report has been made by the adjutant general and the quarter master general, and other requisite materials are obtained, a statement of expenses incurred in defence of the state, and the proceedings had in compliance with the requisition of the United States, together with copies of their requisitions, will by special message be laid before you.

Before I quit the subject of the militia, I would suggest to the legislature, whether provision ought not to be made to enable the militia and volunteers of Pennsylvania, who may be on the day of a general election in actual service, to vote in camp for the respective civil officers for whom they were at home at their usual places of residence.—There is a hardship if not an injustice in disfranchising, for a certain time, a citizen, for no other reason than that he is in the service of his country. A republican legislature will cheerfully do what justice and patriotism requires.

Having submitted the several considerations which have presented themselves to my mind as involving the rights and interests of our constituents, I hope to be permitted to express the satisfaction I shall feel in coinciding in every measure of the legislature of Pennsylvania, tending to strengthen and make strong the arm of the general government, so that it may fall heavy, even with the heaviest of death, on the enemies of our country. To do this effectually, to accomplish all the objects of the war, but one thing is needful, that union of opinion which would concentrate all the energies of the nation and direct them against the enemy. This is the rampart against which the enemies might forever beat in vain. Be it then, my fellow citizens, our endeavor to foster this union of sentiment to cherish American feelings, even national pride, and our rich reward shall be the consciousness of having promoted the best interest of our country.

If the liberal system of late years pursued, shall continue to govern the destinies of Pennsylvania, she will not only maintain her present elevated situation as an agricultural state, but she must soon take a prominent rank amongst manufacturing and commercial nations. Her geographical position—her local situation relative to the other states—her abundant production of articles of the first necessity, spring from a fertile soil, populated by nearly a million of inhabitants, as remarkable for industry and enterprise, as for their fugacity and moral depravity; all combine to secure her future wealth and greatness under a republican government. Recent proofs of liberality and sound policy are found in the appropriation of a portion of the public treasury in aid of individual wealth and enterprise, towards making extensive turnpike roads, and the erection of four bridges over the river Susquehanna. All these public works tend to bring nearer and more intimately connect the more distant parts of the commonwealth. The bridge over the north east branch of the Susquehanna has been prosecuted with so much zeal and effect as to ensure its completion in the course of eighteen months.

Having in former communications expressed my opinion on the subject of internal navigation, I deem it unnecessary to add more, than that I consider to be impressed with the importance of that kind of public improvement, and that it will give me particular satisfaction to concur with the legislature in doing something towards its promotion.

Many have been the essays of your predecessors to carry into complete effect the constitutional injunction of providing "by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Let not their failure discourage, but rather prompt to extraordinary exertion to surmount the difficulty. On the want of a general diffusion of knowledge, the ambitious found their hopes of success in overthrowing our invaluable political institutions, and on their ruins to erect the throne of despotism. But a generally enlightened and well informed people, once

free, cannot be enslaved; in proportion therefore as we value liberty, let our efforts be to diffuse knowledge as the most certain pledge of its security.

To another subject, not less important to our real and practical independence, I mean home manufactures, your attention will be naturally drawn. Far be it from me to express sentiments hostile to a legitimate commerce, but it must be acknowledged, that the embarrassments under which the general government has for many years labored, have principally if not exclusively, originated in circumstances connected with commercial transactions. Though in itself admirably calculated to promote the interest, comfort and improvement of nations, and though from it much might be derived to us and from us to foreign nations, it is not interrupted by the unjust monopolizing spirit of governments feeling power & forgetting right: yet I may be permitted to say that commercial speculations have been estimated at too high a value, and symptoms have appeared in some evincive of a disposition to barter the liberties and independence of the country for gold. Avarice, a passion capable of destroying every noble emotion of the soul though it cannot be eradicated, a wise legislature may direct its force to objects beneficial to society.

A public treasury, showing on the first day of November last an unexpended balance of \$193,739 72 cents, after having paid the ordinary as well as extraordinary expenses of government since the 1st day of Dec. 1811, presents the mean through which may be attained every thing calculated to promote the security, happiness and the best interests of our constituents. That our funds are adequate to any probable future expenses of the government, an exhibition of the legislature of the financial accounts will show. Those items in the accounts growing out of, or in any way connected with the war, will, it is believed, furnish an item of charge against the United States, for it is fairly to be presumed that Pennsylvania, ever zealous in support of the nation's rights, will not be burdened with more of those expenses than their just proportion.

The laws for the sale of unseated lands for taxes ought to be so amended as that the commissioners or some other county officer, may purchase, for the use of the proper county, every tract of land offered for sale, as shall not have been sold for a sum equal to the taxes and cost due, reserving to the owner as whose estate it was sold the right of redemption for a given period. The salutary results from the extension of the power of justices of the peace, for the recovery of debts and damages, warrant the opinion that under proper regulations, the power of those officers might be safely extended. Horse racing and its attendant gambling are growing evils—the penalty consequent to the latter vice is too trifling to deter the former practice, in the opinion of many, can only be prevented by the forfeiture of the animal designated for this cruel sport.

A very considerable portion of the time of the last Legislature having been occupied in the discussion of applications for the establishment of new banks, as those applications are likely to be renewed, I have thought it my duty to ascertain and submit to you a few facts, which have a direct bearing on this interesting subject. Since the adjournment of the Legislature, the incorporated banks of the city of Philadelphia have subscribed a million of dollars to the U. States loan. The whole amount of the subscription in the City of Philadelphia has been \$2,399,300; an evidence of no mean kind of wealth and patriotism, and of the abundant capital of the State. Besides these sums thus loaned, the incorporated banks have taken \$1,000,000 of treasury notes, which give less than bank interest. The branch bank in this borough has months past had a sum of \$100,000 unemployed. The bank commonly called the 6,000,000 bank, which was last spring incorporated by the State of New York, has, I am assured, never been able to get half its capital subscribed, and certainly has not been able to get into execution.

The remedy afforded the commonwealth by existing laws for the recovery, from delinquent officers, of public monies by them withheld, and of recovering from delinquent contractors for making roads and for improving the navigation of rivers, monies by them received but never faithfully applied, is found to be almost totally inefficient. Few of the many suits, some of them commenced more than 10 years since, have been terminated by a course of law, the causes are too obvious to need specification. I will suggest that the interest of the commonwealth would be promoted by vesting the accounting officers with powers to compel the attendance before them at the seat of government, any and every such delinquent, his executors or administrators, for hearing, investigation and decision: their decree from its date to have the effect of a lien, and to be final unless appealed from within a given time, and carried before a competent tribunal at the seat of government. This or any other mode which in a reasonable time, and with moderate expenses, would enforce the payment of the monies thus due to the State, would annually save the commonwealth very considerable sums.

The constitutional provision which directs that "right and justice shall be administered without sale, delay or denial," it must be admitted, is rendered by the accused, in many cases of personal wrong, inoperative. The offender, bound with surety for his appearance, defaults—the consequence is a forfeiture of recognizance. If exacted, the commonwealth is benefited by results growing out of a violation of her laws, but the party really injured, retires totally disappointed, and the judicial officer and witnesses are deprived of their lawful dues.—Justice and equity would seem to require that power should be vested in the Executive, on the recommendation of the proper tribunal, to order in such cases of hardship, that a portion of the whole of the money forfeited be applied in remunerating the injured party, and for the payment of costs.

A copy of the resolution of the Legislature of March last, requesting the Attorney General to consolidate the penal law into one act was transmitted to that officer on the 11th of April last—his report, when received, will be immediately laid before you. Other duties incumbent on the Executive, I trust, have been punctually performed.

Although "it has pleased the ruler of the universe in the course of his wise Providence to visit us with the calamities of war," it becomes us, with sentiments of unfeigned gratitude, to acknowledge his goodness, for he has mingled with his chastenments very many blessings. "Our cities, farms, villages & country, have been blessed with general health; the labor of the husbandman has been crowned with abundance; the success of our merchants has exceeded our reasonable expectations; may these dispositions lead us to a reformation of our morals as a nation, and as individuals."

In the performance of every duty resulting from the constitution and the laws, I promise a faithful co-operation.

SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburg, 3d Dec. 1812.

#### OFFICIAL REPORT.

To Brigadier General Smith.

Commanding the Army of the Centre.

Sir—I beg leave to inform you that on the morning of the 21st inst. at 6 o'clock a heavy cannonading opened upon this garrison from all the batteries at and in the neighborhood of Fort George which lasted without intermission until after sundown. They had five detached batteries 2 mounting 24 pounders, one mounting at 9; and two mortar batteries, one 10 1/2 the other 6 1/2 inch. The batteries firing but shot which set some of our buildings on fire, but from the extraordinary vigilance of the officers and men, particularly Maj. Armstrong of the U. S. corps of engineers, indefatigable exertions were extended to all parts of the garrison, the fires were got under without being observed by the enemy.

Our garrison was not as well provided with artillery & ammunition as I could have wished—however, the batteries opened a tremendous fire upon them, in return, with hot shot admirably well directed.

Several times during the cannonading, the town of Newark was in flames, but was extinguished by their energies—as also the centre building in Fort George. Their Mess House and all the buildings near it were consumed. Capt. McKee commanded a 12 pounder in the S. E. blockhouse, and distinguished himself by his usual gallantry and skill. Capt. Jacks, of the 7th regt. militia artillery, commanded a six pounder on the north blockhouse, and together with a part of his own company, though placed in a situation most exposed to the fire of the enemy maintained their position like veterans.

Lt. Rice of the 3d regt. artillery had the command of an 18 pounder.

several well directed shot were made from this gun, which proved the skill of its commander. About ten o'clock Lt. Rice had his left shoulder bruised by a part of the parapet falling on him—which, tho' it did not materially injure him, obliged him to retire, and Capt. Leonard of the 1st regt. U. States artillery at that moment arriving, he took the command of this battery for the remainder of the day. Lieut. Windel of the 2d regt. artillery, had the command of an 18 and 4 pounder on the west battery—Dr. Hooper of Capt. Jack's company militia artillery, had the command of a six pounder on the Mess House. Of these gentlemen and their commands, I cannot speak with too much praise; they distinguished themselves highly, and from their shot, all of which was but the town of Newark repeatedly fired at one of the enemy's batteries silenced for a time.

An instance of extraordinary bravery in a female (the wife of one Doyle, a private of the United States artillery made a prisoner at Queenston) I cannot pass over. During the most tremendous cannonading I have ever seen, she attended the six pounder on the old mess house with red hot shot, and showed fortitude equaling to the Maid of Orleans. Lieut. Gansvoort and Harris of the 1st regt. U. S. artillery had the command of the West battery at Youngtown mounting one 18 and a 4 pounder, these two guns played upon the garrison of Fort George, & the buildings near it; from every observation I could make during their fire, I am happy to say, they merited my warmest thanks for their skill in the service of these guns. Lieut. Harris from his 4 pounder, sank a schooner which lay at their wharf: she was one of the taken by the enemy at the mouth of Genesee river a short time since. He also assisted in burning and destroying the buildings near the wharf. These two officers & their men in the warmest part of the cannonading having fired away all their cartridges, cut up their flannel waistcoats and shirts and the soldiers their trousers to supply their guns.

I cannot say too much in praise of all the officers and soldiers of the artillery immediately under my observation, in this garrison, they merit the thanks and esteem of their country for their defence of it, and I believe it never sustained so sharp and continued a bombardment.

The enemy threw more than two thousand red hot balls into it, and a number of shells, mounting to more than 180, only one of which did injury to our men.

Lieut. Col. Gray commanded the artillery, the unremitting attention paid to his duty, proves him an officer whose zeal and science do honor to himself and country; to this gentleman I feel much indebted for the manner he acquitted himself.

To the officers of my regiment (particularly captain Milligan) and the soldiers who assisted the artillery, and those employed in extinguishing the fires and carrying off the killed and wounded, I am also much indebted, they merit my warmest thanks. To Doctor West, of the garrison, Dr. Hagan of the 14th regt. U. S. infantry, and Dr. Craig of the 22d regt. U. S. infantry, I offer my thanks. They were employed during the entire day in the most critical duties of their profession.

Our killed & wounded amounted to 11. From the numbers we saw carried off from the enemy's batteries, I presume many more were killed and wounded on their side.

Only two of the above men were killed by the enemy's shot, the others by the bursting of a 12 pounder in the S. E. block house, and by the spunges of the guns on the North block house, and at the Salt battery.

GEO. M'FEELY,

Lt. Col. Commanding Fort Niagara.

#### OF EFFECTS OF IMPRESSMENT.

Mr. Hamilton of the United States frigate Commodore Donar, mentioned when in this place a few days past, on his way to Washington, with the colors of the captured British frigate Macedonian, had among the crew 100 men, 3 killed and 2 wounded.



BUFFALO, Dec. 1, 1812.

Progress of the War on the Niagara Frontier.

From the time that the armistice expired, until Saturday last, the weather, with the exception of one day, was inclement and extremely unfavorable to military movements and warlike operations. However, on Friday last, a movement being resolved upon, the troops removed from their several encampments, and concentrated their forces in the vicinity of Black Rock. On Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, a party of about 200 sailors and soldiers, under the command of Captain King, made a descent upon the enemy's shore, attacked and carried 3 several batteries, dismounted & spiked their cannon, and destroyed the gun carriages. The most determined intrepid bravery was displayed upon this occasion. About 30 prisoners, among whom were two British officers, were captured. A large two-story house was burned, in which was a quantity of ammunition. A barn near the house was also fired & consumed, in which it is said were the enemy's light artillery; several houses already had been destroyed. The loss of the British in killed and wounded is uncertain: it is rated at between 20 and 30. Our loss consists of 4 or 5 killed and (say 20) wounded. Capt. King and Dix taken prisoners, the latter wounded & retaken. Sailing master Watts was killed. The party returned to Black Rock about 6 o'clock. During this daring enterprise, there were a few cannon shot fired from our battery.

A short time after this achievement, Col. Wynder, with a column of 300 regulars from his regiment embarked (whether with an intention to cross the river or to reconnoitre, we know not) at the mouth of Conjockety creek, behind Squaw Island, and after passing the foot of the Island, dropped a few minutes down the river, on the enemy's shore, when the boats were furiously attacked with grape and musketry, from a considerable force on shore, which had lain in ambush; the fire was very spiritedly returned from the boats for several minutes. Seeing, however, the danger of effecting a landing against a superior force on shore, possessing every advantage, the boats returned with a small loss in killed and wounded.

A detachment of Col. Porter's light artillery had now passed over to Squaw Island, where two pieces played upon the enemy with some effect. From an early hour in the morning until 12 o'clock, the several batteries at Black Rock, mounting 24, 18, 12, and 6 pounders, played upon the opposite shore. The enemy returned but a few shot from a 6 pounder, which had escaped spiking.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, 3 sailors embarked in a boat, passed over to the enemy's shore, and set fire to the dwelling house of B. Harrison; and to the house and store of Mr. Douglas, which were consumed. After remaining on that shore about two hours they returned, with a boat loaded with articles taken from the houses. We understand that this act was unauthorized.

From 7 until 10 or 11 in the morning, there was a constant embarkation of troops at the Navy Yard, and before the hour of 11 there were about 80 boats loaded & stationed in shore, awaiting the signal to make a descent. The day was fine, the troops were in excellent spirits, no opposing force appeared on the shore. A flag was now sent by General Smyth to the British commander—the flag returned, the troops in the boats were ordered to disembark, and the volunteers, who were in readiness for embarkation, were ordered back to their respective encampments. Since which period, several movements have taken place, but as we are in possession of no official statements, we can at present give no further account; perhaps, indeed, hereafter, some satisfactory statement may appear.

Transmitted by the President to Congress on the 10th inst.

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 25th inst. being in the lat. 29 N. Long. 29 W. we fell in with, and after an action of an hour and a half, captured the British Majesty's ship Macedonian, commanded by Capt. John Carden, and mounting 49 carriage guns (the odd one shifting). She is a frigate of the largest class, two years old, four months out of dock, and reputed one of the best sailers in the British service. The enemy being to windward had the advantage of engaging us at his own distance, which was so great, that for the first half hour we did not use our cannon, and at no moment was he in the complete effect of our musketry or grape—to this circumstance and a heavy swell, which was on at the time, I ascribe the unusual length of the action.

The enthusiasm of every officer, seaman and marine on board this ship on discovering the enemy—their steady conduct in battle, and precision of their fire, could not be surpassed—Where all met my fullest expectations, it would be unjust in me to discriminate. Permit me, however, to recommend to your particular notice, my first Lieutenant, Wm. H. Allen. He has served with me upwards of five years, and to his unremitting exertions in disciplining the crew, is to be imputed the obvious superiority of our gunnery in the result of this contest.

Subjoined is a list of the killed and wounded on both sides. Our loss compared with that of the enemy will appear small. Amongst our wounded you will observe the name of Lieut. Fink, who died a few hours after the action—he was an officer of great gallantry and promise, and the service has sustained a severe loss in his death.

The Macedonian lost her mizen mast, fore and main top masts and main yard, and was much cut up in her hull. The damage sustained by this ship was not such as to render her return to port necessary, and had I not deemed it important that we should see our prize in, should have continued our cruise.

With the highest consideration and

respect, I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,  
Signed, STEPHEN DECATUR.

List of killed and wounded on board the United States.

Thomas Brown, N. York, seaman—Henry Shepherd, Philadelphia, do.—Wm. Murray, Boston, a boy—Michael O'Donnell, New York, private marine—John Roberts, do. do.—Killed.

John Mercer Funk, Philadelphia, Lieut.—John Archibald, New York, carpenter's crew—Christian Clark, do. seaman—George Christopher, do. ordinary seaman—George Mahar, do. do.—Wm. James, do. do.—John Laton, do. private marine—Wounded.

On board the Macedonian there were thirty-six killed, and sixty-eight wounded. Among the former were the boat-awain, one master's mate and the school master, and of the latter were the first and third lieutenants, one master's mate and two midshipmen.

Since dead.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1812.

Washington City, Dec. 19.

The bill for the increase of the Navy is still before the House of Representatives. The different questions yet taken in committee of the whole in reality decide no principle. Nothing is yet certain on this head, except that the Navy will be increased.

Capt. Jones, late commander of the U. States' ship of war Wasp, and nearly all his officers, have arrived in this city. We learn that he will probably be advanced to the command of the Macedonian, the frigate lately captured from the British.

From the Army of the Centre, we have a confused medley of facts and rumors, which it is difficult to digest into any intelligible form, and which, in any shape, affords us no satisfaction to record. The only facts which we can ascertain as certain, are as follows: That in consequence of two proclamations issued by General Smyth, Commanding General at Buffalo, on the frontier of New York, a number of volunteers, to the number of 3 or 4000, had assembled in the vicinity of that place and at Black Rock; that preparations had been made more than once, in the course of the last days of November, for crossing the river on an expedition into Canada, but failed, from concurrent causes, all of which are not developed, in their ultimate execution; that great dissatisfaction consequently prevailed among the army, particularly the volunteers, at the conduct of General Smyth; that the volunteers were returning to their homes in disgust and discontent at not having been employed in that service their ardent patriotism courted. Rumor further states, that the insubordination, approaching to mutiny, among the volunteers and militia, had proceeded so far as to menace the life of General Smyth, who, it is further said, has withdrawn himself from the army.

The little light which the public prints have cast on this topic, is not sufficient to dissipate the obscurity in which the minds of party have enveloped it. We refrain for the present from expressing any opinion on the subject, other than that our present impression is, that the discretion of General Smyth, in restraining the too ardent disposition of the volunteers, who had flocked to his standard, and preventing them from engaging a superior enemy at great disadvantage, has excited the enmity and hostility of a description of persons generally possessed of more bravery than reflection, and subjected his character to obloquy, and his conduct to misrepresentation. A few days, however, will confirm or dissipate the impression made on our minds.

We cannot let this occasion pass without noticing the temper in which this information is received by a certain description of persons. He who can rejoice in the misfortunes or supposed disasters of his country, is unworthy to eat his bread or share in its protection. Let him shun the character he is unfit to personate, and abscond to regions where a feeling prevails, more congenial to his own, than that which ought to animate the bosom of every man claiming the proud distinction of an American citizen.

Copy of a letter from Com. Rogers to the Secretary of the Navy.  
At Sea, Long 32, Lat. 33.  
Nov. 1, 1812.

Sir, I wrote you on the 18th ult. by the British Packet Swallow, informing you of having captured that vessel with between an hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars on board; and I now write you by a British South Sea Ship, loaded with oil, captured yesterday, one of the two ships under convoy of the frigate Galathea.

The above ship is manned from the Congress, and it is now blowing so fresh, that I cannot learn from Capt. Smith her name, having separated from him yesterday in chase of the Galathea whilst he was manning the prize, and owing to excessive head wind, last night, was unable to join him to day.

I got within 6 or 7 miles of the Galathea by sunset, but the extreme darkness of the night enabled her to escape.

With the greatest respect, &c.  
JOHN ROGERS.

The hon. PAUL HAMILTON,  
Secretary of the Navy.

[The prize mentioned above has arrived at Norfolk.]

New Port, (R. I.) Dec. 10.

On Sunday evening last, the citizens of this town witnessed a sight that gave rapture to their feelings, and unspeakable joy to their hearts—that sight was the arrival in this port of the late British frigate Macedonian, John S. Carden, Esq. commander, a prize to the U. States frigate, Com. Decatur.

The U. States fell in with the Macedonian on the morning of the 25th Oct. in lat. 29 north, long. 30 west. As soon as the U. States discovered the enemy under a press of sail she gave chase, the enemy being to windward and a heavy sea running, her gain upon her was slow. The enemy vainly evaded then courted an action. At ten o'clock, A. M. however, their approach was so near that the Macedonian opened her fire at long cannon shot, without effect—the U. States returned the fire, and her guns being double shotted fell short, the circumstances induced Capt. Carden to suppose the U. States to be the Essex, and that her shot falling short was owing to her having cannonades & he therefore edged gradually away, so that his long guns might do execution and the cannonades of his enemy prove harmless. The guns of the U. States being again loaded with a single ball only, he soon found his mistake. The Macedonian's mizen top mast was shot away, and almost every shot did execution. Capt. Carden's officers then advised him to lay her close on board, convinced she was not the vessel they took her for, accordingly they engaged within pistol shot for

several minutes, when the Macedonian struck her colours to the U. States. The Macedonian mounts 49 guns, the U. States mounts 55. The enemy lost 35 men killed, and 70 wounded, many of whom have since died of their wounds being about 13 of their crew—only board the United States there were five men killed and seven wounded. Lieutenant Funk, a brave and valuable officer, was wounded in the action; and we are sorry to add, has since died of his wounds.

The Macedonian sailed from Spithead on the 29th Sept. with a number of ships bound to the E. Indies, which she was to convey to a certain distance. The day previous to her capture, she parted with the last of her convoy, which ship had on board 4,000,000 in specie, to pay the troops in the East Indies. She had notice of the capture of the Guerriere twenty days previous to her sailing from England, and had a crew of 300 selected men. She received a commission, to cruise on the American coast two months, and then return to England. The Macedonian is considerably damaged—her mizen mast is shot away, her fore and main top masts also, and both masts badly injured. She arrived in this port under jury masts. She is a new frigate, British built, and of the best materials. She was launched in 1810, not a spar escaped uninjured. Her Hull is pierced with more than a hundred shot, some have passed through and through her—all her boats were destroyed except one, and that one was towing astern during the action. The United States is not materially injured, and is now ready for sea, lying in New London, where she arrived on Friday. The fire of the United States was so tremendous, that it had the appearance of sheets of liquid flames, which induced the crew of the Macedonian to cheer her, supposing she was on fire—she fired three shots to the Macedonian's one. Never was a ship of war better fought than this, and never a more destructive fire was poured into any vessel. And while we lament the loss of so many valuable lives, we cannot refrain from returning thanks to God, for this conquest, and rejoice in the success of the bravery and skill of our countrymen.

Americans have too long been held in contempt by the English, but the time will shortly arrive, when the sea and the land must yield to American prowess.

On board of the British frigate there were several impressed Americans, who were compelled to fight against their country. One of these unhappy men fell a victim—his name was CASE.

O Britain! Britain! will you learn to respect the rights, and redress the wrongs of the injured nations you have robbed and plundered? Till then, you cannot—will not prosper! The God of battles is against you!

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.  
On the 6th of December, thirty six years ago, the British fleet, with troops, under the command of Sir Peter Parker, was seen standing in the harbor to take possession of this town. On the 6th of December, 1812, a British frigate, with the British flag flying under the American, was seen coming into our harbor. Those of our aged fellow citizens who witnessed that affecting sight then, and who have lived to witness the glorious sight on Sunday last, probably felt with extreme satisfaction the pleasing contrast.

The President has, we understand, committed the Department of War, for the present, to the Secretary of State. This measure is adopted, according to provisions in acts of Congress, and to the practice under them. It will continue longer than until a successor shall be ready to take permanent charge of that department. By this arrangement, the public business will proceed, at the same time that the personal convenience of Mr. Eaton will be accommodated. It is understood that he will give all the information and aid in his power to the measures of the Department, whilst he remains in the City.—Nat. Intell.

CONGRESS.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 17.  
Mr. Bacon presented the petition of sundry armors and others, residing on the public land of the U. States, at Springfield, Massachusetts, stating that in consequence of their residence in that Territory, they have been declared not to be citizens of the State, and not entitled to a vote therein, and praying relief.—Referred to a select committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, enclosing a report of the Land Commissioners of the Western District of the Territory of Orleans, (now State of Louisiana) which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Lewis reported a bill to incorporate the Commercial Company of the City of Washington. Twice read and committed.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mason in the Chair, on the bill to increase the Navy of the United States.

Mr. Seybert moved to amend the first section of the bill by striking out "four seventy-four and," so as to erase the provision for building vessels of that description.

Mr. Gold opposed the motion. He conceived the decision of this question to be virtually a decision on the question of maintaining a Navy in the service of the U. States.

Mr. Widger supported the motion, although friendly to an increase of the Navy, on the ground that frigates would be of much greater utility than larger vessels.

Mr. Bassett followed in opposition to the motion, and in defence of a Navy. He shewed that the 74's were almost indispensable in the present state of things.

The question was taken on striking out the 74's and negative.

After a desultory debate, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, December 18.

Several petitions were presented and referred. Mr. Levin reported a bill authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Washington. Twice read and committed.

Mr. Quincy, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, with a resolution requesting information on the subject of the manner in which the votes of medals, swords, &c. to Commodore Preble and his companions, in 1805, had been carried into execution, reported that the committee had laid the resolve before the President, and received for answer that he would pay due attention to the wishes of the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a resolution of the legislature of the territory of Mississippi, expressing their approbation of the declaration of war against G. Britain.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an account of the receipts and expenditures of the U. States during the year ending the 30th Sept. 1812.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to increase the Navy of the U. States.

Mr. Cutts moved to amend the bill by striking out "four seventy-four and," and inserting "two" ships of the line, with a view to the better mode of increasing the Navy.

Mr. Cutts spoke at considerable length in support of his motion, and in favor of frigates and sloops of war in preference to 74 gun ships.

Mr. Seybert spoke against, questioning the correctness of the estimates of 74's. He was a friend to a gradual increase of the navy, and it was by gradual increase only that we could become a naval power.

Mr. Bassett spoke at great length in support of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Cutts's remarks and objections to the 74's.

Mr. Cutts replied.

The question was then taken on striking out the provision respecting 74's, and was CARRIED.

For the amendment 56

Against it 53

Mr. Cutts moved an amendment to authorize the building of 10 ships of war of 44 guns, and 10 sloops of war.—Motion lost, by a great majority.

After some conversation as to the proper mode of proceeding in this case, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Bacon then moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of this bill, with a view to refer it to the naval committee.

Before the question was decided, however, The House adjourned to Monday.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The Legislature of South Carolina contemplate causing to be built and fitted out a 74 gun ship, to be given to the national government. The Legislature of Pennsylvania have under their consideration a resolution to build a frigate for the U. States. These bright examples of patriotism are worthy of the imitation of the Maryland government.

BRITISH SPY.

A Mr. JONES, said to be a lawyer of Montreal, has been taken in the American camp at Champlain. He passed the guard with the badge of an officer at Plattsburg, pretending he belonged to the Vermont militia, and followed the army to Champlain, where he was known by some of Maj. Young's men, who had seen him at St. Regis. He was immediately put in irons, & under guard.

Northern Sentinel.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Justices of the U. S. Circuit Court.

William Thomas John Meredith

Solomon Dickinson

Justices of the Levy Court.

Philemon Sherwood Edward Martin

Samuel S. Dickinson Richard Harwood

Peter Denny Royston Skinner

Nathan Harrington

Justices of the Peace.

William Thomas Alex. Anderson

Peter Denny James Denny

William E. Seth Arthur Holt

John Meredith Wright Callahan

Peter Edmondson William Roberts

James Cleveland James Goldborough

Nathan Harrington Joseph Martin

Stephen Reyer Nicholas Thomas

Francis Wrightson Samuel Roberts

Lewis Besh Robert Spedden

Thomas Martin, Jr. John Stevens, Jr.

William G. Tilghman William Jenkins

William Harrison, Jr. William Slaughter

Daniel Fieldman Samuel Watts

Joseph Harrison Robert L. Tilghman

Edward Martin Samuel Tenant

James Dudley Philemon Sherwood

John Seth William Dunn

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Justices of the Orphans' Court.

Henry Downes Charles Jones

Solomon Brown

Justices of the Levy Court.

Henry Jump Solomon Richardson

Henry Driver Peter T. Causey

Elijah Satterfield Seth Godwin

Henry Nichols, sen.

Justices of the Peace.

William Potter Levin Swiggott

Atenby Jump Samuel Talbot

Henry Courney Thomas Mason

James Byrn Matthias Alford

Peter Willis William Lucas

Nathan Whitely William Charles

Samuel Culbreth Solomon Richardson

Thomas Still John Carter

Batchelder Chance William Haskins

Elijah Satterfield Robert Stevens

James Houston Joseph S. Taylor

Abel Gouty George Reed

Nathan Downes Thomas Goldborough

William A. Cooper Thomas Harcastle

John Tillotson William Start

James Pearce William Hughtlett

Edward Carter Levi Dukes

John Lucas, 3d. Samuel Harper

Henry D. Sellers James Andrews

REMOVALS.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. late Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, to make room for Col. William Richardson.

PETER HARRIS, Esq. late Surveyor for Talbot county, to make room for Mr. Samuel Jackson.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst. Mr. John Harwood was chosen Cashier of the Eastern Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, in the place of John Kennard, Esq.—Mr. James Earle disclaimed.

Married, on Thursday last, by the Rev'd Mr. Stokes, Mr. Thomas Jones, jun. to Miss Susan Martindale.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)  
AN ACT  
Further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled an act concerning the Mint, approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, is hereby revived and continued in force and operation, for the further term of two years, after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Wm. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
December 2, 1812.  
Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

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

Also—An additional supply of reasonable DRY GOODS, among which are

Domestic Chambrays & Ginghams;

White, blue, red, yellow, and orange coloured COTTON YARNS,

FOR WEAVING.

All of which will be sold on the usual low terms, for cash or country produce.

dec. 22—m

IN CHANCERY.

December Term, 1812.

The bill in this case, viz. that a certain James Thomas Ross, in his life time,

was indebted by two bills obligatory to the said Senah Busick, and being indebted, with intent to cheat and defraud the said Senah Busick and his other creditors, fraudulent

ly conveyed a tract or parcel of Land called "ROSS'S PURCHASE," to his infant son, William Skinner Ross, the defendant, in this cause with

out valuable consideration, that the said Senah Busick assigned and transferred the said bills obligat

ory and the money due to the said James T. Ross since

decided without leaving personal estate; and that the said William S. Ross, the defendant, has enlisted as a soldier in the regular army of the U. States, and has removed from the State of Maryland, and does not now reside in the State of Maryland, and the bill therefore is to obtain a decree to set aside the said deed as fraudulent and void against creditors, and sell the said Lands for the payment of the debts due by the said James T. Ross, and obtain general relief. It is thereupon on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star of Eastern, for three successive weeks before the 15th day of February, 1813, to the intent that the alleged defendant may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by a solicitor before the 15th day of June, 1813, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

december 22—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

LEVIN POOL.

december 22—3

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

September Term, 1812.

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

Test—

JOSIAH POLK, Clk. of Somerset County Court.

december 22—3

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812.

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

Test—

JOSIAH POLK, Clk. of Somerset county court



## ADMIRAL WARREN'S NEGOCIATION

We are told that Admiral Warren is to make his debut in the character of a "peaceful negotiator" that is, he is to demand the relinquishment by the American government of those rights for which the war was undertaken. In the same manner that Jackson demanded the surrender of the Danish navy. "Give up your fleet, or groan over the smoking ruins of Copenhagen," said Jackson. "Give up your pretension to the right of navigation on the ocean, resign your claim to our press-gangs, submit to our Orders in Council, or prepare to witness the demolition of New York," will probably be the nature of Admiral Warren's dispatches. That he speaks with no "friendly voice," will appear by the language of the following proclamation, which was handed to us by an American prisoner who came from Halifax in the cartel lately arrived here.

### PROCLAMATION.

By the right hon. John B. Warren, Bart., K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed on the American and West-India Stations, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas many British seamen are now in the United States of America, and several of them by various means have been seduced to serve on board the American ships, at war with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and others who have deserted from his Majesty's service have been forced to serve against their native country:

I, therefore, call upon all British seamen and others in the present state of the war, and before it may be too late, to join the British colours, under which many of them have formerly obtained glory and honor; to repair to any of his Majesty's provinces, garrisons, ships or vessels; and upon their giving themselves up and declaring their sense of error, I pledge myself to obtain for them his royal highness the Prince Regent's free pardon and forgiveness; and to those who are willing to enter into the British navy every encouragement they can wish.

I trust, that every British seaman will quite in supporting the noblest cause that ever called for the efforts of men, the preservation of the liberties, independence, and laws of all the remaining nations of the world against the tyranny and despotism of France, and to defend the honor of the British flag upon the sea, at a moment when Providence has blessed her arms with success in sustaining the efforts of injured Spain and Portugal.

Given under my hand at Halifax, the 5th day of October, 1812, in the 32d year of His Majesty's reign.

JOHN B. WARREN.

By command of the Admiral,

GEORGE REDMOND HOLBERT, Sec'y.

Here, it will be seen that the same language is used as in the proclamation by the British court martial on the trial of Dacres, is again officially stated by Admiral Warren, viz.—That British seamen have not only been seduced into the American service, but actually forced into it! He further calls upon British seamen to support the "liberties, independence, religion and laws of all the remaining nations of the world against the tyranny and despotism of France!"

Why did not this great champion of freedom also call upon them to restore the liberties and independence of Ireland and the Indies? This might have induced us to believe that his claim was not wholly the effect of degrading self-interest; motives, and that his proclamation was not an entire tissue of falsehood and hypocrisy.—*Boat, Chron.*

### FROM THE SHAMROCK.

A Dialogue between JOHN BULL & JONATHAN, in the course of an important News-conference, sometimes intrudes.

J. BULL.—So sir, you have declared war against me—well I am glad of it. "I'll blow your navy out of the water."

JONATHAN.—Our navy is but small, but we shall in all probability increase it with a few of your frigates.

J. BULL.—What air do you think of? (Enter News-Carrier, with a parcel of hand-bills.)

News-CARRIER.—Here's the official and full account of the American sloop of war NAUTILUS having been taken by a squadron of five English frigates: price one shilling.

J. BULL.—Bravo my fine fellow! give me one, there's half a crown for you, (Exit Carrier.) Huzza for the wooden walls of old England! I'll not leave you an oyster boat. The GUANASSA (for fine as velvet as ever swam) is off your coast, and will give a good account of some of your large frigates.

JONATHAN.—If she meets one of our large frigates, you shall lose her, perhaps one of our smallest, may be an overmatch for her.

J. BULL.—You have not a frigate, could we along side of her five minutes.

(Re-Enter Carrier.)

CARRIER.—Here's the official and authentic account of the English frigate GUANASSA having been dismasted, taken, blown to atoms, burnt, sunk and destroyed, by five of our American frigates called the CONSTITUTION, commanded by Capt. Hull, price one shilling.

J. BULL.—Here you lie, you thief, you villain, give me one and take it out of the half crown I gave you. (Exit Carrier.)

JONATHAN.—Well Mr. Bull, what think you now of blowing our navy out of the water?

J. BULL.—What could one vessel do against fifty four?

Jonathan.—The News-Carrier has just brought me the Constitution, a sailing frigate, the Constitution, a sailing frigate, but read the handbill, in order to satisfy yourself.

J. BULL.—Hum \*\*\* Hum I believe you are right, but never mind, I was told this morning at Lloyd's that the ALBATROSS had sailed on purpose to take your HONOUR.

JONATHAN.—Morneth Mr. Bull are dangerous things; but what's here?

(Enter Carrier.)

CARRIER.—Here's an account of his Majesty's sloop of war ALBATROSS, being taken by the U. States frigate Essex, price a shilling.

J. BULL.—Be off you rascal this instant or I'll knock you down.

JONATHAN.—Give me one, there's your shilling, it is too hard for Mr. Bull to lose his money and his vessel too, (Exit Carrier.) so sir, the HONOUR is safe still.

J. BULL.—I wish the ALBATROSS was equally so; however a sloop of war could not be expected to fight a frigate; but meet me man to man and gun to gun and then \*\*\*\*\* Here comes the scoundrel again (Enter Carrier.)—What now you rascal?

CARRIER.—Here's a particular account of the English sloop of war FROLIC of 22 guns which was taken by the American sloop of war WAVER of 18 guns after an engagement of \*\*\*

J. BULL.—Be off this instant, or I'll Frolic you, you lying rascal.

Exit Carrier running, pursued by John Bull, Jonathan following to see the race.

### SALE POSTPONED.

The Sale of the property of William Seymour, deceased, is unavoidably postponed till TUESDAY NEXT, the 22d inst.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r of Wm. Seymour.

dec. 15—2

### PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on Tuesday, the 22d day of December, if fair, if not, the next fair day—

All his personal property, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, a good Horse-Coach, with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving his bond or note with approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOHN TIBBLES.

dec. 8—3

N. B. The property must not be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

J. T.

In consequence of the bad weather on Friday last, the sale advertised by the subscriber for that day, was postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant. The credit will be extended to nine months.

JOHN L. KERR.

dec. 8, 1812.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday next, the 4th of December, will be sold by public auction, at the farm now occupied by Mr. Wm. Roberts, near St. Michael's on a credit of four months, (the purchasers giving notes with security), sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, a variety of farming utensils, a pair of fine Mules, horses, cattle, &c. Amongst the household furniture are a handsome new Clock and fashionable Mahogany dining tables. The sale will commence precisely at ten o'clock A. M. and will be continued till its completion, without postponement. The subscriber thinks proper to mention that the proposed sale is in execution of a trust for the benefit of creditors, and that Mr. Roberts is equally anxious with himself for the final settlement of it.

JOHN L. KERR, Trustee

of Wm. Roberts.

Easton, dec. 1—1

The subscriber being very desirous to bring his affairs to a close as speedily as possible, solicits the attention of persons (disposed to purchase) to the notice of John L. Kerr, Esq.

WILL. ROBERTS.

dec. 5. [3—3]

### EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby respectfully given to the Trustees, parents and guardians of the Pupils, that a public examination will take place on Wednesday the 23d inst. at which premiums will be given, in order, to the students, who may afford the best proofs of advancement in literary attainments in their respective classes. After examination the students will recite select portions of oratory from most approved authors, both ancient and modern.

J. BOYLE,

P. QUINN.

Easton, dec. 15—2

### 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 street, and running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage 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 black smoke house and granary; an excellent pump of water in the yard, with a milk house attached, a large and spacious garden well enclosed, stable, carriage and cow houses, with a well in the stable yard. He will sell the above property for well secured paper. (Not sold before the first of January next, it will be for rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, August 23—m

### FOR RENT.

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

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

dec. 13—4

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Melony, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber or her agent, on or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Also all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to her or her agent; they will otherwise be proceeded against for the recovery thereof. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1812.

ELEANOR MELONY, adm'r of John Melony.

december 15—3

### FOR SALE.

By order of Kent County Court, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the real estate of Benjamin Terry, deceased, lying in Kent county, consisting of two tracts or parcels of land; the first, being the family residence, contains about three hundred acres—the other contains one hundred and eighty acres, or thereabouts, and lies about two miles distant from Mr. Edward Sim's tavern. The farm will be shown, and further information given, on application to the subscribers. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the first named farm.

CHARLES TILDEN,  
JAMES BEVINS,  
GEORGE SPRY,  
JOHN MAXWELL, Jun.

December 8—6

### Penmanship.

Ma. MILLS, from Philadelphia, has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he will give instruction in the art of writing, upon an improved systematic plan. Persons of proper age and industrious application, may acquire a correct handsome hand writing in a course of 12 lessons of one hour and a half at each lesson. Ladies will be attended in the afternoon—Gentlemen in the morning or evening. For further particulars, call at the Post Office, where specimens of improvement may be seen.

Mr. MILLS has credentials from gentlemen of the first consideration, viz: The Hon. Benjamin Abbot, Esq. President of Phillips's Institution—John Prince, L. L. D. & S. T. D.—John Vose, S. T. P.—Elijah Parish, D. D.—Abiel Abbot, S. T. P.—and John Lord, Esq.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Josiah Butler, Esq. Eleazar Taft, A. M. Samuel Haines, Esq. Counsellor at Law, Mr. Charles Pierce, Moses Woodward, Esq. Abner Reeder, Esq. Mr. Samuel Paxson, and Andrew Reeder, Esq.

"From acquaintance with Mr. Mills, of this city, from the examination of his method of instructing the Art of Writing, and from observation of the improvement of persons under his care, we are of opinion that he exceeds any other instructor in Penmanship within our knowledge, and certify that he has fulfilled his engagements to our perfect satisfaction."

From the Instructors of the Quaker Schools at Wilmington.

"We have attended N. W. Mills' Writing School, and our expectations have been fully answered; and after having compared his system of writing and method of instruction with others, we feel prepared to give them the preference. We can likewise, with confidence, say, that his qualifications, and fidelity as a teacher, merit the patronage of the public."

dec. 15—3

EAST { "Business and the" } WEST { Justice Judge }

I beg leave to lay before the public a part of my misfortunes for a few years back.

1. Cash lost overboard together with my pocket book \$450

2. Loss by robbers in Baltimore—Wine & spirits 1100

3. Loss by deputy collector—say 12 months or less 1100

4. Loss in property, cost and worth \$500

Sold for 144

Loss 856

5. Loss in property worth 650

Sold for 600

Loss 50

6. Loss in property worth at present, and cost \$1500

Sold for 1200

Loss 700

7. Loss by insolvents at least 2475

8. Fees on different suits, some suits did not amount to more than \$25, some \$40, some \$50, and upwards; 5 suits on every case, at least 1000

9. Loss in property that cost and is worth \$5000, and that sum has been offered for it.

Sold for 2600

Loss 2400

10. Commissions—but I hope they may be less than \$10,631

Paid away in cash and property to the amount of 6356

N. B. The above mentioned property, I believe sold for as much, or nearly so, as it could be sold for Cash, considering the nature of the case—but the property has cost and is worth, as stated above.

The public's most obedient servant.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

december 15—3

### TO RENT.

That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to

JOHN KENNARD.

november 24—m

### BOARDING HOUSE.

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

SUSAN. TRIPPE.

Easton, dec. 8—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 REGESTER.

november 17—7

### AN OVERSEER'S BIRTH WANTED.

A man who can produce good recommendations for his honesty, industry, and attention to the business of an Overseer, wants employment for the next year. He is a married man with a small family. For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

J. H.

Talbot county, december 8—3

### CAUTION.

This is to forewarn all persons from hunting with dog on gun, on the farm occupied by the subscribers, formerly the property belonging to Thomas S. Denny, in Deep Neck. Such a neglect this notice, and trespass on the aforesaid land, may expect to have the law put in force against them.

ROBT. DAWSON,  
N. WATTS.

Talbot county, dec. 8—3

### THE SUBSCRIBER.

has just received, in addition to his usual supply,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

Consisting, in part, of Extra superfine blue, black, & brown broad cloths.

Second cloths, various colours

Melton coatings

Super double mill'd drab cloth

Second do. do.

Super double mill'd drab & black casimere

Mix'd do. and Bedford cord

Flannels, coatings and bookings

Flare and striped blankets

Gentlemen's lambs wool & worsted hosiery

Ladies' superfine merino lambs-wool & black worsted do.

Do. fine white cotton do.

Kersey and linsey

Mill'd flannel—waistcoating assorted

Fishings

Velvets and corduroy

Furr capes and tippets

Dressed and undressed calicoes

American prints

Suspenders, shawls, handkerchiefs & checks

Gentlemen's & Ladies' silk & leather gloves

Plain and figured leno

Coloured cambric

Black mull muslins

6-4 & 4-4 cambric muslin

Linen cambric—jaconet do.

Long lawns, Irish linens

Dressed, undressed and coltrains shirtings

Furniture calicoes

Coarse muslins

Fold'd and coarse stockings

Canton crape

Black and blue mantuas

Dq. taffety, sewing silks, threads

Cotton balls, needles, &c. &c.

Teas, chocolate, powder, shot—nice peach brandy: Also, whiskey, segars, tobacco, buckwheat flour, &c. &c.

He solicits his friends and the public to give him a call.

JOHN MEREDITH.

dec. 2—3

SAMUEL GROOME,

has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store, directly opposite the Bank,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS.

ALSO,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CARPENTERS' & OTHER TOOLS,

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

TOGETHER WITH Groceries of almost every description,

Which, with his stock on hand, renders his assortment very complete, and which he assures his customers and the public, will be offered at a small advance for Cash.

N. B. Meal, corn, pork, flax-seed, feathers, low and deer linens, kersey, &c. at the market prices, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

december 1—6

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 paints, &c. &c. &c. On hand, London Croly Steel, of first quality.

THOMAS & GROOME.

november 24—m

TABLE SETTS OF CHINA.

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

JOS. & WM. HASKINS.

november 21—m

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. RINGGOLD.

Oct. 27—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

MARYLAND.

Somerset County, ss.

On application by petition in writing of Thomas Reddish, of Somerset county, to Wm. POLK, Esq. Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, an act for the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto made; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition; and I being satisfied by competent testimony that the said petitioner is a citizen of the State of Maryland, and that he hath resided therein for the two last years, preceding his application, and being also satisfied that the said Thomas Reddish is now under execution for debts that he is unable to pay, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance at Somerset county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday in April next, and then and there to answer such interrogatories as his creditors may propose to him: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Thomas Reddish be released from imprisonment, and the first Saturday after the second Monday in April next, is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors—and it is ordered that the said Thomas Reddish by causing a copy of the foregoing to be published in one of the Eastern papers three months previous to the first Saturday in April term, and the same to be continued for three successive weeks, and by advertisements set up at the Court House Door, and at one Tavern in Salisbury, previous to the said Saturday in April next. Given under my hand this 28th day of July, 1812.

WILLIAM POLK.





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

[Vol. 11.....14]

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1812.

[No. 18.....685.]

## THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

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

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

## FOR SALE.

By order of Kent County Court. Will be offered for sale, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the real estate of Benjamin Terry, deceased, lying in Kent County, consisting of two tracts or parcels of land; the first, being the family residence, contains about three hundred acres—the other contains one hundred and eighty acres, or thereabouts, and lies about two miles distant from Mr. Edward Sim's tavern. The farms will be shown, and further information given, on application to the subscribers. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the first named farm.

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

## A FRESH SUPPLY.

WILLIAM CLARK HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, SPIRITS, WINES, TEAS, SPICES, &c. &c. Also—An additional supply of seasonable DRY GOODS, among which are Domestic Chamber & Gingham; White, blue, red, yellow, and orange coloured COTTON YARN, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the usual low terms, for cash or country produce.

## SAMUEL GROOME.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, And is now opening at his Store, directly opposite the Bank, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS.

## A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CARPENTERS' & OTHER TOOLS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. TOGETHER WITH Groceries of almost every description, Which, with his stock on hand, renders his assortment very complete, and he assures his customers and the public, will be offered at a small advance for Cash. N. B. Meal, corn, pork, flaxseed, feathers, tow and tallow, kerosene, &c. at the market prices, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS. Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH. J. B. RINGGOLD.

## 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.

## 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.

## TABLE SETS OF CHINA.

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

## BOARDING-HOUSE.

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

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

## COME TRY.

AND PROVE FOR YOURSELVES. The subscribers take 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.

## Penmanship.

Mr. MILLS, from Philadelphia, has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he will give instruction in the art of writing, upon an improved systematic plan. Persons of proper age and industrious application, may acquire a correct handsome hand writing in a course of 18 lessons of one hour and a half at each lesson. Ladies will be attended in the afternoon—Gentlemen in the morning or evening. For further particulars, call at the Post Office, where specimens of improvement may be seen.

Mr. MILLS has credentials from gentlemen of the first consideration, viz: The Hon. Benjamin Abbot, Esq. President of Phillips' Institution—John Prince, L. L. D. & S. T. D.—John Vose, S. T. P.—Elijah Parish, D. D.—Abiel Abbot, S. T. P.—and John Lord, Esq.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Josiah Butler, Esq. Eleazer Traft, A. M. Samuel Haines, Esq. Counsellor at Law, Mr. Charles Pierce, Mow-Woodward, Esq. Abner Reader, Esq. Dr. Samuel Paxson, and Andrew Keeler, Esq.

"From acquaintance with Mr. Mills, of this city, from the examination of his method of instructing the Art of Writing, and from observation of the improvement of persons under his care, we are of opinion that he exceeds any other instructor in Penmanship within our knowledge, and certify that he has fulfilled his engagements to our perfect satisfaction."

From the Instructors of the Quaker Schools in Wilmington.

"We have attended N. W. Mills' Writing School, and our expectations have been fully answered; and after having compared his system of writing and method of instruction with others, we feel prepared to give them the preference. We can likewise, with confidence, say, that his qualifications, and fidelity as a teacher, merit the patronage of the public."

## IN CHANCERY.

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

December 22—3

## EAST {Witness and let} WEST

I hereby leave to lay before the public a part of my misfortunes for a few years back.

1. Cash lost overboard together with my pocket book \$450
2. Loss by robbers in Baltimore—1700
3. Loss by deputy collector—say 12 months or less 1100
4. Loss in property, cost and worth \$500 Sold for 144
5. Loss in property worth 650 Sold for 600
6. Loss in property worth at present, and cost 1200 Sold for 1200
7. Loss by insolvents at least 2475
8. Fees on different suits, some suits did not amount to more than \$28, some \$10, some \$50, and upwards; 5 suits on every case, at least 1000
9. Loss in property that cost and is worth \$3000, and that sum has been offered for it. Sold for 2600
10. Commissions—but I hope they may be less than 1000

Paid away in cash and property to the amount of 6456

N. B. The above mentioned property, I believe sold for as much, or nearly so, as it could be sold for Cash, considering the nature of the case—but the property has cost and is worth, as stated above.

The public's most obedient servant, SAMUEL THOMAS.

December 15—3

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Melony, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of June next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Also all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to her or her agent; they will otherwise be proceeded against for the recovery thereof. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1812.

ELIZABETH MELONY, adm'x. of John Melony.

December 15—3

## REPORT

Of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and estimates.

1.—To the end of the year 1812.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1812, have consisted of the following sums, viz:

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, repayments and all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement, (A) to \$10,934,916 90

On account of the loan of seven millions of dollars authorized by the act of March 14th, 1812, 5,847,212 50

Total amount of receipts 16,782,129 40

Making, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1811, and amounting to 3,917,818 36

An aggregate of 20,699,947 76

The disbursements during the year have been as follows, viz:

Civil department, including miscellaneous expenses, and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations 1,823,069 35

Army, militia, volunteers, fortifications, arms & accoutrements 7,770,300

Navy department 3,107,541 54

Indian department 230,975

Interest on the public debt 2,498,013 19

On account of the principal of do. 2,938,465 99

Amounting together, as will appear in detail by the statement (F) to 18,368,325 07

And leaving in the Treasury, on the 30th September, 1812, a balance of 2,361,622 69

\$20,729,977 76

The statement (E) exhibits in detail the payments made by the Treasury Department for the several branches of the Military and Naval expenditure during the same year (from 1st October, 1811, to 30th September, 1812) and also during the two last months (October and November 1812).

The receipts for the last quarter of the year 1812, on account of both revenue and loans, are estimated at 9,000,000 dollars; and the expenditures (including about 1,500,000 dollars on account of the principal of the public debt, and 1,000,000 for the militia) at nearly the same sum.

The sums obtained or secured on loan during this year, amount, as far as has been ascertained at the Treasury, to [a] 13,100,200

Of which there was received prior to 1st October, 1812, as above stated 5,847,212 50

Received or to be received prior to 1st Jan. 1813 6,202,987 50

To be received in January & February, 1813, 1,250,000

13,100,200

It will also appear by the statement (F) that this sum was obtained on the following terms, viz:

For six per cent. stock, irredeemable till 1st January, 1825, and afterwards redeemable at the pleasure of the U. States 7,415,200

On temporary loans at the rate of six per cent. a year, and reimbursable as follows, viz:

In 1813 1,300,000

1814 750,000

1817 50,000

2,150,000

For Treasury Notes bearing an annual interest of 5.25 per cent. and reimbursable one year after date 3,535,000

From the present demand, it appears probable that the residue of the Treasury Notes authorized by the act of 30th June last, and amounting to \$1,465,000, will be disposed of prior to the 1st of March next.

It may be proper also to state that notwithstanding the addition thus made to the public debt, and although a considerable portion has been remitted from England and brought to market in America, the public stocks, which had for the last three months, and continues to be, at par.

## YEAR 1813.

The net revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1810, amounted to \$12,513,490.

The net revenue arising from the same sources which accrued during the year 1811, amounted, as will appear by the statements (A and B), to \$7,962,560.

The same revenue for the year 1812, is estimated at \$12,500,000, of which sum about \$3,500,000 arise from duties on the late importations from G. Britain.

The custom-house bonds outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1813, and falling due in that year, are estimated, after deducting bad debts, at \$11,250,000; and it is believed that the probable amount of receipts from that source into the Treasury during the year 1813, may be safely estimated at \$11,500,000.

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1812, amounted to \$11,000,000. The other 2,000,000 have been contracted for subsequent to its date.

## NOTE.

[a] The amount was stated in the President's Message at the commencement of the session, at \$11,000,000. The other 2,000,000 have been contracted for subsequent to its date.

her, 1811, and after deducting the lands which have reverted to the U. States have amounted, as appears by the statement (C) to 200,000 acres; and the payments by the purchasers to \$750,000. The Indian wars may affect the sales, and perhaps to a certain extent the amount of payments. It is, however, believed, that the branch of revenue may together with some other small items be estimated for the ensuing year at \$500,000; making the whole amount of probable receipts into the Treasury for the year 1813, exclusively of loans, \$12,000,000

The expenditure of that year are estimated as follows, viz:

1. Expenses of a civil nature, both foreign and domestic \$1,500,000

2. Public debt, viz: Interest, including that on new loans of the years 1812 and 1813, 3,300,000

Reimbursement of 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, and of temporary loans and Treasury notes, falling due in 1813, & estimated amount of purchases of stock, 5,200,000

3. Military establishment: \$8,500,000

The estimates of the Secretary of War, with respect to the army, predicated on the employment of the whole force authorized by law, and amounting to 35,700 men of every description—Adding to this the expense incident to the service of volunteers and militia, and also the increase of pay of the army, the appropriation for a militia of 400,000 of the unexpended balance for fortifications, the whole contemplated expense may be estimated as follows:

Army—Pay, subsistence, clothing, and hospitals, \$9,350,000

Ordnance and armories, 1,850,000

Quarter master's department and contingencies, 2,500,000

Fortifications, 900,000

Arming the militia, 200,000

Volunteers and militia in actual service, 2,000,000

Indian Department, 200,000

\$17,000,000

4. Naval establishment: The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy are predicated on the employment of the following force, viz:

Commissioned and warrant officers, \$871

Petty officers, seamen and boys, viz: For 9 frigates and 9 smaller vessels, 3,620

For 200 gun boats and other vessels, 7,000

Marines, including officers, 1,809

Total, \$13,360

And the expense is estimated as follows, viz:

Pay, provisions, and medicine, 3,290,000

Ordinance, 100,000

Repairs, contingencies, and navy yards, during the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for timber, 1,125,000

Marine corps 410,000

\$4,925,000

Amounting altogether to \$31,925,000

The receipts on account of the revenue having been estimated at 12,000,000

Leaves a balance to be provided for by loans of \$19,925,000

Of this sum more than one million is already contracted for, and there remains on hand a balance of about a million and a half in Treasury notes not yet disposed of. An authority to issue new notes for about two millions and a half more, being the amount reimbursable in 1813, will still keep the whole amount issued at five millions, and reduce the amount of the loan to about fifteen millions of dollars.

In order to facilitate the loan, and perhaps to improve its terms, it may however be eligible to leave some discretion in the Executive as to the respective amounts of stock and notes to be issued; which may be advantageously varied according to circumstances, without increasing the aggregate of both.

The preceding estimates do not embrace the expense incident to the proposed increase of the navy, nor any other expenditure not yet authorized by law. In order to meet any new expenses which may thus be authorized by Congress, it will therefore be necessary to increase the loan to a corresponding amount.

The sums received or to be received on loan during the calendar year 1812 have been stated at 12,950,200

The payments on accounts of the principal of the debt during the same year, though not yet precisely ascertained, may be estimated (so far as ascertained on the 1st of Dec. at the Treasury) at \$3,350,200

Making the actual increase of debt during that year 10,600,000

It appears, according to the preceding estimate, that the whole sum to be borrowed during the year 1813, will amount to about twenty millions of dollars; and that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt will exceed five millions; making the actual increase of debt during that year \$15,000,000.

Of the revenue which will accrue during the year 1813, and on which the receipts of the year 1812 will principally depend, it is not practicable at this moment to form a correct estimate. So far as may be inferred from the experience of the short period which has elapsed since the declaration of war, it is not probable that the revenue derived from customs will exceed the amount of five millions, five hundred thousand dollars, at which it had been estimated in a former communication. The duties accrued, or which will accrue, during the last 6 months of this year, after deducting drawbacks and expenses of collection, are estimated at less than \$9,000,000; which, deducting about \$5,500,000 on account of duties on the late importations from G. Britain, and one million for the duties on importations from Calcutta and China, would not leave more than \$1,500,000 for the ordinary revenue on those branches of commerce which are permitted by law, & from which the United States will not be nearly excluded by the law.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Treasury Department, Dec. 1, 1812.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

Increasing the pay of non commissioned officers, musicians, privates and others of the army, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from & after the thirty first day of December, eighteen hundred and twelve, the monthly pay of the non commissioned officers, musicians, privates, drivers, bombardiers, matrosses, sappers, miners, artificers, saddlers, farriers and blacksmiths, who have enlisted or shall hereafter enlist in the services of the United States, shall during the continuance of the war between the United States of America and their Territories, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, be as follows, to wit: To each sergeant major and quarter master sergeant, twelve dollars;

To each sergeant and principal musician, eleven dollars; to each corporal, ten dollars; to each musician, nine dollars; to each private, driver, bombardier, matross, sapper and miner, eight dollars; to each artificer, saddler, farrier and blacksmith, not attached to the quarter master's and ordnance department, thirteen dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of the war with Great Britain, no non commissioned officer, musician, private, driver, bombardier, matross, sapper, miner, artificer, saddler, farrier or blacksmith, enlisted in the service of the U. States, during his continuance in service shall be arrested, or subject to arrest, or to be taken in execution for any debt contracted before or after enlistment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every non commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the United States may, at his option, to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; & shall, in case he makes such option, be entitled to the same bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years.

## H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

December 12, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Making an appropriation to defray expenses incurred or to be incurred under an act, entitled, "an act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States;" and the act, entitled, "an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, passed the twenty eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying any expenses incurred, or to be incurred under an act, entitled, "an act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States," passed the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and also, under an act, entitled, "an act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," passed the twenty eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five," to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

## H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

November 12, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CANCERS.

As I have been always successful in curing Cancers, I wish to inform the public at large, that through the good Providence of God, I have it in my power to cure Cancers of all kinds on any part of the human body, in the eye, mouth, nose or breast, whether it be broke or not; by applying the medicine once only, without the least injury to any part effected by the Cancer. The Cancer will be dead in less than eight hours, at which time the pain will subside. I can discharge the patient in one quarter of an hour, & they may go where they please and by my directions nurse the sore until well. Let no one doubt of the cure in the most extreme case, it never was known to fail when applied; there are witnesses enough to certify the salutary and happy effects it has had on those who have been cured in this part of the world: if I do not cure the Cancer I will oblige myself to return every cent of the money they pay me when I undertake to cure them, & I will have nothing. I live six miles above Prince Edward Court House, on the north side of Spring Creek.

## WILLIAM A. LILLY.

Prince Edward County, Virginia. Sings, Swears and Lathing Hatchets.



FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The resolutions offered to the General Assembly of Maryland, by a federal member of the House of Delegates, and published in a subsequent column, are bound in novelties and heresies of the most pernicious tendency. The preamble asserts that the call made by the President upon the Executive of Maryland to order into the national service a portion of our militia "was unaccompanied with either of the exigencies provided by the constitution." The provision of the federal constitution on this subject, explicitly vests in the general government the power to call forth the militia "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion." Under this provision Congress passed a law authorizing the President to call out the militia on the occurrence of either of these exigencies, or in case of imminent danger of invasion. War was declared; the enemy resided on our very borders; they could at any moment invade us, and subject our people to incessant depredations. No man can doubt that we were and are now "in imminent danger of invasion." We have been actually invaded. A whole Territory has been wrested from us, and is occupied by the enemy to this day. The disastrous event demonstrates the reality of the opinion, upon which the President founded his call for small portions of the militia to be stationed at specified places for defence, "that the country was in imminent danger of invasion." He was therefore fully justified, it was his sacred & bounden duty, to make the call; and those States which disobeyed it have violated the solemn obligations, the sworn fidelity, they owed to government; they have violated the sacred instrument of our Union, of our national defence and our national power. They have practised upon "a novel and unfortunate exposition of the provisions of the constitution," which, we awfully apprehend, may one day lead to a subversion of the Union. "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, and of course under apprehensions of invasion preceding war, they are not one nation for the purpose most of all requiring it; and the public safety may have no other resources than in those large and permanent military establishments which are forbidden by the principles of our free government, and against the necessity of which the militia were meant to be a constitutional bulwark."

The preamble in question, in the severation that neither of the exigencies provided by the constitution for calling out the militia existed, has violated the fact. Not only was the country in "imminent danger of invasion," but the declaration of war was a law of the Union, and of course the President possessed a right to order out the militia to execute that law, as far at least as it concerned the public defence. Thus it appears that two of the exigencies accompanied the call made by the general government. But the preamble contains an accusation against the government, of having engaged in an offensive war for the purpose of foreign conquest. The war is strictly a defensive one, and was not waged on our part until the enemy had been committing the most injurious and humiliating hostilities upon us for several years. It is true that the war is very offensive to the British, and to their "friends in Congress" and elsewhere; it is no doubt offensive to the mover of the resolutions under consideration; but it is not an offensive war, according to the usual acceptance of the term. As to foreign conquests, it is as plain as the light of day that a strictly defensive contest authorities and requires us to injure the enemy at every possible and vulnerable point. The conquest of Canada, if it can be effected, is demanded by every principle of common sense, is justified by the invariable usage of nations, and is requisite to ensure a successful, beneficial and glorious issue to the war. It betrays either extreme stupidity or profligate knavery in any American, to say that because England has injured us principally on the ocean, we must confine our defensive or offensive operations against her to that element. The object of the war to affect her interests to such an extent as to induce her to respect our rights, and to do us justice. The mode of attaining that object cannot be limited to the seas.

The first resolution denominates the call of the President for the militia "an open and a dangerous innovation upon our rights and liberties." What was the end proposed by the President? It was to defend the nation, to secure its safety, its rights and liberties, its very firesides and altars. The resolution is therefore absurd; because it stigmatizes that measure, which was to protect our rights and liberties, as a "dangerous innovation" upon those inestimable blessings.

The second resolution, if it has any meaning, seems to assume the extraordinary position, that the regular army, and not the militia, was intended by the constitution for the defence of our own Territory. We have always supposed that the militia constituted the grand bulwark of our home defence, and that the power of the general government to raise armies was given to enable it to repel foreign aggression by carrying on military operations wherever a foreign enemy could be molested or injured. If the regular army cannot be employed out of our own limits; if we must rely upon it, and not upon the militia, for the

defence of our country, then was the general government instituted in vain, and our dearest rights & liberties are to become the sport of standing armies in time of peace! From such pernicious doctrines may Heaven speedily deliver us!

It is evident that the resolutions have grown out of a spirit of opposition to the government and that they were intended to aid the Executives of other States in embarrassing the belligerent operations of the nation, and to disarm the government, for the purpose of producing a failure & a cessation of the contest with England. We trust that the patriotic people of this State will never suffer the "counteracting spirit of federalism," manifested in these resolutions, thus to defeat the war.

The following preamble and resolutions have been laid on the table of the House of Delegates of this State, and ordered to be printed. That they will pass that branch of the Legislature there is little doubt, but relying with confidence on the good sense and patriotism of the Senate, we can venture to predict that they will meet with the prompt and decided rejection in that body which they merit.

[Md. Rep.]

#### PREAMBLE & RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, The President of the United States called upon the late Executive of this State to furnish his proportion of one hundred thousand militia, by virtue of an act of Congress passed 10th April, 1812; and it appearing to this General Assembly, that the said requisition was unaccompanied with either of the exigencies provided by the constitution; And Whereas, the wise and patriotic framers of our constitution, having for their object the freedom, the happiness and independence of their country, thought it necessary in order to preserve this government in its republican form, to secure the blessings of liberty to their posterity, to constitute protecting barriers against an imper or ambitious use of the military power; And Whereas, offensive wars, schemes of foreign conquest, accession of territory, or national aggrandizement, are repugnant to the principles of our free institutions—Therefore,

Resolved, That it was never contemplated by the constitution, when it entrusted to the general government the control of the militia in certain emergencies, that it should be perverted into a means of aggression, and that the power in the absence of those emergencies, and that the calling out of the militia of this State, by the President of the U. States by virtue of the act aforesaid, without the existence of such emergency, is an open and dangerous innovation upon our rights and liberties.

Resolved, That the power delegated by the constitution to the general government to raise and support armies as well from the nature and form of the government, as from the preamble to the constitution, was intended for the defence and protection of our own territory; and that the invasion of a foreign territory, by armies raised and supported by the general government, and garrisoning our forts with militia, as a substitute for those armies, is holding them in service longer than any exigency existed, even if assisted at all, and an unwarrantable stretch of power, which must ultimately lead to a consolidation of these United States into a military government, if not timely and vigorously checked and resisted by all lawful and constitutional means.

Resolved, That if the general government, as a part of their policy, prefer the service of the militia to the employment of regular troops in garrison, or any other military operations even in the State to which they belong, it is under the constitution, bound to provide all the means necessary for their support, and that it has no power to further the States with any of the expenses incident to such service."

#### INDIAN WAR.

Louisville, (Kent.) Dec. 8.

To the politeness of Col. Richard Taylor of Frankfort, we are indebted for the following particulars of the army under the command of maj. general Samuel Hopkins.

The army (1,200) reached the Prophet's town on the 20th or 21st, and destroyed the town which had been rebuilt—also a Potawatamie & Winnebago town. The whole number of houses destroyed a hundred and twenty, together with about three miles of fencing burned. The next day Col. Miller went out with a small party to reconnoitre and about 7 miles east of the Prophet's town they heard Indians and supposed they were in council—they there discovered two horses & brought them in with them—the day after four consisting of Le Plais, the interpreter, Dr. Guest, Lt. Tibble and Isaac Dunn went out on a scouting party, fell in with a party of Indians and in the conflict Dunn fell—the other three escaped unhurt. The following day six or (sixty two) brave men headed by Col. Miller went out for the purpose of burying Dunn, whom they found mangled in a most horrid manner, and while there, an Indian mounted on a very fleet horse was despatched, (which no doubt was sent out by the Indians in order to decoy the party) was pursued until the party were surprised by a body of Indians that had been in ambush, the ground was unfavorable, being a perfect swamp, our men though so inferior in numbers fought through those savages and made good their retreat with the loss of sixteen men killed and three wounded. Of the killed were eleven rangers of Capt. Bach's company. Kentuckians, Murray & Edwards of Nelson county, Ensign Mars of Jefferson county, Mr. Webb of Shelby county, and Saml. Rose a volunteer from Jefferson county, and Lt. Little severely wounded a Mr. Stannan, and Mr. Dubois slightly wounded.

The army the day afterwards, interred the dead and found an encampment where they supposed 300 Indians had been and confirmed by a squaw who had been taken by Col. Miller's party.

Captain Taylor left the army 50 miles above Fort Harrison on Saturday week with the wounded and was engaged all that day in cutting through the ice. The army generally distressed for want of white clothing; but well provided as to provisions, liquor excepted.

The squaw states (says Capt. Taylor) fecumseh with the party he had in Canada were at Mississinawa fortifying and erecting a garrison.

It is a source of deep regret with us, that our duty compels us to detail the foregoing melancholy account from Gen. Hopkins's army—it is the more painful as many of the unfortunate sufferers were well known to us, and in their fall, we can truly say, society has met a severe loss. Mr. Isaac Dunn was a young lawyer of promising talents from Bardonia whose ardor in pursuit of glory, unfortunately for himself and those who afterwards suffered in the discharge of their duty to a fallen brother soldier, has benefitted their country but little on this occasion, and tho' it is far from us to throw the slightest shade of censure on the expedition, or those who conducted it, we cannot but remark with astonishment, that 62 no doubt of our bravest and best men should be permitted to be entrapped by a savage foe, whilst the balance of the army we idle, or perhaps uselessly employed. Lieuts. Murray & Edwards, of Nelson county, were young men of talents and worth whose country must feel their loss. Mr. Webb, of Shelby county, was an elderly man, much respected, & has no doubt left a numerous connection to lament his untimely death. Ensign James Mars, of this county, was a young man of undoubted courage and much respected, who, in the attempt to serve his country and revenge the death of a beloved brother (who was killed at the memorable battle of Tippecanoe last fall) has added a fresh pang to the affliction of his aged parents.

#### WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24.

Copy of a despatch from Brigadier General Smyth to Major General Dearborn, transmitted to the Secretary of War.

Camp, near Buffalo, Dec. 4 1812.

SIR,

The troops under my command having been ordered to hush themselves for the winter, it became my duty to report on the proceedings had here since I took the command on this frontier.

On or about the 28th of October, I ordered that 20 scows should be prepared for the transportation of artillery and cavalry, and put the carpenters of the army upon that duty.

By the 26th of November, ten scows were completed; and by bringing boats from Lake Ontario, the number was increased to twenty.

I had issued an address to the men of New York, and perhaps 300 volunteers had arrived at Buffalo. I presumed that the regular troops, and the volunteers under Col. Swift and McClure would furnish 2,300 men for duty; and of Gen. Tannehill's brigade, restoring a total of 1650, as many as 413 had volunteered to cross into Canada. I deemed myself ready to "cross with 3000 men at once," according to your orders.

Preparatory thereto, on the night of the 27th of November, I sent out two parties, one under Lieut. Col. Boerstler, the other under Capt. King, with whom Lieut. Angus of the Navy, at the head of a body of seamen, united. The first mentioned party was to capture a guard and destroy a bridge about five miles below Fort Erie; the second party were to take and render useless the cannon of the enemy's batteries, and some pieces of light artillery. The first party made some prisoners, but failed to destroy the bridge; the second party, after rendering unserviceable the light artillery, separated by some misapprehension. Lieut. Angus, the seamen, and a part of the troops returned with all the boats; while Capt. King, capt Morgan, capt Sproul, Lieut. Houston, and about 60 men remained. Capt. King, notwithstanding, with those under his command, advanced to the enemy's batteries, attacked and took two of them in succession, rendered unserviceable the cannon, and took a number of prisoners. In descending the Niagara some distance, two boats were found on board of which Capt. King sent his prisoners, all his officers, and half his men. His high sense of honor would not allow him to quit the remainder. He was captured with them.

Orders had been given that all the troops in the neighborhood, should march, at twilight, to the place of embarkation. A part of the detachment sent in the night, having returned and excited apprehensions for the residue, about 250 men, under Col. Winder, put off in boat for the opposite shore; a part of their force had landed when a force with a piece of artillery appeared. A retreat was ordered; and Colonel Winder's detachment suffered a loss of six killed and twenty wounded, of whom six were officers.

The general embarkation commenced as the troops arrived; but this being the first time the troops had embarked, the whole of the scows were occupied by about one third part of the artillery, while about 800 regular infantry, something upwards of 200 twelve months volunteers and perhaps 200 of those militia who had volunteered their services for a few days, occupied all the boats that were ready. The troops then embarked, moved up the stream to Black Rock without sustaining loss from the enemy's fire. It was now the afternoon, and they were ordered to disembark and dine.

The enemy showed a force estimated at 5 or 600 men, drawn up in a field at some distance from the river; and had one piece of

artillery, and to be a 9-pounder, ready to fire on our troops.

There remained unembarked, a part of the artillery; a few cavalry; the volunteers under Col. McClure, amounting on that day to 340 men; a detachment from Gen. Tannehill's brigade (number unknown and little relied on). There were also sundry crowds who might, perhaps, have followed the army—if it was successful.

Recollecting your instructions "to cross with 3000 men at once," and to consult some of my principal officers in all important movements," I called for the field officers of the regular and twelve months volunteers embarked. Col. Porter not being found at the moment, Capt. Gibson was called as the next senior officer of artillery.

These questions were put:—Is it expedient now to cross over? Is the force we have sufficient to conquer the opposite coast?

The first question was decided in the negative by Col. Parker, Schuyler, Winder, Lieut. Col. Boerstler and Coles, and major Campbell. Col. Swift of volunteers alone gave an opinion for then crossing over.

The second question was not decided.—Col. Parker, Col. Schuyler, Lieut. Col. Coles, and major Campbell were decidedly of opinion that the force was insufficient. Colonel Winder, Col. Swift, Lieut. Col. Boerstler and Captain Gibson, deemed the force sufficient.

I determined to postpone crossing over until more complete preparation would enable me to embark the whole force at once, according to your instructions. The next day was spent in such preparations, and the troops were ordered to be again at the place of embarkation at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th November. On their arrival they were sent into the adjacent woods, to build fires and remain until 3 o'clock in the morning of the first of December; when it was intended to put off two hours before day light, so as to avoid the fire of the enemy's cannon in passing the position which it was believed they occupied below to land above Chippeway, assault that place, and if successful, march through Queenstown for Fort George. The contractors were called on to furnish rations for 2500 men for four days, when it was found he could furnish the pork, but not the flour. Sixty barrels were required, and only thirty five furnished.

The embarkation commenced, but was delayed by circumstances so as not to be completed until after day light, when it was found that the regular infantry 688 men, the artillery, 177 men, Col. Swift's volunteers, about 230, six companies of federal volunteers, amounting to 276 men, about 100 militia of Col. Dobbins's regiment, and a few men in a boat, with Mr. P. B. Porter, contractors agent, who was to pilot the enterprise, had embarked; the whole on board about 1500 men, or thereabouts; and it was now two hours later than the time fixed on for setting out. There were some groups of men not yet embarked; they were applied to requested a delay, and by the brigade major to get into the boats; they did not. He estimated their number at 150. It was probably greater.

It then became a question whether it was expedient to invade Canada in open day light, with 1500 men, at a point where no reinforcements could be expected for some days. I saw that the number of the regular troops was declining rapidly. I knew that on them chiefly I was to depend.

I called together the officers commanding corps of the regular army. Col. Parker being sick, those present were, Col. Porter of the artillery, Col. Schuyler, Col. Winder and Lieut. Col. Coles. I put to them this question: Shall we proceed? They unanimously decided that we ought not.

I foresaw that the volunteers, who had come out for a few days would disperse—several of them had on the evening of the 25th broke their muskets, because they had not seen a battle. I foresaw that the number of the regular troops would decrease; the muskets had affected them generally; the consequent use of fresh meat had produced dysenteries and they were now in tents in the month of December. I informed the officers that the attempt to invade Canada would not be made until the army was reinforced—and directed them to withdraw their troops and cover them with huts immediately.

The volunteers and neighbouring people were dissatisfied, and it has been in the power of the contractors agent to excite some clamor against the course pursued. He finds the contract a losing one at this time, and would wish to see the army in Canada, that he might not be bound to supply it.

I am sorry the situation of the force under my command had not been such as to make the propriety of a forward movement obvious to all. Circumstances as we were, have tho't it my duty to follow the cautious counsel of experience, and not by participation, to add another to the list of our defeats.

You will perceive my motives by my letter of the 30th October, wherein I said, "I would cross in 3 days, if I had the means." Without them it would be injustice to the nation, and myself to attempt it. I must not be defeated."

Allow me to recommend to your attention, and that of the Secretary of War, Captain William King, of the 15th infantry, as an officer of the first class. His dauntless bravery, refined mind, high sense of honor, and ambition to distinguish himself, render him a fit subject for promotion; and he is, perhaps, the best disciplinarian in the army.

I have the honor to be, With perfect respect, sir, Your most obedient, ALEXANDER SMYTH, Brigadier General.

Major Gen. Dearborn  
Six hundred of Gen. Tannehill's brigade deserted in twenty four hours. A Court Martial of this brigade have fined a man twelve and a half cents for the crime of desertion!

#### LATEST FRENCH NEWS.

New York, Dec. 2.

By the Dict, from Bordeaux, we have French papers to the 4th ultimo.

They contain the French Bulletin to No. 23, the last of which is dated at Moscow, October 9. It states that the advanced guard of the Grand Army was posted 20 leagues from Moscow; that the Russian army was quartered upon Kolonga; that skirmishes took place daily, in which the French were victorious; that the Duke of Elchingen, with his division was at Boghotdook; and that Murats division was at Troitsa. It also states, that the able Russian General, Prince Bagration, had died of his wounds; and that the inhabitants of Moscow were returning to their homes; and that Napoleon was in good health, & doing all he could to make them comfortable.

On this news the Evening Post observes, "it will be recollected, that Bonaparte entered Moscow on the 15th of September; from the above mentioned Bulletin, it appears, that on the 9th of October, he remained in the same situation, having done nothing more towards the conquest of Russia. This is certainly against him; and if he is obliged to remain there thro' the winter, altho' he may be in "good health," he will be indisposed before spring."

We learn verbally, that Massena was still at Bayonne, waiting for reinforcements; and the French troops in Spain and Portugal suffering for the necessities of life.

It was reported in France, that the Emperor had sent for Mr. Barlow to meet him at Wilna.

The report of the death of Prince Bagration was not believed in France.

It will be seen under the Boston marine head, that the British brig of war Plumper was wrecked in the gale of the 5th inst. on Point Lapro.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.

Arrived cartels George Washington, capt. Warrenton, in 50 days from Liverpool. To the politeness of Mr. Guire, a passenger, the Editor of the Freeman's Journal is indebted for London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool papers to the 28th Oct. inclusive.

The ministerial party has completely succeeded in the recent elections in England, and was said, that as America had declared war, it should be a war of extermination, and that either her or Great Britain must fall.

A proclamation was issued by the Prince Regent in Council, declaring all English sailors traitors, who are found on board American vessels.

We are also informed, that a Proclamation had been issued declaring THAT ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS NATURALIZED IN THE U. STATES, WHO WERE FOUND IN ARM AGAINST ENGLAND, WOULD BE CONSIDERED AS TRAITORS AND SUFFER DEATH. This Proclamation is not to be found in the papers in our possession and issued at all, must be in the papers of the 22d, 23d or 24th of October, which are missing from our file. But we are inclined to believe that the report has originated in mistake from the circumstance of the Proclamation respecting the sailors mentioned above.

The Russian fleet was to be sent to England for safety, and preparations were making at Portsmouth for its arrival.

One of the oldest & most respectable houses in London, in the Danish trade, has failed.

The last accounts from the north state, that three several Russian armies had got into Bonaparte's reach and his retreat was cut off. Smolensko was again in possession of the Russians. Prince Bagration had died of the wounds he received in the battle of Moska. [Doubted.]

Burgis still held out against Lord Wellington.

#### VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

On motion of Mr. Lee (of Norfolk borough) seconded by Mr. Mercer,

The following Preamble and Resolutions, being twice read were on the question put thereupon, unanimously adopted by the House.

Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia entertains a just sense of the Utility of the American Navy, as a shield of Commerce, an instrument of War, and a Bond of that Happy Union which enervates the good people of these states, and constitutes them One People; and whereas it is not more the duty of the Congress of the United States to reward the illustrious actions of the citizens of the United States in general, than it is the duty of the several State Governments to honor by special distinctions the patriotic deeds of their respective citizens: Be it therefore unanimously resolved, that the General Assembly of this Commonwealth holds in high estimation the valor and intrepidity displayed by Commodore Decatur, his officers and crew, in the late Gallant Victory obtained by the United States Frigate United States, over his Britannic Majesty's frigate the Macedonian.

And be it, further, unanimously resolved, that the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby requested to present, along with the thanks of the General Assembly, in the name of this Commonwealth, to Commodore Stephen Decatur, and to Lieuts. Wm. H. Allen and John C. Nicholson, appropriate awards, commemorative of the late gallant exploits of themselves and their brave compatriots, of the frigate United States.

Resolved unanimously, that the General Assembly tender their most sincere and affectionate condolence to the friends and relatives of those gallant souls who fell while vindicating the rights of our country.









FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

### DECATUR AND THE NAVY.

Let glory proclaim to the hills of the west,  
The triumph of Freedom's star;  
Our song be Decatur and Liberty's blast,  
Huzza to the brave, and the war.

The gallant commander and all his brave crew,  
Rejoice at the sight of the foe;  
Three cheers give the signal; each heart and each hand  
Conspire to strike the first blow.

Then, furies, the cannons fierce thundering  
Roar,  
Death speedily follows the blaze,  
The dead and the dying be covered with gore,  
While Freedom's contest surveys.

Sweet Goddess! that guides us to glory & fame,  
And rides in the terrible blast,  
Now give to Decatur a glorious name,  
That long as his country shall last.

The fierce Macedonian, soon yields to her foe,  
She yields to the gallant and brave;  
Success to our Sailors wherever they go,  
And in death, sweet peace to their grave.

Huzza to the brave that triumphantly ride,  
And traverse the hoisterous sea,  
Columbia's glory, her honor and pride,  
And Freedom's fair bulwark shall be.

Our brave, gallant Navy shall sooner or later,  
The ocean, victorious, plough,  
And Liberty, conquest, with noble Decatur,  
Shall make the proud Albanian bow.

The Tars of Columbia were born to be brave,  
Their birth-right is Liberty's blast,  
To shield us from insult, from ruin to save,  
Shall long be the pride of each breast.

Then hail to our Navy, all hail in a bumper!  
Decatur and Porter and Hull;  
May Rogers soon meet with the fierce roving  
"Plumper,"  
And drub his old friend Johnny Bull.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### TURF SECERNES HONESTY.

It was a saying of Hobbes, and I am inclined to think it a just one, that "when reason opposes man, man opposes reason," and in this fatal propensity is discoverable a source of much error. Men who are opposed to truth, whether it be moral or political, find it easy to close their eyes against this "Heaven lighted lamp in man," and thus with obduracy contend against the very principle designed for their happiness. Nothing, to a mind under the government of the moral virtues, can excite so much feeling! So far as a man's conduct in this respect affects himself alone, so far are our feelings limited; but when we see it extending to others, our blame reaches its utmost height; justice, in such a case, puts in its claim, and for the good of society demands an exposure of the falsehood.

Some men oppose a truth, not so much, perhaps, from an aversion to it, as from an objection to the labor it would require to obtain a knowledge of it. Now, although such men are not condemnable on account of a violation of truth, in as much as they are not sensible of their error; yet surely they are accountable for the abuse of means which would develop and make it known: in either case, therefore, they are violators of morality.

If a gentleman, whose commanding powers entitle him to the eulogy of "a statesman elevated by his intelligence and disinterestedness," should in a fit of desperate ambition say, in reference to Mr. Clinton, "that he (Mr. Clinton) would avail himself of the earliest opportunity of making peace on seasonable and honorable terms, which he (with others) was persuaded might be done whenever the American government should think fit!"—I say, if a gentleman of his avowed intelligence should say this, the use is no avoiding a suspicion of his honesty. An appeal to every man's consciousness is argument enough in this case. And all who have been and read the documents accompanying the President's message, with those which have since been communicated, must feel inclined at so gross an effort to deceive them. This seems to be one of the cases in which others are injured; for painful as is the reflection, there are many who rejoice at this supposed discovery, and triumph with the author in all the pleasures of ambitious violence. Did necessity oblige man to act thus, our blame would give place to pity. But this is not the case. And we are left to trace this fatal propensity to a want of candor, or of the love of truth from principle. Such as love truth from principle, will spare no pains to know, first, in what it consists; and, secondly, to observe its requirements, "from a conviction that it is right, and is their duty," and such as do not, are governed by it no longer than it serves their selfishness; and when error will best do this, truth is exchanged for it.

Truth is very simple, and it always requires more labor to depart from it, than to observe it; and although its votaries are amply rewarded in the pleasure it affords, yet, strange to tell! there are some men who seem never so well pleased as when engaged in "bearing false witness against their neighbor!" Too many suppose this divine injunction, as it stands recorded in the holy decalogue, has reference only to courts of justice. This is a lamentable mistake! The application of it is as direct, in the least act we can perform, provided it operate unjustly against a man's person, property or good name, as in a court of justice, where the oath shall require the truth, and where, nevertheless, in open violation of it, a man swears to the injury of his neighbor. Has my neighbor confidence in my integrity? That man bears false witness against me who shall lessen it unjustly, even if it be by a wink or a nod, if they be made for this purpose; or by such expressions as, "If I chose I could," or, "If I dare, I would." Like certain members of Congress lately, who could tell dreadful things of Mr. Madison—*unjustly* at liberty; thus exciting the passion of envy, and leaving the imagination to

Author of a long letter, published in the Federal Republican of the 16th ult.

conceive any degree of turpitude that may present itself. An outrageous violation of every thing like honor! The New England clergy might possibly find a gage, in this, by which to measure the depth of their proceedings.

Truth was designed to make men happy, and whatever takes from it increases human misery; and he who acts this part, no matter in how small a degree, provided the principle be infringed upon, as a liar, and a liar is a hateful character, because injurious to society.

This may seem too much like moralizing, perhaps, for a newspaper publication, but I have been led to make these remarks for the benefit (I hope) of such persons as have been engaged of late in the circulation of reports injurious to the well-earned fame of our President, by way of giving to Mr. Clinton an ascendancy over him. To all such, then, as have buried themselves in creating rumors for this purpose; and to such others as have industriously circulated them, with out stopping to enquire whether they be true or false—I say to all such, I would earnestly recommend an immediate cultivation of the love of truth. This recommendation I would extend to men of higher rank, as well as to the humble and less aspiring—it will suit all conditions. To such as may be prevailed upon to take it, I will promise an immediate want of ability either to create falsehood or to vend it; with a firm attachment to the principles of our beloved country, and a suitable and becoming reverence for the man engaged in the arduous duties of administering the government, and for all others in authority.

The time and circumstance, however, have now arrived when men's inventions may be relieved from the rack; they may now find some relief and 'tis hoped they will.

### The necessity of the doctrines of

- French influence,
- Hatred of G. Britain,
- Opposition to peace,
- Enmity to commerce,
- Incapacity to administer the government,
- Opposition to the freedom of speech and,
- The freedom of the press, &c. &c.

All which leading points having been splendidly served up and tendered to the public, are now of no more avail, in as much as they originated in the selfishness of man for the purpose of displacing Mr. Madison. That hope is now no more; the virtuous Madison is again our President, (and my soul feels joyful as I write it!) A sure presage this of the stability of our republican government. This looks like a continuation of liberty to ages. The people of these United States have in this one act proclaimed to the world their inflexible adherence to their great inheritance, and the re-election of James Madison will carry with it a more copious display of evidence to disprove our want of will to maintain our rights by the sword when it shall become necessary, as in the case now, than all the assurances Mr. Foster may have given of our real character. You have done well, Americans! And to your immortal honor be it spoken, you have done so amidst the most formidable opposition and the deepest intrigues that have ever been known in our country. This is *virtue* Hecate is your love of country proven. You have proclaimed Madison and our rights to the world and all honest men in it will commend your wisdom.

"I BELIEVE THIS IS THE STRONGEST GOVERNMENT ON EARTH."—Jefferson.

AMERICANUS.

### FROM THE PITTSBURGH MERCURY.

### BRIEF SKETCH OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

At the situation of places on our north and north western frontier, with their distance from each other, must be interesting to our readers, we submit the following short sketch, regretting that our means of information have been too limited to make it as complete as we could have wished. As far, however, as the statement goes, it may be relied on to be accurate.

Detroit is situated on a river of the same name, twenty miles above the head of Lake Erie. This river opposite Detroit, is three quarters of a mile in width, with a current of about three miles an hour, and of sufficient depth to carry any vessels which navigate the Lakes. All the waters which empty into the Lakes of the Woods, Lake Superior, Lakes Michigan, and Huron, pass down Detroit river into Lake Erie.

The town of Detroit contains from one hundred to one hundred and fifty houses, mostly frame, which have all been built since the year 1805; the old town having been destroyed by fire in June of that year.

The garrison stands at the North West corner of the town, about 300 yards from the river, and is situated on a small elevation, so as to overlook the surrounding plains.

The whole face of the country is very level, becoming flat marshy as you proceed a few miles back from the river.

From Detroit to Brownstown, a Wyandot Indian village, is a distance of eight or ten miles. It is situated on the river about one mile above the Lake, and opposite to Fort Malden on the Canadian side.

From Brownstown to the river Raisin, a distance of eighteen miles, there are no settlements of whites, being mostly Indian lands. There were a number of families residing on this river, previous to the surrender of Detroit, but they all fled after that period, either to Detroit or to the settlements in the state of Ohio, in consequence of the hostility of the Indians.

From the river Raisin to the foot of the Rapids of Maumee river, a distance

of thirty-four miles, there are no settlements. On this river there was a considerable settlement, but the inhabitants fled to the state of Ohio, at the same time with those living on the river Raisin, and from the same cause.

From the Rapids of Maumee to Sandusky river, is a distance of forty miles, being such low swampy lands that there have been no settlements made on the road between these two places. At the mouth of Sandusky, the first settlement on the Lake within the state of Ohio commences, which continues with short intervals to Buffalo, through part of the states of Pennsylvania and N. Y. From Sandusky river to Cleveland is a distance of about 30 miles, and from thence to Erie, in Pennsylvania, about one hundred miles, and ninety from Erie to Buffalo.

Buffalo is situated at the foot of Lake Erie, within a hundred yards of the Lake, nearly opposite the British fort Erie, and between two and three miles therefrom.

Black Rock is about two miles below Buffalo at the foot of a very considerable rapid in the river, which is here about the same width of Detroit river.

From Black Rock to the falls of Niagara is a distance of about twenty miles; and from thence to Lewistown eight or nine miles, opposite Queenstown on the Canada side.

Fort Niagara stands at the head of Lake Ontario, eight miles below Lewistown, and nearly opposite to Newark and Fort George. From the falls down to Lake Ontario, the river is not more than from a quarter to a half a mile.

We close this brief sketch with the following table of distances from Pittsburgh to fort Niagara.

	Miles.	Miles.
Fr. Pittsburgh to Meadville,	90	90
To Le Boeuf,	26	117
To Erie,	15	132
To Portland,	20	152
To Conadoque,	15	177
To Cararagus,	15	192
To Eighteen Mile Creek,	14	206
To Buffalo,	16	222
To Black Rock,	3	225
To Fort Schlosser,	10	243
To Lewistown,	7	250
To Niagara,	9	259

### Canandaigua, December 1.

Employment of the Indians. An article inserted lately in the Messenger of the 15th September last, and in the Repository of the same date, has given occasion for great triumph to the apologists & partisans of England, who were glad to justify her employment of the tomahawk and scalping knife, by the example of our own government. We are happy to declare upon the authority of Erastus Granger, esq. Indian Agent, & Jasper Parish, esq. sub-agent, that neither the government nor any of its officers connected with it, has ever authorized the employment of the Indians. The letter of the Secretary of War to Judge Granger was explicit, that the Indians should by all means be kept still & not suffered to raise an arm in our cause. As a means to keep them from going to the enemy the agents were authorized as a last resource to employ as few of them as possible and report them to Gen. Smyth, who would order them to be supplied with rations. But this was only to keep them easy; and they were not to be employed in any offensive operation.

It is believed that Gen. Smith, on Sunday, the 22d ult. explicitly informed the Indians, that they should not act in the attack on Canada. This explanation, due to our government to the honor of our country. And it is hoped that every editor possessing any pretensions to candor, will give it an insertion.

Messenger.

### TO RENT.

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

### BY HIS EXCELLENCY

### 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 by 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 Centee Hanson, Esq. was elected for the third district; Samuel Kinggold, Esq. was elected for the fourth district; Alexander McKim and Nicholas Ruxton Moore, Esq. were elected for the fifth district; Steven Archer, Esq. was elected for the sixth district; Robert Wright, Esq. was elected for the seventh district; Charles Goldsborough, Esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty seventh.

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 Bartlett'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.

November 10—m

### APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

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

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY.

AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE,

North East corner of Race & North second streets.

### DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—

(price \$1 50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs,

colds, consumptions, the 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, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, withering 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, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(Price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life—(Price one dollar.)

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

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

Mahy's Plaster Cloth,

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY

DR. B. RUSH,

DR. P. S. PHYSICK.

And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

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

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by Messrs. THOMAS & GROOME, Easton, where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had gratis.

March 24—1847

### FOR RENT.

The red framed House on Washington street, now occupied by Mr. Robert Brownell, a few doors below Mr. Bennett's large building. Terms apply to the subscriber.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

dec. 15—m

### 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.

BENJ. DENNY, Junr.

November 17—m

### 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 sturdy insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Henry King has resided in the State of Maryland, two years preceding his application: It is therefore ordered by the said court, that the said Henry King, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door, one of the tavern doors in the town of Princess Anne, and one at Stevens's Ferry, and by advertising in the Star of Easton, in one of the Baltimore papers, and in one of the Philadelphia papers, three successive weeks, three months before the first Saturday in April term next, giving notice to his creditors to appear before the said 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 agreeable to the terms of the said Acts of Assembly aforesaid.

Test,

JOSIAH POLK, CLK. of Somerset County Court,

December 22—m

### SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812.

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

Test—

JOSIAH POLK, CLK.

Somerset county court.

dec. 22—m

### WAS COMMITTED.

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

The owner of said negro man is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his gaiters and other expenses, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN GUYTON, SH'ff.

of Harford county, Maryland.

Bell Air, Harford county, Md.

—The National Intelligencer of Washington, and the Star at Easton, are requested to copy the above advertisement, once a week till 17th January, and send on their accounts for payment nov. 24 (dec. 1)—1173

### 100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway on Monday the 13th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. MATTS is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender make, very black, long white fore teeth, a round pure eye, has the neck and cough, a small horseness in his voice, & of very astute; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trousers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again.

AARON ANTHONY.

Talbot county, Md. dec. 1—m

### FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named Mose, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuts one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab color, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna,) nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.

THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.

June 5—m

### NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22d October last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself George, supposed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high—his clothing, when committed, were a linen shirt, a ransomed waistcoat, a pair of negro cotton pantaloons, a pair of old shoes, and a wool hat; he likewise had a small bundle of clothing with him. He has a small wart on the right side of his nose, and has lost the third finger on his left hand—he has a few small scars on his forehead, says he belongs to a Mr. James Brown, near Staunton, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

November 5, (17)—m

### SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, in the 9th month, a dark mulatto boy named RICE, Clarkson, about 20 years of age. Whoever will take him up, and deliver him to me, shall receive the above handsome reward.

ELIJAH DAWSON

Caroline county, 12th mo. 18—m