



## THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

For 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.

## TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral period for Talbot county. If I am happy enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall endeavor to fulfill the duties of the office.

SAMUEL PADDISON.

June 23—m

## THE STOCKHOLDERS

In the Eastern Shore Manufacturing Company, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on the eighth day of the eighth month (August) next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—The Directors are very anxious to have a full meeting of the Stockholders in this institution on that day, as they have business of importance to the establishment to lay before them, which requires their decision.

ROBERT MOORE, President.

6th month, June 23—7

## FOR SALE.

At the shop formerly occupied by Major Lemmy, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY, CUTLERY, CANNERS, POKET BOOKS, COMBS, WHIPS, and WATCHES—Which I will sell at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices.

At which place I intend carrying on the Clock and Watch making and repairing. Those that will favor me with their custom, will find that I shall be with my utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

JAMES MURDOCH.

June 30—3

## FOR SALE.

A first rate Saddle and Carriage Horse. For terms apply to JOHN L. THIGHMAN, Bennett's Point, June 30—3

## WILLIAM HARRIS.

Has lately returned from Philadelphia, and now offers to the Public, a very complete assortment of BRITISH DRY GOODS.

(Suitable to the season)

A CONSIDERABLE PART OF WHICH HE BOUGHT FOR CASH.

The following are a part of the late purchase: Dimities, fine, narrow, Grandchildren's, and other stripes, Cotton cassimeres, Gingham, elegant, Bedtickings, Calicoes, do, and Mantua & satin ribbons, new patterns.

Mourning calicoes, Godeon birdings, assorted colors, Crapes, black, blue and pink, Black Barcelona and love handkerchiefs, India silk, do, Women's cotton stockings, white and colored, Men's white cotton stockings, Ladies gloves, kid, extra long white & colored, Ladies' gloves, short white and colored, Men's short gloves, Mer's buckskin do, Superfine cloths, Scotch blades, grass & wheat.

WITH OTHER HARDWARE, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF CHINA & QUEENS WARE.

Chesertown, June 16—5

## HARVEST GOODS.

The Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive supply of GROCERIES, OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Those persons who may wish to purchase for harvest, might do well to give him a call, as he intends selling at a very small advance.

SAMUEL GROOME.

June 16—4

## NEW GOODS.

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

JOSEPH & WILLIAM HASKINS.

June 9—m

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.

JAMES B. RINGGOLD.

April 28—m

## THE VACCINE LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS, NOW DRAWING, CONTAINS FOUR CAPITAL PRIZES OF 20,000 DOLLARS, THREE OF 5,000 DOLLARS, TEN OF 1,000 DOLLARS, &c. &c.

And not near two Weeks to a Prize. This Lottery is now drawing at the corner of South and Market streets, Baltimore, and will be completed before any other Lottery that will be drawn in the State of Maryland.

TICKETS, Warranted and sold for sale by THOMAS P. SMITH, Easton, At the same rate as they can be purchased from the Managers.

June 16—4

## LOOK TO THE RIGHT.

AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE. By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, on SATURDAY, the 15th of August next.

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

may 19—13

## NOTICE.

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

Worcester county, June 2—5

## TO RENT.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. A Farm near Skipton, formerly the property of Dr. Wm. Kemp, dec'd, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Walters. Application must be made to the subscriber, on Choptank, near Easton. BAYNARD WILSON.

June 30—m

## TO RENT.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. The House at present in the tenure of Doct. JOHN STEVENS, in the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at the Trappe. Wm. BERRIDGE.

June 16—m

IN COUNCIL, JUNE 18th, 1812. ORDERED, That "An Act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; in the Virgin, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town. By Order, NIMIAN PIERNEY, Clerk.

An Act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday in December in each year, instead of the first Monday in November as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this State shall be elected on the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government; and the Council to the Governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this State shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the Constitution and Form of Government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the Constitution and Form of Government, that is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation thereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and Form of Government directs; that in such case, this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said Constitution and Form of Government to all intents and purposes; any thing in the said Constitution and Form of Government to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 27, (30)—5

## MAIL STAGE.

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

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, September 10—m

IN CHANCERY, MAY 29, 1812. Walter K. White, and others, vs. John of Walter K. White. It is ordered, that the return of the Commissioners will be confirmed or otherwise decided on during the first four days of July term next.—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before that time.

True copy. Test—NICH. BREWER, Reg. Cor. Cn.

June 23—3

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### To the Editor.

Some printed sheets, consisting of an address of the hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, to the freeholders of certain counties in Virginia, and of what purports to be the fragment of a speech of that gentleman delivered in the House of Representatives, have fallen into my hands. The author appears to think that particular decisions of that body, of which he undertakes to present an account, have unwarrantably restricted the freedom of debate. However reluctant I may be to offer myself in this way, to your notice, when a member of the House of Representatives lends the high authority of his name to an incorrect statement of a transaction, and which, by the omission of material circumstances, exhibits only a partial view of the case, I think it due to the public, whose judgment and interposition have been invoked, to have the matter set fully and accurately before them. It is my intention to aim at the accomplishment of this object. It is not my purpose to notice particularly the manner or the substance of the residue of those compositions. How far the political speculations and sentiments of the author are just, the world may judge.

In the commencement of the observations of Mr. R. after announcing his purpose to make a motion, it is true that Mr. Wright having called him to order, because there was no motion before the House, it was stated by me that, as he had signified his intention, it was usual to admit preliminary remarks. Mr. R. proceeded, and having gone very much at large into the question of the repeal of the French Decrees, the subject of blockades and other topics, I left the Chair for a few minutes, placing there my friend Mr. 18th, as my substitute. I will not say what was the case upon which that gentleman, whilst he was so kind as to represent me, was called upon to decide, my attention not having been particularly directed to the point. It is said by the "fragment," and I will suppose to have been, on a call to order by Mr. Calhoun because "the question of war was not before the House."—I shortly after resumed the Chair, and Mr. Calhoun again called Mr. R. to order, and submitted, whether he was not bound to specify his proposition and procure assent before he proceeded further. It was decided that he was bound to state it, that it must be seconded, reduced to writing, according to a particular rule of the house, if required, and announced from the chair. At the time this decision was made, Mr. R. had been speaking I think at least an hour. An appeal was taken to the House who confirmed the decision. He was then requested to reduce his motion to writing, which he did and presented it to the Chair, remarking that he did it under the compulsion of the House, to which it was replied that it depended upon his own pleasure to withhold or offer his motion.—After it was stated from the Chair, Mr. R. was proceeding in his argument, when he was called to order upon the ground that the House must, previous to the discussion, determine whether it would at that time consider the proposition. I observed that that rule did not apply to the case, but immediately correcting this impression, it was declared that the House must come to such a resolution, or he would not be at liberty to proceed. It again appeared from the decision, but subsequently withdrew his appeal and thereby manifested his acquiescence in it. The House then resumed to consider the motion by ayes and noes. Other questions of order, having no material bearing on this subject, were decided.

Such were the circumstances of the case.—It results that, between the decisions of Mr. 18th and mine, certainly between my own, there existed no discrepancy; unless it is to be found in the momentary error, rectified almost as soon as it was committed, relative to the necessity of the House determining to consider the motion. Not between the former, because the points on which we decided were different. Not between the latter, because the first decision, at the instance of Mr. Wright, recognised only the admissibility of preliminary remarks, a quality which those of Mr. R. had, when the first determination took place, long ceased to possess.

Two principles are settled by these decisions; the first is, that the House has a right to know, through its organ, the specific motion which a member intends making, before he undertakes to argue it at large; and in the second place that it reserves to itself the exercise of the power of determining whether it will consider it at the particular time when offered, prior to his thus proceeding to argue it.

It would seem to be altogether reasonable, that when a member intends addressing a copious argument to a public body, for the purpose of enforcing a motion, he should disclose the motion intended to be supported. It is the practice of the British Parliament, and of several if not all the state assemblies, to require not only that this should be done but that it should be seconded; thus affording a protection against the obstruction of the body of the whimsical or eccentric propositions of a disordered or irregular mind, by the coincidence of opinion of at least two individuals. At what particular period the proposition ought to be submitted is perhaps not exactly defined or definable. Certainly in the courtesy of all bodies will be found a sufficient safeguard against the exclusion of matter properly introduced, explanatory, or preparatory to the motion. The line separating matter of this character from arguments in chair is not susceptible of accurate description. It does not however present more practical difficulty than to discriminate between observations which are relevant or otherwise, decorous or reprehensible.—When a member rises to make a motion, it is indeed not often that the rule is applied, or requiring its specification because the necessity of such application rarely occurs. But its non-existence is no more to be inferred from its non-application than the non-existence of other rules the actual enforcement of which does not take place in every special case to which in terms they apply.—The best demonstration of the utility of the rule is afforded in the very case complained of. Mr. R. had addressed the House not less than an hour.—The general tenor of his arguments would have conducted equally well to almost any other conclusion than that to which he was carried, or at least to several others; as war for example, or some other measures of a hostile character against France; that the law of non-importation ought to be repealed as to England—or put on against her enemy. Anyman who will now read again the fragment, in the whole of his speech, beginning with the motion with which it terminates, will, I apprehend, find it extremely difficult to conceive that such was or what was to be the concluding motion. Now it is made the duty of the presiding officer (by the usage of all deliberative bodies, and moreover by express rules of the House of Representatives) to keep the member addressing the Chair, to the point.—How, that officer being ignorant of the motion intended to be offered, was that duty to be performed? How was the House itself to apply the arguments?—In point of fact I was entirely uncertain (others have assured me they were) as to what motion would be submitted, and even after it was reduced to writing it was believed not to be the one originally contemplated by the mover. I think then I am justified in saying that there is nothing unreasonable in the requisition, on the part of a body addressed to illustrate, enforce and establish a given proposition, that the mover of it shall specify it, that it shall be seconded, and, to prevent misconception of its precise import, that it shall be reduced to writing and distinctly announced from the Chair, before he advances into a boundless field of argument. Indeed I understand from the address, as well as from what transpired on the occasion, that the real source of complaint is not in such a requisition, but that Mr. R. would have been satisfied had he not, after a compliance with it, by a subsequent refusal of the House to consider his motion, been prevented from continuing his argument.

Various are the expedients resorted to by deliberative bodies to conduct the business on which they are called upon to act. Among the instruments provided for regulating the time of transacting it are the motions for the previous questions, to postpone—to adjourn—to lie upon the table—to consider. These in some instances are differently used by different bodies. In England a motion to "proceed to the orders of the day" puts by whatever subject is under consideration, and the rule is not used there to consider. In the house of representatives we practise the rule to consider and do not the motion to proceed to the orders of the day. The object of all bodies, on this subject, is the same—to arrange the subjects of deliberation as best to promote the public interest. Their experience will, from time to time, suggest the defects in pre-existing rules and the necessity of adapting new ones to new exigencies as they arise. This rule to consider was a novel one to me when I came into the house of representatives. I found most of the old members clinging to it with great tenacity, and subsequent observation has satisfied me of its wisdom, and removed whatever doubts I entertained originally of its propriety. It has been uniformly applied by the house to members of all parties. The right of one or two members to compel a body to consider a proposition which, on account of the time, its manner, or its matter, they do not think proper to deliberate upon, can only be obtained by a reversal of the rule that the plurality of members is to govern, and would, as to that particular subject, make the mover and his second superior to the whole body. It may indeed be alleged that unless such a privilege be recognised, great abuse may be practised—that the body may refuse to consider the most important and momentous subject of national interest. The obvious reply is, that an indulgence of such a privilege exposes the body to great abuse by any member who can obtain a second; & in the danger of opposite abuses, it is believed there is greater safety on the side of greater numbers. The responsibility of a representative body for what is done is less than for what is not done. It is not, therefore, probable that it will refuse to consider, and consequently to adopt, a measure presented for its deliberation under circumstances unexceptionable as to time, form and nature of the proposition. The abuse, however, of a rule, in its practical operation, is best tested by an examination of the cases to which it has been applied. I will content myself with that furnished by Mr. Randolph's own record. An extraordinary session of congress is convoked: various laws are passed with the avowed purpose of war. During their pendency both in their incipient & matured forms the subject is discussed at great length. Every topic calculated to excite the passions, alarm the fears or enlighten the judgement, is exhausted. More than any other member of the House, (of ten, I own, with admiration on my own part of his talents, however much I disapproved his sentiments) is Mr. R. prominently & repeatedly heard to develop his views on that solemn question. The period at length arrives when, by every previous indication, a declaration of war would seem to be absolutely inevitable. Of that very committee from which it was expected such a declaration is to emanate, Mr. Randolph is a member. It is admitted by himself on the 30th May, that on the succeeding Monday it was believed it would be presented to the House. It is admitted by himself that it was intended to be discussed with closed doors. Yet on that day (on the 30th May) what does he attempt? Forcibly the friends of the measure, with open doors, without disclosing his particular motion, he engages in an argument which, after consuming one hour, is now denominated a fragment only; and, when required by the house, reluctantly submits the impotent proposition that it be not expedient at this time, under existing circumstances, to go to war with G. B. Can I be mistaken in believing that the refusal of the house to consider such a proposition, so long forward, will be approved by the good sense of an intelligent public? It is said that a precedent for such a motion is to be found in the motion of Mr. Spigge, made in 1798. That gentleman, when the House was in committee of the whole on the state of the union, offered three resolutions, of which, one was negative, and the other two affirmative. The subject before the Committee was the President's message, of 19th March, 1798.—At that time the practice (now no longer existing) prevailed to discuss such messages in full. That message was a war message. Being under consideration, it was the nature of an affirmative proposition for war, to which Mr. Spigge's motion, in the nature of an amendment, was the negative. The message was the text, the primary subject; his motion was incidental and ancillary. But Mr. R.'s motion was primitive, and not appurtenant to

any pending question.—In the instance of Mr. Spigge no point was made whether the committee would consider the proposition. Perhaps, being a direct response to the message, they were bound to consider it, or not to act upon the message.—Out of Mr. R.'s motion, supposing it adopted, no positive act could follow. It would be as if the house should formally adopt an original resolution that they would go to war with G. B. The cases of Mr. R. and Mr. S. are not analogous.—Supposing, however, that they were, in all the material circumstances, what would be proven? Only that a body, having the power to prescribe the time, when it will consider the subjects in ought before it, has every right at one time (no reason then existing against it) to deliberate upon a question which at another time, (when there are cogent reasons against it) it has not thought proper to consider.

The right of the house of representatives to regulate its own proceedings is quite manifest, whether we advert to the express provision of the constitution, or to the nature and properties of a deliberative body. It is undoubtedly responsible for the abuse of that right, as it is for the abuse of any other power with which it is invested. Whether, in the instance under consideration, it has so abused its authority as to excite alarm or justify censure, will be fully determined by the conduct of the public, to whom alone it is amenable.

H. CLAY.

Washington, 17th June, 1812.

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### Mr. Clay.

I shall thank you to give the following statement a place in your paper, showing the spirit, gallantry, and undiminished courage of a small band of Americans, who commenced and aided our Revolution.

In the month of May, 1775, a British armed schooner, called the Margaretta, carrying four cannon and fourteen sailors, about forty men, sailors and marines, and every war equipment at her disposal, came into the harbor of Machias, for the protection of two vessels loading with lumber for the British troops in Boston. To prevent which, about thirty young men assembled and resolved to attack her. They effected their object (and in sight of the Margaretta) they took a small ship, and collected about twenty squirrel guns, obtained three round per gun of loose powder, salt, one dozen narrow axes, as many pitch or bay forks, one barrel of water and one box of bread for provisions. The Margaretta, observing this warlike preparation, got under way and went to sea. Instantly, these gallant young men chased her. O'Brien their commander, slipped their fasts from Sloc's wharf, and commenced the chase at 6 o'clock. At 11 o'clock, the little ship came up within reach of the Margaretta's shot, when she commenced a tremendous fire of round and grape with swivel, hand-batteries, and musketry, as the ship approached, they came within reach of the schooner with their squirrel guns, they fired and killed the crew of the schooner; at which moment, the Margaretta, straggled to; when these young men got a few shots, and obtained the counter-battery of the little ship, but took fire on the main sail, and brought her stern on the main chains of the schooner, when they shot down the captain and wounded the first lieutenant, both of whom were throwing hand grenades on board the ship; at the same time, the remainder of the young men boarded the Margaretta (through as deadly a fire as ever was made by as many men) with pitch forks, narrow axes, and squirrel guns; but before they got possession of the Margaretta, they killed more than half her crew, and lost half their own.

On this affair, these young men took from the British the first gun vessel taken in the American war; and this was the commencement of the American navy. They then returned to Machias, took possession of a large ship, which they named the Liberty, armed her with the guns, swivels, hand-batteries, muskets, cutlasses, hatchets, pikes, broadswords, and pistols taken in the Margaretta, recruited their forces, and took the Diligent schooner, of a larger force, with her consort the Captive, which they also took into Machias—where they refitted these three small war vessels, recruited sufficient number of men, and put to sea on a cruise. They sailed to St. John's (now New Brunswick) stormed the British fort, took the garrison prisoners of war, and captured all the English stores on board at that place.

For any other particulars, I refer to Captain Joseph Whetcomb, of the City of Washington, who was one of the acting chamber in every part here related.

N. B.—Joseph O'Brien was the first naval officer commissioned in the Revolution, and now resides at Machias.

Americans! War is now declared against the same British power—as and as before.

A NATIVE CITIZEN.

of New Hampshire.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The late circumstance has taken place with respect to my being deprived of doing Mr. Groome's work, that he has considered by the public in general, that it was in consequence of Mr. Groome's declining me not capable of executing his work in a workmanlike manner, or some other incapability.—But this is not the case, which can be satisfactorily proved by a reference to Mr. Groome himself. I had the first offer of this work, but Mr. Groome thinking my prices too high, he determined not to employ me, but to seek for other workmen that could do it for less money, and agreeably to his wish, he got them, notwithstanding the prices were too low before—lower than they are in any other part of the state that I am acquainted with. But seeing I had undertaken in this low degrading way, I take this method to inform my friends & the public throughout the Eastern Shore that I will LAY PRICES 10 per cent. below what Mr. Groome gets his work done for.

I have the honor to be, The public's very humble servant,

AMOS HALE.

April 21—m

## PASTURAGE.

THE subscriber will take from 2 to 300 head of CATTLE, to pasture in his farm on Choptank near Dover Ferry. His proposition shall be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free of all taxes to the owner. Persons desirous of doing this business, are invited to call on him, and they shall be treated as usual, as the usual is now in principle, and in fact, as usual.

WILLIAM B. SMITH.

May 12—m

## HATTELL'S PRECEDENTS.













BY WILLIAM BAY, ESQ.

A grave old gentleman, one day,  
In peevish mood, was heard to say,  
Or rather heard to chatter,  
The world is in a wild uproar,  
His head behind and tail before,  
And every thing's the matter.  
By edicts, orders and decrees,  
Our ships both France and England seize,  
Especially the latter;  
Condemn the cargoes, and their crews,  
Treat worse than Heathens, Turks or Jews,  
And every thing's the matter.  
And when America declares  
Her right to import goods and wares,  
Why what a horrid clatter!  
England replies—"the ocean's ours,"  
And France—"we have no neutral powers,"  
And every thing's the matter.  
Congress say "a war let's wage,"  
The folk with more than British rage,  
Our government bespatter,  
With fifth and sixth of speeches long,  
Made up in part, of Campbell's song,  
For want of other matter.  
There's Henry's plot, too, coming out,  
Why what is all the world about!  
All going to a shatter?  
Corruption! bribery! plot on plot!  
Embargo! wheat begins to rot!  
And every thing's the matter.  
My salutary counsel take—  
The best of all these troubles make,  
And never let us scatter;  
United—we are all in all—  
Divided—we are sure to fall,  
And every thing's the matter.  
When war approaches! arm! enlist;  
Shoulder the musket—clench the fist!  
And British noses batter;  
March to the fortress of Quebec,  
But mind and break each Tory's neck,  
Before you end the matter.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.



AN ACT

To incorporate a Bank in the Town of Alexandria, by the name and style of the Bank of Alexandria.

BE enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the subscribers to the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria, their successors and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby created and made a body politic, by the name and style of the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria, and by that name & style shall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to them and their successors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects of what kind, nature or quality, soever, and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of, to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended in courts of record or any other place whatsoever, subject nevertheless to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions hereinafter prescribed and declared.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of said corporation may consist of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars each, and shall be paid in manner following, that is to say: One dollar on each share at the time of subscribing, one dollar on each share at sixty days, and one dollar on each share at ninety days, after the time of subscribing; the remainder to be called for as the President and Directors may deem proper: Provided, They do not call for any payment in less than thirty days, nor for more than one dollar on each share at any one time.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the subscriptions for filling up said stock shall be opened at the court house in the town of Alexandria on the first Monday in June next, under the direction of fifteen commissioners, and that John Longdon, William Veitch, James C. Doneale, Daniel McLeod, John Cohagen, James McGuffee, Adam Lynn, Mark Butts, Joseph Dean, James Sanderson, John Young, Isaac Entwistle, Robert Young, Peter Saunders and John Gird, are hereby appointed commissioners for that purpose, which subscriptions shall be kept open for one day at least and such further time as said commissioners may direct; but in case the amount of the subscriptions, shall exceed the number of shares herein before allowed to be subscribed, the excess thus created shall be reduced within the number of shares authorized to be subscribed as aforesaid in the manner following, to wit, that is to say: from the subscriptions highest in amount the commissioners shall subtract a share or shares until the same be made equal to the subscription or subscriptions next highest in amount, and until the number of shares shall be reduced to the amount aforesaid: Provided, always, That it be hereby expressly understood, that all the subscriptions and shares obtained in consequence thereof, shall be deemed and held to be for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of the persons, co-partnerships, or bodies politic subscribing or in whose behalf the subscriptions respectively shall be declared to be made at the time of making the same, & all bargains, contracts, promises, agreements and engagements in anywise contravening this provision, shall be void, and the persons, co-partnerships or bodies politic respectively subscribing, or for whose use the subscriptions are declared to be made as aforesaid, shall have, enjoy and possess the share or shares

respectively in consequence thereof obtained, and all the interest and emoluments thereon, as freely, fully and absolutely as if they had severally and respectively paid the consideration therefor, any such bargains, contracts, promises, agreements or engagements to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands, tenements and hereditaments which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation, in relation to the convenient transaction of its business, and such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales on judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts; nor shall this corporation directly or indirectly deal in or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullions, or in the sale of goods which shall be the produce of its land, or of goods sold by virtue of an execution on a judgment obtained by them.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the well ordering the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be fifteen Directors, eight of which Directors at least shall be practical mechanics, and not less than ten of said Directors shall be resident in the town of Alexandria, of whom there shall be an election on the first Monday after the subscription shall be closed, and on the second Monday of March, in each year thereafter, by the stockholders or proprietors of the capital stock of the said corporation, and by a plurality of votes actually given: Provided, however, That the eight mechanics shall first be declared elected, although they should not have the greatest number of votes; and those who shall be duly chosen at any election shall be capable of serving as Directors by virtue of such choice until the end or expiration of the second Monday in March next ensuing the time of such election, and until others shall be chosen. And the said Directors, at their first meeting after each election, shall choose one of their number as President; no person a Director of another bank, or the partner in trade of a Director of another bank, shall be a Director in this Bank: Provided, That in case it should at any time happen, that an election of Directors should not be made, upon any day when, pursuant to this act, it ought to have been made, the corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall be lawful on any other day within thirty days thereafter, to hold and make an election of Directors in such manner as shall have regulated by the laws and ordinances of said corporation.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no Director shall be entitled to any emolument, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting; but the Directors shall make such compensation to the President for his extraordinary services & attendance at the Bank as shall appear to them reasonable.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the board of Directors by a majority of votes shall make by-laws, determine the manner of doing business, and the rules and forms to be pursued, and dispose of the money and credit of the Bank in such manner as shall seem to them best calculated to promote the interest of the stockholders.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That a majority of the whole number of Directors shall be necessary in the choice of a President, Cashier and other officers of the Bank; but four members, with the President, may constitute a board for transacting the ordinary business of the Bank.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That neither the President nor any Director shall be entitled to receive, on accommodation paper, discounts or loans, exceeding in the whole, five thousand dollars, renewable, however, from time to time, at the discretion of the President and Directors.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors, for the time being, shall have power to appoint such officers and servants under them as may be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation for their services, respectively as shall seem reasonable; and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities, for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, as shall be described, fixed and determined by the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the same.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That any director, officer, or other person, holding any share or capital of the said bank stock, who shall commit any fraud or embezzlement, touching the money or property of said bank, shall be liable to be prosecuted in the name of the U. S. by indictment for the same, in any court of law for the district or county wherein the offence shall be committed; and upon conviction thereof, shall, besides the remedy that may be had by action, in the name of the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria, for the fraud aforesaid, forfeit to the company all his share & stock in the said bank.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That every stockholder, being a citizen of the U. S. shall be entitled to vote at all elections to be holden by the stockholders, in pursuance of this act, and shall have as many votes, in proportion to the stock he may hold, as follows: for one share, one vote; three shares, two votes; five shares, three votes; above five shares, and not exceeding fifty, for each five shares above five shares, one vote; and upward of fifty shares, for each ten shares,

one vote. No share or shares shall confer a right of suffrage which shall not have been regularly transferred on the books of the corporation two months previous to the election; and it shall be the duty of the Cashier to make out a list of the stockholders, thirty days previous to an election, for their inspection. And, in choice of directors, every stockholder shall vote in person, except those who shall reside out of the town of Alexandria, who may vote either in person or by a written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and duly acknowledged before a judge of a court, a justice of peace, or a notary public, a certificate whereof shall be made on said ballot by the said judge, justice of the peace, or notary public, before whom such acknowledgment shall be made; and said ballot shall be by him sealed up, and in his hand writing addressed to the Cashier, of the Bank & being transmitted to the said Cashier before the time of the election of directors, said ballot shall be received and counted in the choice of directors. And every stockholder may sell and transfer his stock in the said bank, or any part thereof, at his pleasure, not being less than one complete share or shares; the transfer being made in the bank books, in the presence, and with the approbation, of the proprietor or his lawful attorney.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That no stockholder or member of said corporation, shall be answerable for any losses, deficiencies, or failure of the capital stock of the said bank, for any more or larger sum or sums of money whatsoever, than the amount of stock, stocks or shares, which shall appear by the books of said corporation, to belong to him at the time or times when such losses shall be sustained, except as hereinafter excepted, that is to say: If the total amount of debts which said company shall at any time owe, whether by bond, note, bill, or other contract, shall exceed twice the amount of the capital stock of the said bank, over and above the monies actually deposited in the bank for safe keeping; then, in case of such excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen shall be liable for such excess in their natural and private capacities; and an action or actions of debt may be brought against them, or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record within the U. S. by any creditor or creditors of said corporation; & may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition or covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt the said body politic, or lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the same from being also liable for and chargeable with said excess: Provided, That such of the said directors who may have been absent when said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, to the stockholders, at a general meeting which he or they shall have power to call for that purpose. And in case the directors, by whose act such excess shall be occasioned, shall not have property to pay the amount of such excess, then each and every stockholder shall be liable in their private capacities, for their deficiencies, in proportion to their respective shares in the said bank.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That none but a stockholder, being a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible as a President or Director.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors for the time being, shall give four weeks public notice in the newspapers of Alexandria, and in one or more newspapers in the city of Washington, of the time and place of holding the election of Directors, annually.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the President, and each Director, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take the following oath or affirmation (as the case may be): I, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will impartially, faithfully, diligently and honestly, execute the duties of of the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria, conformably to the constitution of the same, and the trust reposed in me, to the best of my skill and judgment; and the President shall give bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duties, to the satisfaction of the Directors; the Cashier, other officers and servants, shall also take an oath, and give bond and security to the satisfaction of the President and Directors.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all bills, bonds, notes & every other contract or engagement on behalf of the corporation, shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier; and the funds of the corporation shall, in no case, be liable for any contract or engagement, unless the same shall be signed and countersigned as aforesaid; and the President and Directors shall not issue any note for a smaller sum than five dollars.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That if the President, or any Director, the Cashier, or any other officer of the said bank, shall be concerned directly, or indirectly in putting out any note or bill, or bills, at more than lawful discount or interest, and information thereof be given and action taken by the Directors, his or their seat or seats in the said bank shall be vacated, & the Directors shall fill up such vacancy or vacancies.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That

in the case of the death, disqualification or resignation of the President or any Director, or any officer or servant of the said corporation, the Board of Directors shall, at their next meeting, fill such vacancy; and in case of sickness or necessary absence of the President, his place may be supplied by a Director, to be appointed President pro tempore, by the President, and on his failing to make such appointment, by the Directors.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the president & directors to demand or receive a greater discount or interest, than at the rate of one per cent for sixty days, upon any loans or advances of money which they may make.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the shares of the capital stock shall be transferable at any time, according to such rules as may be established by the president and directors; but no stock shall be transferred, the holder thereof being indebted to the Bank, until such debt be satisfied, except the president and directors shall otherwise order it.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That a number of stockholders not less than forty, who together shall be proprietors of twenty thousand shares or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relative to the constitution, giving at least six weeks notice in one or more newspapers in the town of Alexandria and city of Washington, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That on application being made, the president and directors may loan to the U. S. any sum or sums, not exceeding one-fourth of their capital, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That whenever any note shall be given, containing express consent in writing that it may be negotiable at the said bank, and the same shall be endorsed, if payment be refused or neglected to be made at the time it shall have become due, the like proceedings are to be had out of court, and suit may be prosecuted against the drawer and endorser, jointly or separately, in like manner as if the same was a bill of exchange.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall forge or counterfeit any of the notes or checks on or of the said Bank, or pay or tender in payment, or in any manner pass or offer to pass such forged or counterfeited note or check, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, and shall thereof be convicted in any court of the U. States having criminal jurisdiction, he, she, or they, shall be adjudged a felon or felons.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That if any stockholder shall fail to pay up the several instalments upon his subscription, as the same may become due, his dividends upon such instalments as he may have paid shall cease as to him, and remain to the use and benefit of the other members of the corporation.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors shall, as soon as they may deem it expedient, declare a dividend of profits, and every half year thereafter shall make and declare such dividends of profits as they may deem proper: Provided, Such dividend shall not impair the capital stock; but no dividend shall be declared except by a majority of all the directors.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall be furnished, at least once in every year, and oftener if he shall require it, with statements of the capital stock of the said corporation, and of the debts due to the same, of the monies deposited therein, of the notes in circulation and of the cash in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of said bank as shall relate to said statements: Provided, That this shall not be construed to comply a right of inspecting the accounts of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That this corporation shall continue until the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two; but nevertheless the proprietors of two thirds of the capital stock of said company may by their concurrent votes at a general meeting to be called for that purpose, dissolve the same at an earlier period: Provided, That notice of such meeting and its object shall be published in two or more newspapers printed within the District of Columbia, for at least three months successively, previous to the time appointed for such meeting.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That on the dissolution of this corporation, when ever the same shall be determined on as aforesaid, effectual measures shall be immediately taken by the President and Directors then in office, for closing all the concerns of the corporation, and for dividing the capital and profits which may remain among the stockholders in proportion to their respective interest; and so much of this act as will enable them to close the concern of the corporation, and so much as imposes a punishment or penalty for crimes, or for malfeasance, in this act described, shall remain and be in force until all the affairs of the corporation are finally settled, but no discount shall be made by the said corporation after the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the passing thereof, and shall to all intents and purposes be a public act.

IN THE RECESS OF SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

It was ordered by the Honorable JOHN DORR, one of the associate judges of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, that John Hammond, Elliott Kirwan, Thomas Venables, Matthew Armstrong, William Porter, David McGrath, and James Paden, petitioners for relief under the insolvent law, give notice to their creditors in some newspaper published at Easton, three months prior to the first Saturday in September term 1812, to be continued successively for five weeks.

Agreeable to the above order,  
We the subscribers do hereby give notice to our creditors to appear before the court to be held in Princess-Anne town, Somerset county, on the first Saturday in September term 1812, to show cause (if any) why we may not have the benefit of the insolvent law, agreeable to our petitions.

JOHN HAMMOND,  
ELLIOTT KIRWAN,  
THOMAS VENABLES,  
MATTHEW ARMSTRONG,  
WILLIAM PORTER,  
DAVID MCGRATH,  
JAMES PADEN.

June 16—5

SOMERSET COUNTY, Se.

On application to the undersigned in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of PETER TULL, of Somerset county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Peter Tull having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Peter Tull having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Somerset county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Peter Tull be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one paper at Easton, once a week for three months successively before the first Saturday in September term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Peter Tull should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812. And I also order that the said Peter Tull give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one tavern in the town of Princess-Anne, three months previous to the first Saturday in September term next.

WILLIAM FOLK.

True copy—Test—

June 16—13 Wm. DORR, Clk.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending and bringing home to the subscriber, near Kenton, in Kent county, Delaware, a negro man named PERRY, who ran away on Saturday, the 2d instant. Perry is about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has six toes on each foot, very stout made, his clothes not recollected. Any person taking up said runaway and bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and for securing said negro in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the reward of SEVENTY DOLLARS, paid by

NATHANIEL WILDS.

may 23, (June 2)—3m

67 The Editor of the "Easton Star," will please insert the above three months.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named Moses, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuts one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab colour, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on 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, Son'r.

June 5—m

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen, last night from the subscriber's wagon, Stine's yard, Howard street, Baltimore, a Bright Bay Mare, three years old last spring, sixteen hands high, left hind foot white, short neck, heavy jaw, with a small scar on the nose; has a curl on the left side of her neck, short dock'd, shod all round. TEN DOLLARS reward will be paid for the recovery of the mare, and 30 dollars for the mare and thief, on conviction. Any person taking up said mare, will please to inform the subscriber by letter directed to him, near Woodsbury's Mills, Frederick county Maryland.

MOSES GRABLE.

June 11 (16)—5m

SIX CENTS REWARD.

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

GEORGE SEWELL.

June 2—m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 11th May inst. as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself Daniel Peterson—he is supposed to be about 17 or 18 years of age, 4 feet 9 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed wore a smoke coloured cloth round about, a light coloured coat, pantaloons and waistcoat. He has some small scars on his face, and one small scar on his forehead. Says he belongs to Mr. John Simmons, within six miles of Montgomery court house, in Maryland. The owner has hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.

ELIZA MANTZ, Sheriff.

may 22 (June 3)—8

NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

FIRST AND SECOND HALF VOLUMES.  
On delivery at the Star office, where a few subscribers will be taken.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
May 16, 1812,  
Approved  
JAMES MADISON,



**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.

**FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND.**  
**BRANCH BANK, EASTON.**  
July 6th, 1812.  
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, on the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on MONDAY, the 23d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, a.m. for the purpose of choosing thirteen Directors to manage the affairs of the said Branch Bank at Easton.  
**JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.**  
July 7—3

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
The subscriber having been appointed by a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, Trustee for the estate of *Agnes Harris*, late of Talbot county, deceased, will offer the same (consisting of the house and lot, with the appurtenances, now in the occupation of Doctor John Stevens, now in the town of Easton, and lying on Washington street, in the town of Easton) at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the evening on the premises. These houses are new and in good repair, and will be sold in one lot only. The purchaser must pay for the payment of one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance on the 1st day of September next, for the payment of one other third, and the fourth day of May next, and for the payment of the remaining third, on the 1st day of August, 1813, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale to the day of payment, and the balance of the purchase money, and the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a title will be given by a Deed to be executed as the Deed directs.  
**JAMES EARLE, Trustee.**  
Easton, July 7—3

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

**SHINGLES FOR SALE.**  
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, A LARGE CARGO OF  
**SHINGLES,**  
A part of which is of a superior quality—which I will sell low for Cash, if applied for immediately, and taken from the wharf.  
**SAMUEL HOLMES.**  
Easton, July 7—3

**HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.**  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the Trustees of Hillsborough School have engaged an Instructor, recommended by the President of Dartmouth College, and that the school will be opened on the 6th inst. The Village of Hillsborough is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, on the east bank of Tuckahoe, and is as healthy as most places on the Peninsula. Good board may be obtained for 80 or 90 dollars a year. The favorable situation for health, the cheapness of board, the strict morality and steady habits of the pupils, united with the advantage of able instruction, the various branches of Classical Literature, we hope will secure us the patronage of the public.  
**HENRY DOWNES, Pres't.**  
July 7—3

**A GENERAL CAMP MEETING**  
Will commence on Thursday the 13th of August next, and continue till the morning of Wednesday the 19th following, on the Wye Camp Ground, in Queen Anne's county. A baker will supply the meeting with bread, and a pound will be prepared for horses. The committee of arrangement determine themselves to observe, and hope and request that all who encamp on the ground will also, the utmost simplicity and plainness in their Tents. On this same spot several General Camp Meetings have heretofore been held, with the most extraordinary displays of the power and grace of God. Its advantages are too well known to need recital. Ministers and people are invited from all parts, and the prayers of the faithful solicited for the success of the meeting.  
N. B. Plans will be on the ground, to be hired to those from a distance for tent-floors.  
July 7—3

**THE STOCKHOLDERS**  
In the Eastern Shore Manufacturing Company, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on the eighth day of the eighth month (August) next, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.—The Directors are very anxious to have a full meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution on that day, as they have business of importance to the establishment to lay before them, which requires their decision.  
**ROBERT MOORE, President.**  
6th month, June 23—7

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, his SPRING ASSORTMENT OF  
**GOODS.**  
Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.  
**JAMES B. RINGGOLD.**  
April 23—m

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, (Md.) July 1, 1812.  
A. David Kerr, jun.  
Lambert Kirby  
L. Lemuel Leverton  
John Layce  
Thomas S. Loveday  
William Leonard  
M. Richard Martindale  
Anna Moffett  
N. Joseph A. Needles—2  
William Needles  
Henry Nicols  
P. Noble Palmer  
Joel Page  
R. Richard Ringgold  
Philip Rigby  
Charlotte Kedew  
Leonard Repsur  
S. William Scott  
William Scott, jun.  
William Scott, esq.  
Capt. Jonathan Spencer  
John Scott  
Samuel Stevens  
George Sewell  
Mary Sewell  
Edward Spedden  
John Stephenson  
T. William Thomas, jun.  
Richard Tripp  
Samuel Troth  
Talbot County  
V. Nicholas Valiant  
W. Ann Wilson—2  
Dr. Baynard Wilson  
Martha Waggaman  
John Willes.  
July 7—3

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
Remaining in the Post Office, Chester Town, (Md.) July 1, 1812.  
A. Mary Alley  
U. Ainger & R. Gale  
B. Wm. Brichard  
David Best  
Edward Brown  
Richard Blackston—2  
Robert Burns  
Caleb Griscoe  
C. James Claypool  
Darius Copper  
William Collier  
J. Clark  
E. Samuel Eve, et al  
F. Richard Frisby—6  
Ann Freeman  
John M'Fady  
Miss Freeman  
G. Rebecca Gooding  
Zebulon Goding  
H. John Harris  
Cutbush Hall—2  
Ann Hollis  
Maj. Thomas Harris  
Joseph Haskins  
Gibson Howard  
July 7—3  
J. Nathan Laine  
Mr. Laselett  
M. William Morgan  
P. Charles Pain  
Charles Price  
Leonard Purnell  
R. Dr. Joseph Ringgold  
Christopher Ruth—2  
Wm. Reed  
John Russell  
Dr. Wm. Ringle  
S. The Adm'r of  
The Adm'r of  
John E. Spencer  
Robert Seiders  
Dephany W. Smith  
William Shaughn  
George Sappington  
T. Dr. Thomas  
Col. Thomas  
Elizabeth Tannor  
William Tarbutton  
W. Dafine Williams  
Clement Waton  
John Wheatly  
Thomas Wright (of Sol)  
Solomon Wright  
Holly Warren  
Benjamin Wright  
July 7—3

**FOR SALE,**  
At the shop formerly occupied by Major Benny, a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF  
**JEWELRY, CUTLERY, POCKET BOOKS, COMBS, WHIPS, and WATCHES.**  
Which I will sell at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices.  
At which place I intend carrying on the Clock and Watch making and repairing. Those that will favour me with their custom, will find that it shall be with my utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.  
**JAMES MURDOCH.**  
June 30—3

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral period for Talbot county. If I am happy enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall endeavor to fulfil the duties of the office.  
June 23—m

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OPENING,  
At their Store, nearly opposite the Bank, A VARIETY OF GOODS,  
Adapted to the season,  
Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash.  
**JOSEPH & WILLIAM HASKINS.**  
June 9—m

**NOTICE.**  
Pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteenth hundred and eleven, incorporating a BANK, to be called the Farmers' Bank of Somerset and Worcester, the Books of subscription for the Stock in said Bank will be opened on the 21st July next, at the Court House in Worcester-Anne, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Somerset county—and at the Court House in Somerset-Hill, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Worcester county. Per order.  
**ROBERT J. H. HANDY, Sec'y.**  
Worcester county, June 2—s

**FOR SALE,**  
A first rate Saddle and Carriage Horse. For terms apply to  
**JOHN L. TILGHMAN.**  
Bennett's Point, June 30—3

**TO RENT.**  
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.  
The House at present in the tenure of Doct. JOHN STURGES, in the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at the Trappe.  
**WM. BURRIDGE.**  
June 16—m

**TO RENT.**  
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.  
A Farm near Ship, formerly the property of Dr. Wm. Ketoy, deceased, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Walters. Application must be made to the subscriber, on Chestnut, near Easton.  
**BAYNARD WILSON.**  
June 30—m

**CRAIG'S SWORD EXERCISES**  
JUST RECEIVED,  
AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE,  
A NEW COURSE OF  
CRAIG'S SWORD EXERCISES;  
With a Description of the Cavalry.  
BY R. J. CRAIG.  
With a new and improved system of fencing.  
July 7—3

**IN COUNCIL, JUNE 18th, 1812.**  
ORDERED, That "An Act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.  
By Order,  
**NINIAN PINNEY, Clerk.**

An Act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes.  
BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday in December in each year, instead of the first Monday in November as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.  
2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this State shall be chosen on the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government; and the Council to the Governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.  
3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this State shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the Constitution and Form of Government now directs.  
4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the Constitution and Form of Government, that is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation thereof.  
5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and Form of Government directs; that in such case, this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said Constitution and Form of Government to all intents and purposes; any thing in the said Constitution and Form of Government to the contrary notwithstanding.  
June 27, (30)—5

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

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

**QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.**  
May Term 1812.  
On application to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, by PHILEMON C. BLAKE, (of Phil.) of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1812, & the several 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 petition; & the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Philemon C. Blake has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland—and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Philemon C. Blake appear in this court on the first Saturday of next October term, for the purpose of delivering up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors.—And it is ordered that the said Philemon C. Blake, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for four weeks successively, three months prior to the said first Saturday in October term next, in the Eastern Star; and also by setting up his notice at the Court House door in the town of Centerville, three months before the said day, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.  
**JOHN BROWNE, Clk. of**  
Queen Ann's county court.  
July 7—4

**MILITARY PATRIOTISM.**  
It is with particular satisfaction we announce, that the *British Legion*, commanded by Col. Foster, has arrived in this city from England. The first person they applied to was Mr. JACOB GERARD KOON, a gentleman who has unwritten largely, and is personally deeply interested in the return of many vessels now at sea. What think you was the answer of this worthy citizen? Why truly he subscribed five thousand dollars, and then said "This I subscribe as a gift, but if it is intended to fund the ship, I will subscribe myself for the government."—*Denn. Eras.*  
July 7—4

**Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States' Army to the Editor, dated**  
CHAMPLAIN, JUNE 13, 1812.  
"The Legislature of Canada have lately passed a law to raise an army by way of draft or conscription composed of unmarried men from the age of 18 to 30 years; the drafted are not allowed to procure substitutes, but to be embodied immediately for two years, without respect to person or property; which causes great uneasiness among his majesty John Bull's loyal subjects."  
"By a respectable gentleman direct from Montreal, I learn, that about forty miles above Montreal, a body of men collected together, composed of about four hundred, with a determination not to comply with the above mentioned law, but to resist to the last extremity; that on the arrival of this news at Montreal, the king's attorney had issued his warrants and sent a bailiff to apprehend certain ringleaders; he being more prudent than courageous, did not venture within eight or ten miles of the main body, where he found one of the unfortunate rebels, and confined him in Montreal jail. Since writing the above, by a gentleman from the same place, who states that about 20 leagues below Montreal, four parishes had arose in unison with a resolution that they would not take up arms to support tyranny; that one of the principal ringleaders was put under arrest; the inhabitants, by way of committee, made known to the civil officers, that if the prisoner was confined they were determined to level the walls of the jail to the ground. The priests have interfered to have the commonalty comply with the law, but of no avail; they were resolved not to wear red coats to please his majesty."  
"There are daily numbers of young men coming over to the states from the province to evade the law."  
Monitor.

**LIST OF AMERICAN FRIGATES, &c. &c.**

|               | Rated. | Mounted. | Engaged.     |
|---------------|--------|----------|--------------|
| Constitution  | 44     | 54       | Capt. Hull   |
| United States | 44     | 53       | Decatur      |
| President     | 44     | 53       | Com. Rogers  |
| Chesapeake    | 36     | 44       | Ordinary     |
| New York      | 36     | 44       | do.          |
| Constellation | 36     | 44       | do.          |
| Congress      | 36     | 44       | Capt. Smith  |
| Boston        | 32     | 44       | Ordinary     |
| Essex         | 32     | 44       | Capt. Parker |
| Adams         | 32     | 44       | Ordinary     |
| John Adams    | 26     | 44       | Capt. Ludlow |
| Wasp          | 16     | 18       | Capt. Jones  |
| Hornet        | 16     | 18       | Lawrence     |
| Siren         | 16     | 18       | Lt. Carroll  |
| Argus         | 16     | 18       | Crane        |
| Onida         | 16     | 18       | Woolsey      |
| Vixen         | 12     | 18       | Lt. Gadsen   |
| Nautilus      | 12     | 18       | Sinclair     |
| Enterprise    | 12     | 18       | Blakeley     |
| Viper         | 12     | 18       | Rainbridge   |

**170 GUN BOATS,**  
20 at New Orleans,  
Capt. Shaw

**BOMBS.**  
Vengeance  
Fulmine  
Etna  
Venus  
New York, June 27, 1812

Cincinnati, June 21, 1812.  
"I received accounts from the first Ohio army by a friend of mine, who had come in on some particular business; he relates that the army was about to start (on the morning he left it) from its encampment on to Detroit, that the pioneers were out cutting roads, that they together with the advanced guard consisted of about 300 men, it was supposed they would have about 150 miles of a road to cut—this gentleman also stated, that the troops were in fine spirits, and that they were the heartiest set of men I ever saw. Gen. Clark arrived here night before last, having with him Osges, Sacs and Fox nations; they are on their way to government—General Clark has also his family with him. A report reached this place on Friday last, that a desperate and bloody battle had been fought between the white people and the Indians in the Tennessee; said report says that the Indians were under the command of Tecumseh, and were in number 750—the whites 800—that the white people kept the field—but with great loss, to wit, 400—loss of the Indians not known. Should this report be true, it has been one of the most brave and desperate battles ever fought. The report was brought by a traveller from the Tennessee—it is to be hoped it is not true."

\* Camp Hill, near Urbana, near 100 miles from this.  
+ This is the same gentleman that explored the Missouri country with Mr. Lewis.

With a stone and sling only, America commenced the war of independence. Without arms, without clothing, without money, and without credit, we took the field; relying upon stout hearts, and the assistance of God for the success of a righteous cause. The event proved, that with such reliance, a nation has nothing to fear. Our country has again thrown itself upon the protection of the Lord of Hosts—we need but prove faithful to him and to ourselves.—Victory will again crown our efforts, and peace and plenty reward us for our toils. Who, that is truly American, will despair of the success of his country? Who will dare to believe, we can be otherwise than CONQUERORS?  
N. Y. M. Post.

**INDIVIDUAL AND COMMERCIAL PATRIOTISM.**  
The Merchants of Philadelphia having it under consideration to build a *Ship of War*, and loan her to the United States, have appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for that purpose. The first person they applied to was Mr. JACOB GERARD KOON, a gentleman who has unwritten largely, and is personally deeply interested in the return of many vessels now at sea. What think you was the answer of this worthy citizen? Why truly he subscribed five thousand dollars, and then said "This I subscribe as a gift, but if it is intended to fund the ship, I will subscribe myself for the government."—*Denn. Eras.*

**MILITARY PATRIOTISM.**  
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**A PRIZE TAKEN.**  
On Friday, the 5th inst. the brig *Onida*, in Lake Ontario, commanded by captain Woolsey, spoke and brought to a British schooner without sea papers, laden with American property to the amount of \$3,500, and brought her into Sacket's harbour. We understand the schooner and cargo were estimated at \$2,000.

**Marble, June 26.**  
The schooner *Patriot*, J. A. Brown, master, from Guadaloupe bound to Halifax, with valuable cargo of sugar, taken by the Revenue Cutter Jefferson, William Hain, master, arrived here yesterday.

**Col. Burr**, once so celebrated for his talents and lately so much talked of for his sufferings—lately arrived in New York from France and England, and passed through Boston on his way to New York. (Cincinnati.)

**WRITING PAPER, & INK, &c.**  
With a general assortment of  
**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
For Sale at the Star Office.



# ORATION

Delivered on the 4th of July 1812, at the celebration of American Independence in the City of London.

By LEWIS COLCOTT,  
WILLIAM H. WINDER.

When it is recollected that the task which has now devolved on me, was originally assigned to an orator whose eloquence can adorn the most exalted topics; that but a few days have been allowed to treat a subject that might fully occupy the protracted efforts of the most vigorous and brilliant imagination; that this fragment of time has been broken by a multitude of pressing avocations, which have perpetually solicited my attention from the subject, it will readily be understood that I meet my situation with the most unqualified consciousness of incompetence to equal the great expectations which this occasion must excite.

The authors of the ceremonies of this day, inspired by a pure and holy patriotism, have become the apostles of concord, of conciliation. They have engaged in the noble work of assuaging the exacerbated passions of political partisans, and under the influence of this spirit have selected me as one of the ministers of their designs. My confidence springs from their choice—my qualifications from the unalloyed sincerity in which I co-operate with their wishes.

It is now thirty six years since the fathers of our nation, stimulated by an attempt to impose upon them the bonds of slavery, declared their country free and independent. Their tyrant wielded the resources of a great and powerful nation, then at peace with the rest of the world; and free to devote its whole power to crush the first efforts of resistance. Our country was then trammelled by the fetters of various governments, all flowing from and dependent upon the will of our oppressor. It presented a thin population scattered over a vast extent of territory—disunited by habits and local circumstances without even a name as a nation—without revenue & destitute of all warlike munitions or organized military force.

It was under these discouraging circumstances that our memorable Declaration of Independence was ushered forth to the world. Difficulties which might have deterred, and dangers which might have appalled the stoutest resolutions, encompassed their way on all sides, but animated by an invigorating zeal for liberty, they boldly resolved to surmount them, to break their chains or perish in the attempt.

A band of heroes, who would have shed new lustre on the brightest days of Roman or Grecian history, gathered round the new raised banners of their country. Under a series of gloomy and disastrous events, they evinced an inflexible fortitude united with the most active courage. Adversity was made to yield the whole of victory where engrafted upon the very thorns of defeat. Our unjust and insatiable tyrant, who, counting on our impotency, had despised our manly but just remonstrances, was vanquished—was humbled and compelled in the most solemn manner to acknowledge, as the legitimate assertion of our rights, that declaration which, in the insolence of power, had been branded as rebellious. Yes, my fellow citizens, the result of that glorious struggle was, that you have the proud right of celebrating this day as the anniversary of your independence and liberty. But for the magnanimous patriotism of the sages and heroes of the revolution, you might have had to deplore it as the era of hopeless slavery.

Our wrongs first, our dangers afterwards, had supplied the want of a regular and well constituted government—our patriotism and courage, the want of resources. But the struggle over, the danger passed, the frailty of our nature had nearly proved fatal to us. Discontents, jealousies, resentments for the supposed ingratitude of their country had begun to swell the breasts of many of those gallant heroes who had in the field so nobly vindicated the liberties and avenged the wrongs of their country. In an ill-fated moment they seemed ready to surrender the rich prize of their victories into the grasp of their vanquished, exasperated foe, and to tarnish the bright mantle of glory which surrounded them.

At this awful, portentous moment, Washington, transcendent among heroes and patriots, appeared again to save them—at his approach, the genius of discord retired, abashed and confounded, renewed fortitude sustained his war-worn companions, and confirmed them in the resolution to sacrifice every comfort, to suffer every distress, to complete the salvation of their country. Their private grievances, their galling discontents, their heart rending anguish from supposed ingratitude, were all sacrificed on the altar of their country.

Can we recollect this magnificent effort, this glorious surrender of individual feeling, of unquenchable passions, and refuse to banish from our bosoms the independent spirit of faction, excited from no personal injuries, springing from unrequited accusations of danger and suffering; but arising solely from a difference of opinion upon measures about which the wisest and best may differ, and have honestly disagreed? No, my countrymen, this magnificent indifference to the composition of parties, this unselfish devotion to the common good, this unflinching courage, is no slight evidence that

the spirit of the fathers of our independence has descended upon us; that we are not altogether unworthy of them.

But this is not the only, perhaps not the greatest instance of magnanimity in the sacrifice of private feeling, to party animosity and rankling passion, to public weal which the short history of our country affords.

The political association which, under the sting of injustice and the pressure of danger, served to unite us together, and conduct us through the revolution, was found insufficient, when those extrinsic causes of union and concert were removed.

The history of mankind furnished no example of a government founded upon the free and deliberate choice of a nation. This glory was preserved for our happy country. But when it is recollected how various, how extensive, how complicated this subject was in itself, how interwoven with the motley, heterogeneous, conflicting passions, wants and local diversities of this extended empire—how easy it was for vice and ambition, without danger of detection, to assume the garb of virtue and patriotism, the formation of a government, which might secure the happiness of their country, presented a task, in the accomplishment of which, the most persevering vigor might despair, and the most sagacious intellect have been confounded. The heroes and statesmen of the revolution, supported by some of their younger brethren who had caught the flame of patriotism from them, boldly undertook the arduous labour. All the anticipated difficulties and many not foreseen were successfully encountered, and from the united wisdom of as bright a constellation of statesmen as ever acted together, sprang our present unrivalled form of government. This government was the result, not of the profoundest wisdom only, but of the most disinterested virtue; political animosities, local interests, private grievances, state consequences, favorite systems—in fine, the most powerful and obstinate passions of the human heart, were all surrendered as the price of its purchase.

Departed heroes, witness that your generous example is not lost on us—Genius of America, Spirit of Washington, look down and behold our obedience to thy parting admonitions!

The fruit of this government has been a series of twenty years of unexampled prosperity—the ultimate measures of human happiness were here filled up—in the condition of humanity, reason has nothing more to hope.

But all sublunary affairs are transitory and we this day stand admonished that we must not allow ourselves to subside into the idle dream of undisturbed enjoyment, or the unwarrantable hope that we are to enjoy happiness without the allotted price of its purchase.

The great rival competitors of Europe for power and dominion, viewed with corroding jealousy and distrust, the progress of the power of our country; a thick and rapid succession of injuries and insults has been heaped upon us; the struggle between them seems to have been which could multiply their wrongs and enormities with most ingenuity—patience, forbearance and remonstrance on our part have been opposed to them as long as a just and proper respect for ourselves would permit: we have at length been roused under our injuries, and, no other hope remaining, have appealed to the God of Battles for redress—Arise then, my countrymen, and with all your strength, second the appeal which has been made by the constituted authorities of your government—What was before a question has now become a law—let us therefore, by an united, vigorous effort prove, that however we may differ on particular questions of policy, we shall ever hold inviolate the obedience which we owe to every legitimate act of our government, and shall always oppose an undivided resistance against every hostile assault.

Handled as we have been in the lap of prosperity, and overruled by an indulgence in the gratifications which rapidly increasing wealth and luxury afford; we had, I fear, begun to fall off from the spirit of our revolutionary fathers, our high and keen sense of insult and injury was blunted by the baneful influence of luxurious peace, and our ardent sensibility, our jealous regard of national honor began to fade before the meretricious charms of inglorious ease and tranquility.

A nation to be great, must disregard privation, toil and danger, in comparison with national glory—to be happy, she must prefer safe and honorable peace to restless and warlike ambition; but to secure safe and honorable peace, she must prefer even the horrors of war to unsafe and inglorious peace; she must be ready to act on these maxims, now and at all times, and you may soon have and preserve an honorable & lasting peace; your rights, your happiness, your glory, will find a congenial atmosphere, and will flourish with renewed and increasing security and splendour.

Let us cautiously avoid undervaluing the power, resources and character of our adversary; we wage war with a great gallant and powerful nation; the struggle requires that we bring to the contest our united will and power. Let every one devote himself zealously to discharge his duty, and we shall terminate the conflict triumphantly; but if we do not, the contest, with distressed wills and divided power, we shall certainly prolong and increase its evils, and may even render the issue doubtful. Disunion, discord, tumult and violence, will lead us into the horrors of a civil war, and prepare us an easy victim of foreign conquest or domestic despotism—our excellent government, our property and happiness; that great pillar of our salvation, union may be swept away, and the remembrance of it only reserved, to embitter the course of our posterity and aggravate the sigh of despair which will be heaved

for the folly and insatiation of their ambition. Your government, the offspring of your own choice, unaided and unwarped, ed upon full investigation and mature deliberation, free to its principles, in the distribution of its powers, security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism—but this leads to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the government and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, with certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character; in governments purely elective it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose—and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it; a fire not to be quenched, it demands an uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

When retiring from a career of public life, more uniformly great and virtuous than had ever before been exhibited, and seeking the shade of retirement and tranquility, it was thus that Washington addressed his countrymen. Let the principles which he inculcated sink deep into your hearts and animate your conduct, so shall he not have lived in vain, and you reap the rich harvest of happiness and freedom which his virtues, aided by the courage and patriotism of your successors, have acquired, and which their generous example makes it your imperative duty, as I am sure it is your settled determination, to transmit unimpaired to your posterity.

## NEW YORK, July 6.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived yesterday the ship Manchester, Ogden, from Plymouth, Eng. sailed the 24th May, and brings London papers to the 21st. Provisions in England were scarce and dear. The riots continued in several parts.

The London papers mention that further particulars of the Russian conspiracy had been received, and that the Emperor Alexander, and the Royal Family, and convey them into France.

The Prince Regent has issued a proclamation offering a free pardon, and a reward of 1000*l.* for the discovery of the person or persons who wrote several seditious letters addressed to him and Col. M. Mahon. One of the letters was in these words:—"George Prince of Wales—take care of yourself, for your life is in danger—you shall meet the same fate as Mr. Perceval if Bellingham is hung before this reach you; you be guard, you shall be shot before three months is closed. If Bellingham is hung you shall be shot as sure as—I remain an enemy to all the d-m-d Royal Family."

The latest intelligence from this continent indicated the immediate commencement of hostilities between the emperors of France and Russia—both of these chieftains were on their way to take command of their respective armies—Intelligence of momentous events may therefore very shortly be expected from the Vistula, on which the great contest will commence.

The Courier of the 30th May, states, that the Moniteur (French official paper) has published the late English declaration, with copious notes. With respect to the Berlin and Milan decrees, the Moniteur declares, "that those decrees were only revoked with respect to the Americans really and without restrictions, on the 28th April, 1811." The Courier then remarks, that this is "affording another proof, that had we acted upon the belief that they were repealed in November, 1810, we should have been most egregiously duped. But (he asks) are they repealed now? The Moniteur declares to us distinctly that they are not to be revoked till our Orders in Council are rescinded. It is impossible to put any other construction on the concluding sentence of these notes in the Moniteur. "Let England revoke her new legislation of blockade and her Orders in Council, and the Berlin and Milan decrees will be annulled, and all neutrals treated in France as they were previous to the present war."

The United States ship of war Wasp was at Cowes on the 19th of May.

## AMERICAN BRAVERY.

On board the schooner Falcon, of Baltimore, George Wilson, master, from Boston for Bordeaux. May the 1st, at noon, being about 16 miles from the Cordouan Light House, observed three sail in chase of us. At 7 P. M. four sail of men of war and cutters, bearing down, and to windward. The cutter was gaining on us very fast, and was within half a mile of us, but as the wind died away, it was to little purpose. At last past us, and came up with, and fired into us, which we returned; the action then commenced, and we engaged for

two hours and a half, during which time she endeavored to board us three times, but was repulsed and sheered off. We then cleared the decks, and were employed in repairing damages, which our rigging had sustained as follows: viz 30 shot through the main sail; from the main reef down; 54 shot in our mainboom; 12 through our fore topsail; 2 through the jib; 2 main shrouds cut away; 2 fore do. do. also, main reef, pendant, jib and huff rope, with a number of shot through our bulwarks.

May 2, at 6 P. M. a cutter to windward coming down on us, but on account of the damages sustained the preceding day, could not make all sail from her; she came up with us, and without hailing gave us a gun, (although our colors were hoisted) which we returned; we then engaged warmly for an hour and a half, when our captain fell with a shot through his back; Mr. McDerrick mate, received a ball through his left thigh, and Alexander Ross, foremost man, received a shot through his leg. In this situation the privateer boarded us with our colors flying. She proved to be a privateer of 6 guns and 40 men, belonging to Guernsey; she took all our people on board of her except the wounded and myself, leaving me to take care of them; and it is but justice to observe, that the prize master and people of the privateer, treated our wounded with the greatest care and attention.

May 3d, fell in with the aforesaid cutter, and brig Zenobia, of New York (Captain Skiddey) which had been captured the preceding night.

May 10th arrived in Guernsey, in company with the Zenobia and Dart cutter, which captured us. We here learned that the cutter which we engaged first was the Hero, from and belonging to Guernsey; she had four men wounded, and had received considerable damage in her sails and rigging, which obliged her to put into port to refit, after an unsuccessful cruise; she mounted 3 guns and had 50. One of the men died of his wounds and the captain and three others of the crew lay dangerously ill. The Falcon had only 4 guns and sixteen men including officers. Sunday 10, got the wounded on shore; captain Wilson very low, mate and men in good spirits. Monday 11th, went on shore from the schooner, and was advised by capt. Wilson, to make application to the American Consul. In consequence of his advice I did, but he informed me he could do nothing for me, that the owner of the privateer was the proper person to apply to for boarding until I could get to England.

Sunday, May 17th, sailed fr. Guernsey for Plymouth; on the 18th arrived at Plymouth, and made immediate application to Mr. Hawker, American consul, who sent me with five of my ship mates on board a hulk which he has provided, to get provisions till an opportunity presented of sending us home.

Friday, 20th, the Consul presented a passage on board the ship Manchester, capt. Ogden, of New York.

Saturday, 23, sailed from Plymouth with 42 passengers on board, the crews of captured American vessels.

JAMES MITCHELL.

July 8.

## MOST IMPORTANT.

### INTELLIGENCE FROM ENGLAND.

We congratulate the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser and our country that the whole of the British cabinet have given in their resignation. This event, so interesting to the whole civilized world, we have received in a London paper of May 23d, with which we were favoured by capt. Conger of the ship Atlas, arrived last evening in 41 days from Belfast. On the motion in the English House of Commons, which led to its happy consequence, the ministers were in a minority of 4. In our next we shall give their debates on the occasion.

Belfast, May 27.

### RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

This very important circumstance is announced in two of the London papers of Friday.

## SECOND EDITION.

Courier Office, half past six.

We have just learnt that his majesty's ministers have sent in their resignation. SECOND EDITION OF THE GLOBE. "Ministers resigned this day.—The whole cabinet is out.—This is certain."

### PACKETS BY EXPRESS.

The London Journal of Saturday has arrived by express from Donaghadee, bringing the following additional particulars respecting arrangements, besides other articles of interesting intelligence.

London, Saturday, May 23.

We stated in a second edition last night, that the Prince Regent, in answer to the address of the House of Commons requesting that he would be pleased to form an efficient ministry, stated that he would take the same into serious and immediate consideration. In the course of the evening Lord Castle reagh communicated to the principal members of opposition, that ministers were all, in fact, out, and they only continued to hold the seals until the formation of a new ministry. His Royal Highness, we understand, last night sent a message to marquis Wellesley, inviting his Lordship's attendance at Carlton House this day to consult him upon a new arrangement.

The following list of a new ministry, and of some of the intended arrangements, is handed about in the higher political circles this day.

## NEW CABINET.

Lord Holland, First Lord of the Treasury. Lord Granville, President of the Council.

Lord Meira, Privy Seal. Mr. Canning, Home Secretary. Mr. Ponsonby, War Secretary. Lord Grey, Foreign Secretary. Marquis Wellesley, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Tierney, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor.

Lord Lauderdale, President of the Board of Control.

Duke of Norfolk, Master the Horse.

Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Homer, Secretary.

Sir A. Pigott, Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir S. Romilly, Attorney General.

Mr. Sergeant Leas, Solicitor General.

Mr. Sheridan, Treasurer of the Navy.

Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Sturges Bourne, Joint Paymasters.

Mr. Creevey and Mr. Wrottesley, Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.

Lord Carverfort and Lord St. John, Postmaster Generals, &c. &c.

## SECOND EDITION.

Sun Office two o'clock.

We have just heard that the members of the present cabinet have declined taking any part in any new arrangement that may be made. The new cabinet, it is said will consist of the marquis Wellesley, Mr. Canning, the marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Lord Moira, and Mr. Huskisson.

The marquis of Wellesley to be first lord of the treasury, Mr. Canning lord Holland, and the marquis of Lansdowne the three secretaries of State, Mr. Huskisson, chancellor of Exchequer, & lord Moira, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The Flemish fishermen report a great battle between the Russians and French, which lasted two days; the place is not stated, nor the result distinctly, but it is said that the French had three particular regiments cut to pieces.

The event of itself not improbable, though the authority is very doubtful.

## Courier.

We stated yesterday, that a formal notification of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees had been made to our government, and we this day lay before our readers the extraordinary document by which the French emperor has thought fit to make his determination public. It is dated on the 28th April 1811, that is to say, two months after the Americans had enforced their non-intercourse law against us exclusively. Although there is an evident jugglery in this affair, we cannot see how the British government can refuse to rescind the orders in council, to which they stand most solemnly pledged. The French will, no doubt, continue to burn, sink, & destroy American vessels, as often as they meet with them, notwithstanding the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees; and the Americans must seek redress in the best way they can.

## FRENCH DECREE.

Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, mediator of the Swedish confederacy.

"On the report of our minister for foreign affairs.

"Being informed of the law of the 2d of March, 1811, by which the congress of the United States has decreed the exemption of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which interdicts the entry into American ports, of the ships and the merchandise of G. B. her colonies & dependencies:

"Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions advanced by the British orders in council, and a formal refusal to sanction a system hostile to independence of neutral powers, and of their flags:

"We have decreed and do decree as follows:

"The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitely (from the first of November last) considered as no longer in force, as far as regards American vessels.—(Signed, &c.)"

## TREASON IN THE MIDST OF US.

With feelings which it is impossible to express, we have witnessed the measures now pursuing by a desperate British faction in Boston, and the language of the federal papers in that place, particularly the Repository of Friday last. They amount to nothing less than open and avowed TREASON AND REBELLION! Will our readers believe us, when they are told, that several writers in the public papers have actually recommended to the people of this State, to resist the constituted authorities, to refuse a participation in the war to force a trade with England, to prevent all privateering, arrest every effort made by the national government against the common enemy! GOD OR OUR FATHER! Has it come to this? Has England then established in the heart of our country a faction who dare to use such language? Shall this desperate, detestable foreign faction triumph over the Nation, the Government and the Laws? Shall civil war, raised by such miscreants, waste our land? Shall we be forever plunged into the deadly embraces of England? Nay—Nay!—The friends of their country will spill the last drop of blood before this shall take place. RELIGION WILL BE CRUSHED! Let the audacious wretch who shall first raise the arm of resistance, meet the punishment he deserves. Let us prevent civil war by timely action.

It is earnestly recommended to every friend of his country and government whether or not exempt from military duty, to furnish himself immediately with arms that he may be prepared at a moment's warning to repel the invading enemy or to crush domestic treason.

Nat. Age.







## WAR SONG.

REMEMBER the glories of brave Washington,  
Tho' the days of the hero are o'er;  
Tho' lost to Columbia, and cold in the grave,  
He returns to his country no more.  
That star of the field, which has so often pour'd  
Its beam on the battle, is set:  
But enough of its glory remains on each sword,  
To light us to VICTORY yet!  
COLUMBIA! when nature embellish'd the tint  
Of thy fields, and thy mountains so fair,  
Did she ever intend that a tyrant should print  
The footsteps of slavery here?  
No! FREEDOM, whose cause we will never  
resign,  
Go, tell to the nations afar,  
That we and our children will bend at thy shrine,  
Or endure all the horrors of war.  
Forget not the heroes, our fathers, who stood  
In the day of distress, side by side;  
While the grass of the valley grew red with their  
blood,  
They stir'd not, but conquer'd or died.  
The sun, that now blesses our arms with his light,  
Saw them fall upon many a plain:  
Oh! let him not blush, when he leaves us to-night,  
To find that they fell there in vain!

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)  
AN ACT

For the better regulation of the Ordnance.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is established an Ordnance Department, to consist of a commissary general of ordnance, an assistant commissary general, four deputy commissaries, and as many assistant deputy commissaries as the President of the United States may think necessary, not exceeding eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general be authorized from time to time to employ as many wheelwrights, carriage makers, blacksmiths and laborers as the public service may in his judgment require.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general of ordnance shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of infantry, and be further allowed at the rate of five hundred dollars per year, and four rations per day for clerks in his department; the assistant commissary general of ordnance shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a major of infantry, with three additional rations per day; the deputy commissaries of ordnance shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry, with two additional rations per day, and forage for one horse; the assistant deputies shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry, with one additional ration per day.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the master wheelwright and carriage maker, and a master blacksmith, be allowed thirty dollars each, per month, and one ration and one half of a ration per day; that any other wheelwrights, carriage makers and blacksmiths, be allowed each sixteen dollars per month, and one ration and one half of a ration per day; that the laborers each be allowed nine dollars per month and one ration per day.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissary general of ordnance to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shells and shot, procured for the use of the army of the United States; and to direct the construction of all carriages, and every apparatus for ordnance, for garrison and field service, and all ammunition waggon, pontoons and travelling forges; also, the direction of the laboratories, the inspection and proving the public powder, and the preparing all kinds of ammunition for garrison and field service; and shall, half yearly examine all ordnance, carriages, ammunition and apparatus, in the respective fortresses, magazines and arsenals, and cause the same to be preserved and kept in good order.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general of ordnance shall execute all orders issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, in conveying all ordnance, ammunition and apparatus, to the respective armies, garrisons, magazines and arsenals; and in time of war he shall execute all orders of any general officer, commanding in an army or garrison, for the supply of ordnance, ammunition, carriages, pontoons, forges, furnaces or apparatus, for garrison, field or siege service, and forward the same without delay and in good condition.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general of ordnance shall half yearly transmit to the Department of War a correct return of all ordnance, ammunition, military stores and effects, in the respective garrisons, arsenals, magazines, posts, and camps, with a statement of their order, quality and condition; and also what may be necessary to keep up an ample supply of each and every article in the ordnance department, and shall, in all things, faithfully and without delay execute the orders of the Secretary for the Department of War touching the same.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the superintendents of military stores, keepers of magazines and arsenals, shall, half yearly, make correct returns to the commissary general of ordnance of all military stores that they respectively have in charge; and that the assistant commissary general of ordnance, the deputy commissaries and assistant deputies shall faithfully, and without delay, execute all orders that shall be issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, the commanding general, in time of war, of any

corps, camp or garrison, or of the commissary general of ordnance, in their respective departments by virtue of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general of ordnance shall make a correct report of the artificers and laborers from time to time employed by him, and transmit the same to the adjutant general.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expense that may be incurred in the execution of this act, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
May 14, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of John Thompson.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Department of the Treasury be, and they are hereby required to settle the account of John Thompson, who served in the revolution as a captain in colonel Hazen's regiment; and to allow to the said John Thompson, the amount of any monies which may appear to have been advanced by him for the public service, and which have not been reimbursed to him; and also to allow him any arrearages that may be due for personal services; which monies shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
May 11, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas F. Roddick.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury department be, and they are hereby authorized and required to settle and adjust the account of Thomas F. Roddick, for his services as Clerk of the Board of Land Commissioners for the territory of Louisiana, and allow him at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, as a full compensation therefor, deducting from said allowance whatever sum or sums he may have received on account the said services.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
May 14, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To enlarge the boundaries of the Mississippi Territory.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that portion of territory lying east of Pearl river, west of the Perdido, and south of the thirty-first degree of latitude, be and the same is hereby annexed to the Mississippi territory; to be governed by the laws now in force therein, or which may hereafter be enacted, and the laws and ordinances of the United States, relative thereto in like manner, as if the same had originally formed a part of said territory; and until otherwise provided by law, the inhabitants of the said district hereby annexed to the Mississippi Territory, shall be entitled to one representative in the General Assembly thereof.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
May 14, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Making additional appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sums appropriated by the act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For defraying the expenses of printing the subscription certificates, and issuing the same to the subscribers to the loan of eleven millions of dollars, authorized by act of Congress passed on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, including cost of paper and other expenses incident to the receiving of the subscriptions; also for cost of paper and printing of certificates of funded six per cent. stock to be issued for the amount of the said loan, and other expenses attending the funding of the same, five thousand dollars:

For the expenses of making a digest of the manufactures of the United States, under the joint resolution of both Houses of Congress passed at the present session, two thousand dollars:

For compensation to the marshals and assistant marshals for taking an account of the manufactures of the United States, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, forty thousand

For the expense of fire wood, stationery, printing and other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, eight thousand eight hundred dollars:

For paying Aaron Greeley, assistant surveyor in the district of Detroit for surveying private claims in the Michigan territory, pursuant to an act of Congress, passed the twenty fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, five thousand five hundred sixty-five dollars and ninety three cents."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums thus appropriated shall 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.  
May 16, 1812.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

LET THE PEOPLE SAY whether opposition to war is made from a regard to the true interests of the country, or from a ruinous and eager exertion to cause a change of rulers from one party to the other? Let the people judge whether this resistance which is wholly useless for all beneficial purposes, is not madly calculated to gratify THAT DAMNING AMBITION, which in its struggle for power is willing to march over the ruins of the country.—Let the people answer whether the general good is intended by these rash schemes, or whether the personal advantage and private views of men are to be promoted whose sole object is once again to rise to eminence and distinction, and whose darling hope is by this opposition once more to wield the power of the United States.

Bos. Pat.

## NATIONAL INSULT.

The British party in Boston who dare not act, ease their splitting galls by uttering every thing degrading and impudent respecting this country and its government. And the day on which the news of the Declaration of War, or in other words the declaration that we would maintain the honor of our country, and protect its commerce to the utmost of our power; on that day, when, if there were any sense, or gratitude remaining among our commercial men, they would have made Boston ring with plaudits for this expression of our independence; on that day the British party hoisted, or rather lowered their colors half way down by way of insult to their government. Would not these people lower down their colors entirely to England if she would only pay them for the act of degradation?

Ibid.

## LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

The notorious Aaron Burr, has been in this town in disguise for about a fortnight.—It is said he has departed for New York.—His associates are not distinctly known, but it is broadly hinted that the secret companions of Henry, the British spy, held nightly meetings with him. Nothing can be more probable.—We have good reason to believe that he is sent to this country to supply the place of Henry and to adopt measures in conjunction with the disaffected and seditionists to dissolve the union. Is not the address of the House of Representatives a prelude to the tragical farce? "Answer this matter Brook!"

We call on every honest man in the community, to read the Repository of yesterday—and if his blood does not boil with indignation he is no American. Fair and honest argument against any measures pursued by government will be endured at all times.—But when TREASON & REBELLION against the authority of the union is openly advocated and proclaimed—it behoves every honest man to look about him.

Ibid.

## PASTURAGE.

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

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.  
may 12—m

## IN THE RECESS OF SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

It was ordered by the Honorable JOHN DOWE, one of the associate judges of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, that John Hammond, Elliot Kirwan, Thomas Venables, Matthew Armstrong, William Porter, David McGrath, and James Paden, petitioners for relief under the insolvent act, give notice to their creditors in some newspaper published at Easton, three months prior to the first Saturday in September term 1812, to be continued successively for five weeks.

Agreeable to the above order,  
We the subscribers do hereby give notice to our creditors to appear before the court to be held in Princess-Anne town, Somerset county, on the first Saturday in September term 1812, to show cause (if any) why we may not have the benefit of the insolvent act, agreeable to our petitions.

JOHN HAMMOND,  
ELLIOT KIRWAN,  
THOMAS VENABLES,  
MATTHEW ARMSTRONG,  
WILLIAM PORTER,  
DAVID MCGRATH,  
JAMES PADEN.

June 16—5

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away on Monday the 29th of June, a negro man by the name of Jack, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. He is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, aged 22 years; very black, speaks in part through his nose, one shoulder larger than the other round the blade bone, has an old look for his age. Had on when he went away, a blue top-jacket, linen trousers, an old wool or straw hat. He may have changed his name and clothes. Any person taking up said negro, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive fifty dollars if out of this State, if taken in this State thirty dollars; and if taken in this county twenty dollars; and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home to the owner or subscriber.

AARON ANTHONY.  
Talbot county, Md. July 7—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 Diarrhoea Health—(price \$1.50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe 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, headache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females: at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflictive to families residing in 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 barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced & witnessed their happy effects.

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

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

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

Dr. Dyott's patent Ich Ointment—for pleuritis, 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 Aged and 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—1c2wly

## SOMERSET COUNTY, Sc.

On application to the subscriber in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing, of PETER TULL, of Somerset county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition.—and the said Peter Tull having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Peter Tull having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Somerset county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Peter Tull be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one paper at Easton, once a week for three months successively before the first Saturday in September term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Peter Tull should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812. And I also order that the said Peter Tull give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one tavern in the town of Princess-Anne, three months previous to the first Saturday in September term next.

WILLIAM POLK.

True copy—Test—

WM. DONE, CLK.

June 16—13

## CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1812.

The creditors of ABRAHAM COLLINS, Junior, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Abraham Collins, Junr. to the judges of Caroline county court, 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 directions of the said act, and having given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, to be held at Denton on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October 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 show cause, if any they have, why the said Abraham Collins, shall not have the relief prayed for.

By order of the Court—

THO: RICHARDSON, CLK.

July 7—

## 100 DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending and bringing home to the subscriber, near Kenton, in Kent county, Delaware, a negro man named PERRY, who ran away on Saturday, the 2d instant. Perry is about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has six toes on each foot, very stout made, his clothes not recollected. Any person taking up said runaway and bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and for securing said negro in any case, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the reward of SEVENTY DOLLARS, paid by

NATHANIEL WILDS.

may 23, (June 2)—3m

67 The Editor of the "Paston Star," will please insert the above three months.

## FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man, named MARY, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of this 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, Senr.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen, last night from the subscriber's wagon, Sine's yard, Howard street, Baltimore, a Bright Bay Horse, three years old last spring, sixteen hands high, left hind foot white, short neck, heavy jaw, with a small scar on the nose; has a curl on the left side of his neck, short dock'd, shod all round. TEN DOLLARS reward will be paid for the recovery of the mare, and 30 dollars for the mare and thief, on conviction. Any person taking up said mare, will please to inform the subscriber by letter directed to him, near Woodbury's Mills, Frederick county Maryland.

MOSES GRABLE.

June 11 (76)—5\*

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway on Saturday morning last, 30th ult. an apprentice boy to the shoe and boot making business, by the name of Charles Fleming. This boy is so artful, that I am informed where he is now, known, he alters his name from the above to Peter Phillips, and Peter Mc Clevery. I do forward any person from harbouring or employing the said boy. Any person or persons that will take up said boy, and secure him in any jail, or bring him home, or give information where he is, shall have the above reward paid.

GEORGE SEWELL.

June 2—m

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 6th May just, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself Daniel Peterson—he is supposed to be about 17 or 18 years of age, 4 feet 9 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed was a smoke coloured cloth found about, a light coloured cloth pantaloons and waistcoat.—He has some small scars on his face, and a small scar on his forehead. Says he belongs to Mr. John Simmons, within six miles of Montgomery court house, in Maryland.—The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff.

may 22 (June 2)—5

## NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA,

FIRST AND SECOND HALF VOLS.

On delivery at the Star office—where a few subscribers will be taken.





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

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

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1812.

[No. 48.....662.]

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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.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

To prohibit American vessels from proceeding to or trading with the enemies of the United States, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no ship or vessel, owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be permitted to clear out or depart from any port or place within the limits of the U. States or territories thereof, to any foreign port or place, till the owner or owners, agent, factor, freighter, master or commander, shall have given bond, with sufficient security, in the amount of such ship or vessel and cargo, not to proceed to or trade with the enemies of the United States. And if any ship or vessel owned as aforesaid, shall depart from any port or place within the limits of the United States or territories thereof, for any foreign port or place without giving bond with security as aforesaid, such ship or vessel, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States; and the owner or owners, freighter, factor or agent, master or commander, shall severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of such ship or vessel and cargo; and being thereof convicted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, or persons inhabiting the same, shall transport or attempt to transport, over land or otherwise, in any wagon, cart, sleigh, boat, or otherwise, naval or military stores, arms or the munitions of war, or any article of provision, from any place of the U. States, to any place in Upper or Lower Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, the wagon, cart, sleigh, boat, or the thing by which the said naval or military stores, arms, or munitions of war, or articles of provision are transported or attempted to be transported, together with such naval or military stores, arms, or munitions of war, or provisions, shall be forfeited to the use of the U. States and the person or persons aiding or privy to the same shall severally forfeit and pay to the use of the U. States a sum equal in value to the wagon, cart, sleigh, boat, or thing by which the said naval or military stores, arms or munitions of war, or articles of provision are transported, or attempted to be transported; and shall moreover be considered as guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to any transportation for the use or on account of the U. States, or the supply of its troops or armed force.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the several ports of the U. States be, and the same are hereby authorized to seize and stop naval and military stores, arms, or the munitions of war, or any articles of provision, and ship or vessel, wagon, cart, sleigh, boat, or thing by which any article prohibited as aforesaid is shipped or transported, or attempted to be shipped or transported contrary to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel belonging to any citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of any state or kingdom in amity with the United States, except such as at the passage of this act shall belong to the citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of such state or kingdom, or which shall hereafter be built in the limits of a state or kingdom in amity with the U. States, or purchased by a citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of a state or kingdom in amity with the U. States, shall be admitted into any port or place of the U. States, unless forced by a stress of weather, or for necessary repairs; and any ship or vessel, belonging to a citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of any state or kingdom, in amity with the U. States as aforesaid, except such ships and vessels as are above excepted, which shall, from and after the first day of November next, enter, or attempt to enter, any port or place aforesaid, the same, with her cargo, shall be forfeited to the use of the U. States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any British packet or vessel with dispatches destined for the U. States, and which shall have departed from any port or place in the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland or its dependencies, on or before the first day of September next, shall not be liable to be captured or condemned, but the same shall be permitted to enter and depart from any port or place in the U. States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any Cartel, or vessel with flag of Truce.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to give at any time within six months after the passage of this act, passports for the safe transportation of any ship or other property belonging to British subjects, and which is now within the limits of the U. States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every person, being a citizen of the U. States, or residing therein, who shall receive, accept or obtain a license from the government of G. Britain, or any officer thereof, for leave to carry any merchandise, or send any vessel into any port or place within the dominions of G. Britain, or to trade with any such port or place, shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit a sum equal to twice the value of any such ship merchandise or articles of trade, and shall moreover be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and to be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

July 6, 1812.

JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act respecting alien enemies."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That nothing in the proviso contained in the act entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," approved on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, shall be extended or construed to extend to any treaty, or to any article of any treaty, which shall have expired, or which shall not be in force, at the time when the proclamation of the President shall issue.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.

JAMES MADISON.

Approved,

### LIST OF ACTS

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWELFTH CONGRESS.

An act to authorize the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

An act to alter the time of holding one of the terms of the district court of the district of Maine.

An act for the relief of Josiah H. Webb.

An act for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the third enumeration.

An act extending the time for opening the several land offices established in the Territory of Orleans.

An act for the relief of Abraham Whipple, late a captain in the navy of the United States.

An act allowing further time for completing the payments on certain lands, held by right of preemption in the Mississippi Territory.

An act to authorize the laying out and opening a public road from the line established by the treaty of Greenville, to the north bend in the State of Ohio.

An act for the relief of John Burnham.

An act directing the terms on which lands sold at public sale, and that revert for failure in payment, shall again be sold.

An act authorizing the purchase of ordnance, and ordnance stores, camp equipage, and other quarters master's stores, and small arms.

An act to alter the time of holding the district courts of the United States for the North Carolina district.

An act to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to decide on the case of the ship Eliza Ann, belonging to Ezekiel Hubbel; and the case of the ship Mary and Francis, belonging to Nathaniel Goddard.

An act to continue in force, for a further time, the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."

An act for completing the existing military establishment.

An act authorizing the President of the United States to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of the Frontier of the U. States.

An act to raise an additional military force.

An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps.

An act to alter the times of holding the district court within and for the district of Connecticut.

An act for the revision of former confirmations, and for confirming certain claims to lands in the district of Kaskaskia.

An act for the more convenient taking of affidavits and hall in civil cases depending in the courts of the United States.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to locate the lands reserved for the use of Jefferson college in the Mississippi territory.

An act making an appropriation for the expenses incident to the six companies of mounted rangers, during the year 1812.

An act making appropriations for the support of an additional military force.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year 1812.

An act for the relief of Captain Selah Benton.

An act to establish a land district in the Illinois Territory, east of the district of Kaskaskia, and to attach certain public lands in the district of Jeffersonville.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year 1812.

An act supplementary to "an act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force," passed on the 12th April, 1808.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1812.

Resolution—granting permission to the judges of the supreme court of the United States to use the books in the library of Congress.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, to purchase of Winslow Lewis his patent right to the new and improved method of lighting light houses, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to "an act providing for the accommodation of the general post office and patent office, and for other purposes."

An act to alter the time of holding the circuit courts of the United States at Knoxville, in the district of East Tennessee, in the State of Tennessee.

An act making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier.

An act for the relief of the board of commissioners west of Pearl river.

An act giving further time for registering claims to land in the western district of the territory of Orleans.

An act authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars.

An act supplementary to "an act to raise an additional military force."

Resolution on the subject of arts and manufactures.

An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Georgetown Lancaster School Society.

An act repealing the tenth section of the act "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States."

An act making a further appropriation for the support of a library.

An act to authorize the surveying and marking of certain roads, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown, in the territory of Michigan.

An act for the relief of Thomas O'Brien.

An act respecting the enrolling and licensing of Steam Boats.

An act to alter the time of holding the circuit court in the first district.

An act granting to the corporation of the city of New Orleans the use and possession of a lot in the said City.

An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the U. States.

An act for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash.

An act laying an embargo on all ships and

sels in the ports and harbors of the U. States for a limited time.

An act for the admission of the state of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said State.

An act concerning the naval establishment.

An act for the relief of Thomas Wilson.

An act for the relief of Thomas Orr.

An act in addition to the act entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," passed Jan. 11, 1812.

An act to establish a quarter master's department, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the granting of patents for land, according to the survey that have been made; and to grant donation rights to certain claimants of land in the district of Detroit; and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the Secretary for the Department of War to exchange lands with the Uraline Nuns, in the City of New Orleans.

An act for the organization of a corps of artificers.

An act making provision for certain persons claiming lands under the several acts for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

An act for the relief of William Habbell.

An act giving further time to the purchasers of public lands north west of the river Ohio to complete their payments.

An act for the relief of Aaron Greeley.

An act giving further time for registering claims to land in the eastern district of the territory of Orleans.

An act to enlarge the limits of the state of Louisiana.

An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the River Mississippi and Island of New Orleans.

An act to continue in force for a limited time an act entitled "an act continuing for a limited time the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned."

An act to revive and continue in force "an act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States in certain cases.

An act to carry into effect an act of the State of Maryland.

An act to provide for designating and surveying military bounty lands.

An act in addition to an act for laying out and making Cumberland road.

An act to alter and establish post roads.

An act for the relief of John Thompson.

An act for the relief of the citizens of Venezuela.

An act further to amend the charter of the city of Washington.

An act to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares, and merchandize, for a limited time.

An act for the relief of Charles Minifie.

An act granting to the Governor of Louisiana a lot of ground, and the buildings thereon, in the city of New Orleans.

An act for the establishment of a general land office in the department of the Treasury.

An act making further provision for the corps of Engineers.

An act authorizing the appointment of an additional judge of the district court of New York.

An act for the relief of Thomas F. Roodick.

An act for the better regulation of the ordnance

An act to enlarge the limits of the Mississippi Territory.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of government for the year 1812.

An act making further provision for the army of the U. States.

An act to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.

An act for the relief of John N. Stout.

An act supplementary to an act for the admission of Louisiana into the Union.

An act to extend the right of suffrage in the Illinois Territory.

An act authorizing the President to ascertain and designate certain boundaries.

An act for the relief of Thomas and William Sreshly.

An act to amend the act to establish a quarter master's department.

An act providing for the government of the Territory of Missouri.

An act for the relief of Ninian Pinkney.

An act for the relief of William Gerrard.

An act to extend the time for exporting with privilege of drawback.

An act supplementary to an act for dividing the Indiana territory.

An act making further provision for settling land claims in Missouri.

An act for cutting a canal around Mason's causeway.

An act authorizing the remission of forfeited recognizances in the district of Columbia.

An act for the relief of Clement B. Penrose.

An act for the relief of Colonel William D. Beall.

An act to discharge William Peck from imprisonment.

An act to amend the laws within the district of Columbia.

An act concerning the western boundary of the Virginia military tracts.

An act declaring war against Great Britain.

An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the U. States.

An act conferring certain powers on the Levy court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia.

An act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

An act authorizing the issuing of Treasury Notes.

An act confirming claims to lands in the Mississippi territory, founded on British or Spanish warrants of survey.

An act supplementary to the Militia laws of the district of Columbia.

An act for leasing the public ground in the city of Washington.

An act for the relief of James Wilkinson.

An act for the relief of Anna Young.

An act giving validity to the sale of certain lands in the western district of Orleans.

An act imposing additional duties, and for other purposes.

An act to facilitate the transfer of stock created in November, 1803.

An act supplementary to the act to raise six companies of rangers.

An act confirming grants to lands in the Mississippi Territory, derived from the British Government of West Florida, not subsequently re-granted by the government of Spain or of the U. States.

An act making an appropriation for the purpose of discharging all the outstanding claims for the construction and repair of the Capitol & the President's House; for the compensation of the late surveyor of the public buildings, and for furniture for the different apartments of the Capitol; and for other purposes.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act to admit the entry of vessels of the U. States on certain conditions.

An act for the relief of Anna Young, heiress and representative of Colonel John Durkee, deceased.

An act making a further appropriation for the defence of the maritime frontier, and for the support of the navy of the United States.

An act respecting the pay of the army of the U. States.

An act making additional appropriations for the military establishment, and for the Indian Department, for the year 1812.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "an act respecting alien enemies."

An act to compensate for his services the President pro tempore of the Senate, acting as such when the office of Vice President of the U. States shall be vacant.

An act supplementary to the act heretofore passed on the subject of a uniform rule of naturalization.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "an act giving further time to purchasers of public lands north west of the river Ohio to complete their payments."

Resolution requesting the President of the U. States to recommend a day of public humiliation and prayer.

An act supplementary to an act authorizing the President to accept volunteers.

An act supplementary to an act authorizing a loan for eleven millions of dollars.

An act making further provision for the army, and for other purposes.

An act for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war.

An act to suspend the payment of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong.

An act authorizing a subscription for the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for an exchange of the same.

An act to prohibit American vessels from trading with the enemies of the United States.

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FROM THE WESTERN CITIZEN.

Kentucky, &c.

Before the subscriber one of the assistant judges of the Bourbon circuit—personally came Stephen Rudell, aged forty three years, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did depose and say, that in the year 1780, he, the deponent, was taken prisoner by the Shawnee tribe of Indians, at the taking of Rudell's station, on Licking, in the now county of Bourbon, and that he and his brother Abraham remained in captivity with the said Indians for the space of seven years, and until they were relieved under Wayne's treaty: That during the period aforesaid, he, the said deponent, was very frequently out on excursions with them—when they killed and scalped many white people, and that those scalps were generally taken to Detroit and there delivered up to M. Ke, Elliott, &c, who were the principal British agents acting at that place: who received them from said Indians and paid them for them.

The said deponent states further, that he was in Wayne's engagement with the Indians on the Mawnee river; that on the morning or evening of the day before the engagement, the deponent saw the British officers at the fort where the engagement took place, roll out and deliver to the Indians several barrels of gun powder out of which the said deponent filled his horn: That during the period aforesaid the said deponent frequently heard the British officers exhort the Indians to go to war with the whites, and take sides with the British: The deponent states that a British officer by the name of Caldwell, with about 10 men, did actually join the said Indians and were in the engagement against Wayne: That the artillery taken from St. Clair, was hid by the Indians, and about the time of one of the engagements with Wayne, the British brought forward artillery men, ball and ammunition to enable the Indians to use them against the whites in said engagement: That during an engagement at Fort Recovery the said deponent saw a British officer kill a white man by shooting him, and afterwards tomahawked and scalped him.



RICHMOND, July 3,

#### THE LANGUAGE OF TREASON

We have seen with emotions of indignation that we cannot express, the traitorous sentiments of the Editor of the Boston "Repertory" of the 26th June. Mye, the Editor of that paper is a traitor to the very core; and it will not be his own fault, if he escapes the indignant justice of his country. Let him but dare to do what he dares to say, and the lighting of the nation must consume him. It is not a Fries, ignorant of the very language of the laws; nor is it a law levying a tax on whisky—but it is a man in the very heart of Massachusetts, versed in the language, "aware of his hazard," recommending "To the People of Massachusetts" to resist the laws of the Union, to rebel against the constituted authorities in their most solemn appeal to the valour and virtue of the people; and eventually, to dash in pieces the holy ark of the Union of our country.—If these overt acts are attempted; if this man or any other dare to put the treasonable enterprise into execution, this government must be weaker than a rope of sand, if the wretch escapes the scaffold.

This rebellious spirit pours forth two columns "To the people of Massachusetts,"—he inveighs against the War; he reviles his friends; he declares it to be a "war with a nation desirous of our friendship, in servility to a tyrant who knows no mercy;" all this abuse might have been passed over, it is the same thing which has been said over thousands of times and as often refuted.—But Mr. John Park does not pause here—nor on the verge of the precipice, but plunges boldly into the doctrine of treason. When he goes on to point out to the citizens of Massachusetts a remedy for all the evils, which his imagination has created, it is then that the cloven foot peeps forth in all its deformity. "A question of solemn import (says he) is now to be decided by the people. Will you second the faction who have pronounced you at war? will you submit to be the slaves of Bonaparte?" Slaves of Bonaparte! We swear, by the majesty of truth, that in all our communications with the republican party, the great as well as the simple, & we have communed with thousands, we have never met with one of them who in the most distant manner ever whispered that he would directly or indirectly be the slave of France.—Or (says John Park), will you be men, be prosperous, be free? Choose your destiny.—There is now no evasion. You have no practicable middle course. You must bow to the yoke, or break it in pieces. You have before you the disasters of war, or peace, tranquility or prosperity. In three months from this portentous day, you may be secure in the enjoyment of happiness and independence, or you may be struggling against a nation whom you cannot subdue, whom it would be your ruin to subdue.—What then is to be done? Any thing, every thing, not to be involved in war. We must have no part in it." (How can Massachusetts avoid it without resisting the laws?) "There is no necessity that we should.—We have but to say the word, and we are exempt from all its calamities, it even gives us a glorious opportunity to resume our long violated rights." (Take them out of the hands of the United States and dissolve the Union.) "We have only to say we will enjoy what has so long been denied us—our freedom, our commerce, our prosperity, our tranquillity, and we shall enjoy them.—Let us be true to ourselves, and our path is bright and clear.—We have physical force on our side, so decidedly, that force will be unnecessary, and tranquillity may be rendered secure.—Let us have order, good civil government, encouragement to industry, security to prosperity. Let the people see that though forsaken, or rather cruelly persecuted by our national government, we have a rock of salvation, under God, in the Executive and Legislature of Massachusetts.—If the Senate are abandoned; let a direct appeal be made to the people, and a correspondence be established throughout the state, to ensure concert, firmness and promptitude."

Is there a man who can mistake these allusions? That threats, resistance, rebellion, and civil war are to be the resources of the people of Massachusetts? And does this miscreant dare to wish the blood of his fellow citizens to flow in civil war? But that no doubt may cover his designs, he soon after tells the People not to wait for the only constitutional means of changing measures, a change of men, (for says he,) "the changes in political characters, to which some so sanguinely look as the mode of relief on which we ought to rely, may not so easily be effected."

No—we will not believe that the great body, or even any considerable proportion of the people of Massachusetts will countenance these designs. The Federalists of that state are too much devoted to the ark of our union to abandon it on such grounds. But, if such an infatuation should unfortunately seize upon them; if the shade of Washington should in vain frown upon them through his farewell address; if all their love of order should be forgotten; if the republic must be saved. The energy of our government must be tested; and the panic which repealed the Embargo, must not be permitted to extinguish the war.

If there is any one principle more sacred in a republic than another, it is this; the law must rule; and the majority, constitutionally chosen, must make that law. The federalists of the south, to whose political spirit since the war we

bow with respect, would be the very first, if necessary, to put down a traitorous opposition to that law. Enquirer.

#### POLITICAL DUTY.

It cannot be too earnestly and solemnly inculcated on the public mind, that "the relations of our country have changed." It is difficult, at once to realize all those additional duties, which are imposed on good citizens, by a state of War. Yet it is essential. We are at War with Great Britain. All who "adhere to aid, comfort and abet" our enemies, are Traitors. We are not to tolerate Treason. Those, who have been inconsiderately engaged in an unhallowed connection with our foes, are to relinquish it. The enemy must not form coalitions in the heart of our country.—If they are forced, they are to be crushed. When War is declared, there are but two parties, *Citizen Soldiers, and Enemies—Americans, and Tories.*—"To this complexion must we come at last."

Popular indignation has vented itself in riots. We regret it. Who roused the riots?—The Tories. They have insisted upon being known and noticed. In the War for Liberty, the same viperous spite towards the Whigs caused the same reaction. They who cherish and express it are to cure the evil by recantation, dutiful allegiance, practical patriotism. *Marblehead*, incorruptible firm as the everlasting hills in the cause of '76, has told us the truth—"public recantation will infallibly attach to aid, who oppose the government, violate the laws, or betray our Liberties." To lessen the troubles of the conflict, to shorten its duration, to ensure its object, energy is the only policy.—The sun never shone on a holier cause. National honor is to be vindicated—national prosperity will be the result. All who do not aid, are not to be permitted to oppose.—When we go forth to fight the oppressor, we have not his allies in our camp.

The distinction between Federalists and Tories is daily becoming more definite.—Dexter King, Oliver W. Lott, and others, the most distinguished of those, from whom we have dissented on points of political policy, hold fast their integrity, their allegiance. Wagner, Hanson, Park and some others of Henry's disciples, have made rash experiments on popular patience. The two first reap the reward of their doings in a summary process from the chancery of popular indignation. The last has been compelled by the federal part of his supporters by a clumsy recantation of torism and treason, and is soon, it is understood to retire from a profession which he has disgraced more than any individual ever did, in any country.

Much has been said concerning the demolition of Wagner's Office at Baltimore. It was a strong measure, no doubt; but the provocation was strong. Against the people and the government he had declared war. We do not altogether approve the punishment he received—though he deserved punishment most richly, though he invited it, though he sought it by most unpardonable and outrageous incentives. It was not the act of a party against an opponent—but of a people against an enemy. In JONATHAN RUSSELL'S admirable language—"it sprung from that unbroken spirit, that unfettered boldness, that restless, that uncontrollable, that sublime love of LIBERTY, which sometimes, indeed, mistakes its means, but never loses sight of its object; which, while it seems to endanger, often secures that object, and which burns with undiminished force, while, one generous sentiment lingers in the human breast to support it!"

That spirit is to be regulated not repressed. The consecrated fire on the altar of freedom is not to be quenched, from the apprehension that it should burn the temple.—If Tories would be tolerated, they must renounce their heresies. The awful vengeance of a people who have appealed to the God of Battles, is not to be insolently wantonly roused. Let the "Enemies of Republics" remember the fate of their former leaders, and learn too, that the erroneous lenity of permitting their return from a pilgrimage of cowardice and treachery, will not be repeated.—Let them turn from the error of their ways, repent and live. Nat. Aegis.

#### FLAG OF TRUCE.

On Friday last arrived off the Castle the English schooner Bream, capt. Stimson from Halifax, as a flag of truce with the men taken from the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, on board of which they were delivered on Saturday agreeably to an arrangement made a long time since with Mr. Foster, the late British minister. The Bream is an armed schooner. This is contrary to the usage of flags of truce, consequently fears are entertained by some that she will capture our vessels on the coast on her return to Halifax.

It is hoped and believed the proper authority will not suffer this vessel to depart with her guns and other arms on board. She ought to be searched throughout, immediately previous to sailing, and every gun ordered on shore. It is worthy of note, that although such a length of time has elapsed since Foster's arrangement, yet the men were not sent up until a declaration of war. It is also remarkable that they should now come in an "armed" flag of truce!

There were four men taken out of the Chesapeake; one, they tell us, has since died; two they now restore, and one they keep at Halifax! Bost. Chron.

#### RESTORATION OF THE CHESAPEAKE SEAMEN.

The American tars who were forcibly wrested from the Chesapeake by the British frigate *Leopard*, were restored to that vessel on Saturday last, in the harbor of Boston. They were conducted on board the Chesapeake by Lt. Simpson, the British officer, and received at the gangway by Lt. Wilkinson of the Chesapeake, with the following pertinent address:

Sir—I am commanded by commodore Bannister to receive these two American seamen, in the very deck from which they

were wantonly taken in time of peace by a vessel of your nation of superior force.

Midshipman SAUNDERS conducted the men to commodore BANNISTER, upon the quarter deck.—The commodore received them with these appropriate and truly American observations:

MY LADS—I am glad to see you.—From this deck you were taken by British outrage—for your return to it you owe gratitude to the government of your country.—Your country now offers to you an opportunity to revenge your wrongs; and I cannot doubt but what you will be desirous of doing so on board of this very ship. I trust the flag that flies on board of her, shall gloriously defend you in future.

Three cheers were given by a numerous company of citizens and seamen, assembled to witness the interesting transaction.—*Lb.*

#### BY AUTHORITY.

#### RESOLUTION

Requesting the President of the United States to recommend a day of public humiliation and prayer.

It being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of public calamity and war humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God, and to implore his aid and protection:

Therefore, **RESOLVED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of both houses wait on the President of the United States, and request that he recommend a day of public Humiliation and Prayer to be observed by the People of the United States, with Religious Solemnity, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of the states, his blessing on their arms, and the speedy restoration of peace.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by a joint Resolution, of the two Houses, have signified a request, that a day may be recommended, to be observed by the People of the United States, with religious solemnity, as a day of public Humiliation and Prayer: and whereas such a recommendation will enable the several religious denominations and societies so disposed, to offer, at one and the same time, their common vows and adorations to Almighty God, on the solemn occasion produced by the war, in which he has been pleased to permit the injustice of a foreign power to involve these United States; I do therefore recommend the third Thursday in August next, as a convenient day, to be so set apart for the devout purposes of rendering to the Sovereign of the Universe, and the Benefactor of mankind, the public homage due to his holy attributes; of acknowledging the transgressions which might justly provoke the manifestations of His divine displeasure; of seeking His merciful forgiveness, and His assistance in the great duties of repentance and amendment; and, especially, of offering fervent supplications, that in the present season of calamity and war, he would take the American People under His peculiar care and protection; that He would guide their public councils, animate their patriotism, and bestow His blessing on their arms; that He would inspire His nations with a love of justice and of concord, and with a reverence for the unerring precept of our holy religion, to do to others as they would require that others should do to them; and, finally, that turning the hearts of our enemies from the violence and injustice which sway their councils against us, He would hasten a restoration of the blessings of peace.

Given at Washington the ninth day of (A. S.) July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve. JAMES MADISON.

By the President, JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

#### BRAVE YANKEE BOYS!!!

Extract of a letter, dated New-York, 14th July.

"It is a fact beyond contradiction, that the President has not been so fortunate as to be engaged with the *Belvidere*; but the Hornet, capt. Lawrence, with whom I am well acquainted, than whom a braver man does not exist. She being to windward, and somewhat ahead of the squadron (about 10 miles) saw the *Belvidere* to windward and gave chase; the wind being light she soon came up with her, and gave her three or four broadsides; the squadron was then about 4 leagues to leeward, and finding night fast approaching, and the squadron not able to come up in time to his assistance, he (capt. L.) thought it prudent to give up the chase. A gentleman who came from Halifax in the *Colibri*, informed me that notwithstanding capt. Byron's having asserted that he had been engaged with the whole "Yankee navy, with commodore Rogers at their head," it was the Hornet alone who so severely stung the *Belvidere*, and that when she arrived in Halifax, she was obliged to be buoyed up to keep her from sinking; and that between thirty and forty men were killed in the action. My informant is a Mr. —, he left Halifax a fortnight ago last Tuesday." Aurora.

A letter from capt. Blakeley, commanding at the recruiting rendezvous Whitehall (Lake Champlain) to a gentleman of respectability, in this city, dated, Whitehall, July 6, says:—"A number of families from Canada being ordered away by the governor of the province, on Wednesday last the drafted Canadians were ordered on parade at Sorel, 100 miles below Montreal, but they refused to receive their arms, when the 49th regt. was

ordered to fire on them, which they did with powder only still the Canadians refused to obey. Ball were then fired over their heads—no compliance yet.—They were then ordered to fire the third time, when 16 men were killed and wounded; the residue were placed under a guard of his majesty's royal troops.

Should we attack Canada, our force will be such as to reduce the province in a short time. What I have written you may rely on as a fact—I have 20 fine recruits this day and expect 12 more from Ticonderoga. N. Y. Pub. Ad.

#### QUEBEC, June 30.

A notification is posted up in the street from the police office of this city, requiring all subjects or citizens of the United States, or persons claiming citizenship in the United States, to leave the city of Quebec by 12 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) and the district of Quebec by Friday, 12 o'clock.

We understand, to the extent of 10 or 12 days is and will be granted to such as have business to settle, on their finding approved security.

Certificate No. 1, was on Wednesday last given at the Loan Office, to John Adams, (late President of the United States) for his subscription to the late loan of Eleven Millions of dollars.

Two Irishmen who in their voyage across the Atlantic, escaped the grasp of the British cruisers, were, on their landing in this city informed that "war was declared against Great Britain." "By J— (says one of them turning the other) we'll fight for no thing." Shamrock.

#### CHESTER TOWN, July 8, 1812.

The democratic republicans of the second election district of Kent, assembled as usual at this place on Saturday last, to commemorate the birth of American Independence.

The day was ushered in by a discharge from the Chester Artillery, commanded by capt. James Morrison. At noon the Declaration of Independence was read by capt. Michael Miller, and an Oration delivered by capt. E. F. Chambers, to a numerous company as the Court House would contain.

#### ORATION

Delivered on the 4th July, 1812, at Chester Town, BY E. F. CHAMBERS, Furnished at the request of the Committee of Arrangement.

Friends & Fellow-Citizens,

Having been honored by the gentlemen who have the management of the day, with a request to present to you some remarks on the subject of the memorable events which we are assembled to celebrate—I have to premise my regret that my powers are so unequal to a task which might require the most superior abilities.

The objects of this day's contemplation are dear to us;—the jubilee of the Sons of Columbia. To view an assembled nation of freemen, collected in different sections of an immensely extensive Union, pouring forth their grateful acknowledgments to a noble and numerous list of worthies and heroes, who have the desert wild of the Indian and the once safe retreat of ferocious quadrupeds to yield to the powerful action of civilized man, and become the seat of elegance and abundance so superior to the ordinary enjoyments of created beings, that the demon of Envy could no longer permit the quiet returns of a laborious preparation. To view these worthies and heroes called forth in the majesty of offended power, to redress their invaded privileges, and to rescue from the ruthless hand of tyranny, the rights to which nature and nature's God had entitled them; and with the favour of a just omnipotent Providence, so using their small means of defence as to withstand and finally defeat the exertions of the then most powerful nation of Europe, aided by the hired slaves of a petty despot, and the savage cruelties of barbarous hordes of butchering Indians: To contemplate a scene like this, is surely a delight which the philosopher and the moralist will find sanctioned by every principle which can cement the bonds of philanthropy and social communion. A scene like this, the United States of America this day presents.

In all ages of the civilized world, nations have adopted the practice of commemorating events, which the peculiar habits of each might render most conspicuous for their grandeur, the benefit of their consequences, or for the importance of infusing a sacred regard to the principles which may have been held and established by their authors. But when compared with the glorious objects which this day attract our attention, how trifling, how insignificant do all former causes of national celebrations appear! To gratify a ruler, whose fearful power is but the effect of unjust usurpation of rights, which nature had distributed equally to all, and whose mouldering clay must, in the short space of human life, revert to its original state of inanimate dust; to rejoice in the blood of enemies, shed in contending for a master to a province, or in determining whether a present incumbent or a bold rival shall be decked out with the insignia of royalty, and receive the abject obedience of minions equally willing to defy either successful claimant: these have been generally the objects of national celebrations. But with us, the cause of human nature and of human reason—a revolution from political extinction to the glorious eminence of an example and a pattern to all the nations of the globe; in fine, the perfect establishment of a political code, founded on the immutable laws of nature, written in the substance of patriots and the best blood of martyrs, and sealed in the devoted attachment of their numerous and increasing progeny: a code teaching universal emancipation from the legalized oppressors of the earth, claims our warmest expressions of rejoicing.

The history of the invasion of the rights of America by the British government, is yet too fresh in our recollection to require a recital. Those however (if any such there are) yet ignorant of their unjust pretences and practices, I would refer to a narration, which, though concise, contains more numerous and atrocious instances of oppression, than it has ever fallen to the lot of any other nation to experience in the same period. I allude to the Declaration of Independence, a production as honorable to the head and heart of its author, as disgraceful to the government whose it faithfully represents.

To these injuries, our gallant ancestors, dependent as they were on this faithless nation for most of the necessities and comforts of life, did not hesitate to oppose the firm front of determined freedom. Deficient in all the essential aids to war, they resolved to risk their fate on this last chance of escape. To men who had resorted to the wilds of uncivilized forests, to enjoy that liberty which this parent state no longer afforded; to men who had braved the dangers of the elements, and the still greater dangers of inhospitable barbarians, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions, this alternative was natural. Such men were our fathers. Engaged in a cause in which the future happiness and importance of every son and daughter of America were involved; guided throughout by the hallowed flame of Liberty and equal rights, they resolutely pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, for the mainte-

nance of those principles which they had proclaimed to the world to be the object of their contest.

The superior skill and preparation of a cruel enemy, long laid waste the fairest portion of this smiling country. The roar of cannon—the flames of burning cities—the plunder of property disclosed by domestic traitors—the herding of the hired savage, roving the scattered frontier to earn his expected wages from a *Christian King*, for the scalps of helpless and unoffending women and children, were objects that could not appal the stout hearts of men determined to live free, or die in the last stake. They, like as a band of brothers joined, returned to the charge if defeated, or pursued the favorable moment of success, till weary a contest, in which her character and her purse had sustained an equal shock, the British government yielded to the impulse of necessity, and terminated their struggles by an acknowledged grant of the Independence of our country.

The most natural reflection that suggests itself, on a recollection of the difficulties and final success of the Patriots who achieved our glorious revolution, is, that they must have been guided by motives which can enable the human mind to bear up under fatigue, dangers and losses, which in other cases would seem to insure defeat.—These men were not of gigantic form, or of Herculean strength: No, my friends, 'twas not their corporal superiority over their adversaries—their merit in that case would have been less. The habits of our ancestors were moral, industrious and temperate; withal they were devoted to that free exercise of political rights, the violation of which had driven them from their native shores to find an asylum for the idol of their worship.—Their labours were amply compensated; they found this deity of their devotion able to inspire in such protectors, firmness commensurate to their danger. In the host of America, the lamp of liberty blazed with refining power: under its sacred influence the blind could walk; the lame ceased to limp; the sick no longer felt the shackles of humanity: The hallowed soul of freedom animated with a god-like zeal the advocates of a righteous cause, and as if clothed with the spiritual habiliments of ethereal beings, the impediments of men: earthly creatures seemed unable to resist them. The vital principle of political life, the breathing voice of Independence, sustained the shocks of adversity, and led the champion on.

The love of liberty, then, operating on the moral and social habits of our ancestors, was the cause of their wonderful exertions. Here, American, is a lesson for you. You wish to know how to preserve that character to which you claim a birth-right from your patriot fathers:—Cultivate that love of liberty which characterised them; imitate their private virtues; practise their industry, economy and temperance. Revolving years have swept away most of these whom the fate of war had spared from the sword. Few are they, whom time has left as the pride and example of a second generation. Oh, my fellow citizens, cherish them: the hoary locks of the veteran, silvered in hard struggles for our repose, claim the just reward of his toils—the gratitude and affectionate regards of a happy people, smooth the last steps of a path, which, for their benefit, has been heretofore traced through briars and thorns: let his honored destinies here, teach an outline of that perfection and consummation of felicity, which a future and a better world has prepared. Look then to your revolutionary fathers. These you find no pattern for the ambitious man, who would supplant superior worth; there you find no pattern for the selfish man, who would live for himself, to the exclusion of his country and its concerns—who would suffer the activity of his enemies to be successful, while he was heaping his coffers with the fruit of his inglorious labours. A republican of every order in society has rights secured by the constitution.—It is therefore the duty of every individual to understand, at least, his own rights; and understanding them, he is imperiously bound to attend to their proper administration.

At the termination of the arduous struggle for independence of foreign government, the sages of America found it necessary to model a constitution and form of government, which should permanently establish the enjoyment of that liberty which had cost them so dear a price. Various were the projects which were suggested by the very men who had so lately been united in resisting the encroachments of a foreign power. The great division, however, into which they resolved themselves, was, that of the advocates of a form, republican in name, but bordering too much on the principles of monarchy and aristocracy; and that of the advocates of a form, republican in effect, and encroaching less on the individual sovereignty of the States. The immediate result of their deliberations, was a constitution, which, with the amendments since made to it, is justly esteemed the pride and the glory of the free sons of America. From the opposite opinions, however, which then actuated the different members of our common country, have arisen those political distinctions which now embrace the whole people of this Union. The man, who is elevated by the accidents of fortune and education, may sometimes think himself entitled to greater privileges and exclusive promotion; but to the unbiased yeomanry of the country, the constitutional equality of rights must ever be the rallying point. The unity of our government, in its present form, is a main pillar in the edifice of our real Independence, the support of our tranquillity at home, peace and respectability abroad: We should discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frown upon the first drawings of an attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together the various parts. These are the instructions of the father of his country, the great, the good, the immortal WASHINGTON.

But this edifice in its present form is large enough, and sufficiently commodious; we wish not to see apartments constructed for the reception of a President and Senate for life, or of other officers independent of the people, the only source of legitimate power.—Frequent elections are the only means of security to a free people that their delegated powers shall not be abused. There may indeed be seasons, when the ordinary duties of the government may be augmented—when the careful hand of the Legislature may sparingly deal out the constitutional means of meeting pressing necessities. These seasons generally occur when the genuine friends of the country are actively alive to its interests, and therefore are less to be dreaded. In times of difficulty and danger the patriot is awake, his thoughts are turned with fond anxiety to his country, the wily perfidious arts of domestic enemies escape not his observation, and his readiness to resist often prevents the existence of danger. The great security for a continuance of our happy institutions, is to be found in an enlightened public opinion: The greatest mischief to be dreaded, is from the hands of the uninformed, imposed on by the designing. Every effort to mischief will be masked under the veil of superior attachment and sagacity, and the devoted victims of an impostor be thus made the authors of political evils.

Follow citizens, the present is a crisis that fills with anxiety the mind of every faithful friend of America. After years of alternate injury and neglection—after a series of oppressions, scarcely less intolerable than roused our fathers to battle, and aggravated with the most disgraceful practice of seizing and incarcerating our citizens, and compelling them to fight the battles of a defeated government, the United States have declared open war with the nation that has refused to treat for



these multiplied outrages. From another nation we have had most numerous and aggravated injuries, and though they now promise redress, their acts have not conformed to their engagements. Pending negotiations must soon determine whether France too is to be considered an enemy, or ranked as a friend.

The state of war alters, in some degree, the political relations of society. The freedom of opinion and of remark, which is happily ensured to us, must not be basely perverted to weaken the bonds which bind citizens to their country. It may be attempted to relax your efforts and to paralyze your exertions, by imputing corruption to the motives of our rulers. Spurs indignantly at such subterfuges of disaffection: An honest patriot may doubt the propriety of many measures of any administration: the authority of names, the prejudices of party aided by misrepresentation in which he places confidence, may induce him to regret that a war has been resorted to, even now when the cup of negotiation has been emptied of its dregs: but the designing male content alone can hold forth in a strain, which will invite the perseverance of our enemy in resisting claims acknowledged on all hands to be just, and in withholding rights from a people, whom they would represent willing, treacherously to abandon them.

Let the distinctions of party be buried in an union against a common enemy. If the conduct of the present administration is thought unwise or imprudent, let it be attempted to select another. This is a fair subject of political speculation. But to sow the seeds of disaffection, by encouraging the idea that we are not bound to prosecute a war which a constitutional majority of the nation has pronounced to be just, and necessary for the recovery of our dearest rights, is characteristic of a traitor.

He, who is not for us, is our enemy:—and it behoves the good people of the union, to use all legal means of preventing the mischief which enemies of every description may meditate. The hands of government must be strengthened by the co-operation and cheerful assistance of the people. Is it with the few born sons of America, as with the slaves of despots who make war for their personal gratification? Who made this war? The people of the United States, by their representatives. And for what? To sum up the whole in a few words, 'tis to determine whether the labours of our revolutionary heroes shall be crowned with success—whether America shall be really independent of Great Britain. 'Tis now to be ascertained whether the spirit of our fathers still animates their sons—whether our attachment to the glorious liberties they have placed within our reach, will induce us to risk our lives and fortunes in the protection of our rights and those of our imprisoned countrymen. I trust the feelings and spirit of '76 is still alive. Let us then cheerfully submit to those privations which a just war necessarily require. 'Tis the price of our liberty—our happiness. If any feels disposed to repine, let him turn his eyes to the wretched inhabitants of the old world, and compare their situation with his own. Engaged in wars which can produce them no advantage if successful—their means of subsistence exhausted by the expenditures necessary to support the trappings of royalty, their wants and their sufferings are prompting them to break down the barrier of law and order, and forcibly to relieve those miseries which are no longer tolerable: Starving and famishing at home, they are punished & tortured if they dare attempt to find refuge in a land to which they would willingly migrate. Then look to ourselves—view the rising greatness of our country, fast rivaling the oldest people in the manufacture of every article of comfort and convenience, the materials of which our vast variety of soil and climate so abundantly supplies; internal improvement rapidly progressing; the only complaint heard, that we have too much on hand; the only difficulty, not how to do well, but how to do better. Oh! America, if ever a people enjoyed the peculiar smiles of a benign Providence, surely thou art the nation. Happy People! may the proper enjoyment of the blessings we experience, continue them to us till time is no more.

After partaking of a sumptuous dinner the President's Message and War Bill were read by Joseph Wickes, Esq; and the following Toasts drank, each succeeded by a gun from the Artillery and the reiterated shouts of the company. General Chambers presided, and Judge Houston and Col. Reed acted as Vice Presidents.

1. The Day.
2. The United States:—May all treasonable attempts to divide them, be followed by condign punishment.
3. The President of the United States:—He has been a faithful sentinel, and has given timely notice of the approaches of the enemy.
4. The Revolutionary Heroes and Statesmen of America:—May such bright examples excite their sons to emulate their deeds of valor and patriotism.
5. Thomas Jefferson:—We follow him to his retirement, and hail him as the philosopher and the friend of mankind.
6. The War with England:—May it not cease until the numerous injuries that occasioned it have been redressed.
7. Our Foreign Relations:—We have a right to justice from all nations, and if the aggressions of France are not speedily atoned for, may the refusal be followed by a Declaration of War against that power.
8. The Militia of the United States:—Arms in the hands of Freemen afford the best security for Liberty.
9. The Army and Navy of the United States:—We rely under Providence, on the exertions and patriotism of these, our brave defenders.
10. General James Wilkinson:—We congratulate him on his escape from the Toils of Persecution, and exhort him to go on the "good old way" of guarding and protecting his country against all attempts of Traitors.
11. Commodore Rogers:—He keeps a good look out for, & never fails to give a good account of the enemies of his country.
12. Our Impressed Seamen:—We pity their misfortunes and their sufferings, and trust they will ere long be ended and avenged.
13. The majority in Congress:—They have faithfully spoken the sentiments of their constituents in adopting measures of hostility towards Great Britain.
14. Domestic Manufactures, Agriculture and Commerce:—A reliance on our own resources will render us truly independent.
15. Henry the 8th:—A halloo for all British agents, their adherents and abettors.
16. The State of Maryland:—
17. The Ladies:—Heaven's best Gift to Man.

**VOLUNTEER TOASTS.**  
By Captain Simon Wickes, Junior. The advocates of the British cause in America:—May they be speedily embarked on board of swift sailers, have a fair wind and smooth sea, and a safe arrival in the beloved Britain, and should they ever attempt to return, may they be embarked on board of vessels that beat like smoke, and always meet with head winds and tempests.

By the Orator of the Day. The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:—His vote on the bill to repeal the non importation law, merits the applause of his countrymen.

By Samuel Rabin. The Democrats of South America:—May they have the valor to achieve and the wisdom to preserve their Liberty and Independence.

By Captain Campbell. The Navy of the United States:—May all its officers follow the example set them by the intrepid Rogers—Victory or Death.

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:  
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1812.

The Governor of Lower Canada, it seems, has ordered all citizens of the United States to depart from Quebec in four and twenty hours. It is worthy of consideration whether this course ought not to be retaliated by an order of the government of the United States that all British subjects shall prepare to depart from the United States within the same time; allowing, as the British provincial government has done, an indulgence of a few days to "such as have business to settle, on their finding approved security." This would at least be returning measure for measure, and is perfectly justified by the course the enemy has pursued.

Nat. Intel.

The Parliament of Lower Canada are directed by the Governor to convene "for dispatches of divers weighty and important affairs," on the 16th instant.

As the Sloop of War Wasp, lately arrived, left Cowes early in June, and Cherbourg shortly before, she must have brought the latest advices from both countries.

We do not pretend to a precise knowledge of the state of our affairs with France at the time the Wasp sailed, but have understood that no satisfactory arrangement had then been made respecting spoils, or our commercial intercourse with that country. It is said that the decree of April 23rd, 1812, lately published in our Gazette, declaring the final repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees as to the United States, is an authentic document: but whether it was adopted at the time of its date, or later, and antedated, is unknown. If the first was the case, we cannot conceive why it was not sooner published. If the second, we are at a loss for a reason of its having been antedated. Be this as it may, it appears that, being the kind of documents which the British government required, it has deprived it of all pretext for continuing the Orders in Council.

It is understood that the Emperor, before leaving Paris to join his army in the north, had authorized the Duke D'Alberg to continue the negotiation with Mr. Barlow.

With respect to the posture of affairs in Great Britain, we are led to conclude that the republications from British newspapers throw as much light on it, as has been otherwise received.

Nat. Intel.

A letter is said to have been received in Philadelphia from New York which states that there had been a revolt in London, in consequence of which the Prince Regent had retired to the tower for safety. This is a more probable cause, if he has retired among the wild beasts in the tower, than the one assigned yesterday—in consequence of menacing letters.

Sun.

The British government brig Blood Hound, from England was boarded by the Letter of Marque, Captain J. Gould, of this port, yesterday in the bay and taken possession of. The Cora took out her marines, drew the guns and carried her into Annapolis.

Baltimore Coffee House Books.

### APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND, JULY 14, 1812.

James Nabb, member of council, vice Dr. Geo. E. Mitchell, resigned.

Nathaniel Hynson, keeper of the penitentiary, vice Edward Markland, resigned.

John Aisquith, coroner Baltimore county, vice N. Hynson appointed keeper of the penitentiary.

Lambert Cleveland, armorer at Easton, vice John Coats, dead.

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Esq. late Minister to France, is appointed a Brigadier-General in the Army of the U. States.

SAMUEL CARSWELL, Esq. of Philadelphia, is appointed Commissary-General of the Army.

HENRY A. S. DRAKORN, Esq. is appointed Collector of the port of Boston, vice General H. Dearborn, resigned.

A company of cavalry, several companies of flying artillery and infantry, amounting in the whole to upwards of 400 men, passed through this city on Saturday to the northward. Their appearance was truly martial.—[Phil. pap.]

Dr. Park, in the Boston Repository, has taken leave of the public in his editorial capacity. We congratulate him on his exit—and the public too; neither of which can be losers by the step, in the present temper of the times.—[Boston pap.]

'Sink, burn, and destroy.' The latter part of last week, the British captured two American vessels on Lake Ontario, laden with furniture, and committed them to the flames. One of the vessels had about 4000 dollars in hard money on board.

Lynx.

### TO THE FARMERS.

Be not afraid of a good price for your Wheat.—The extreme scarcity in England, and on the Continent, bordering on a famine, will drive neutrals here for our surplus. None are excluded our ports by the War, but English ships, and they were excluded by the Non-Inter-course Act.

CAUTION.

Queen-Ann's July 13, 1812.

Celebration of the 4th of July at Beaver Dean Causeway, shall appear next week.

### NOTICE.

The Easton Light Infantry Blues are requested to meet at the Court House on FRIDAY, the 24th inst at 6 o'clock, P. M. in undress, to receive the report of the committee of arrangements.

G. W. SMITH, Capt.

### FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodation terms, a small FARM, handsomely situated on the waters of Wye river. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or clover. The improvements are all nearly new and in good repair. On said farm is a valuable young apple orchard, in thriving condition. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL Y. GAREY,  
Near Wye Mill.

### AN OVERSEER

Is wanted for the ensuing year by the subscriber.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

### THE PARTNERSHIP.

Heretofore existing between Draper & Carey, Coach and Harness Makers in Cambridge, Dorchester county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The above business will still be carried on by Ralph B. Draper, in Cambridge, in all its various branches, where his friends and the public in general can be supplied on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

DRAPER & CAREY.

July 21—3\*

### AN ACT RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES.

SECTION 1.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President of the United States shall make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed, as alien enemies. And he is hereby authorized in any event, as aforesaid, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who shall become liable, as aforesaid; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those, who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which shall be found necessary in the premises, and for the public safety: Provided, That aliens resident within the United States who shall become liable as alien enemies, in the manner aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed for the recovery, disposal, and removal of their goods and effects, and for their departure, the full time which is, or shall be stipulated by any treaty, where any shall have been between the United States, and the hostile nation or government, of which they shall be natives, citizens, denizens or subjects; and where no such treaty shall have existed, the President of the United States may ascertain and declare such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after any proclamation shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several courts of the U. States, and of each State, having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several judges and justices of the courts of the United States, and they shall be and are hereby respectively authorized upon complaint, against any alien or alien enemies, as aforesaid, who shall be resident and at large within such jurisdiction or district, to the danger of the public peace or safety, and contrary to the tenor or intent of such proclamation, or other regulations which the President of the United States shall make and may establish in the premises, to cause such alien or aliens to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such court, judge or justice; and after a full examination and hearing on such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall and may order such alien or aliens to be removed out of the territory of the United States, or to give securities of their good behaviour, or to be otherwise restrained, conformably to the proclamation or regulations which shall and may be established as aforesaid, and may imprison, or otherwise secure such alien or aliens, until the order which shall and may be made, as aforesaid, shall be performed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the district in which any alien enemy shall be apprehended, who by the President of the United States, or by order of any court, judge, or justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart, and to be removed, to provide therefor, and to execute such order, by himself or his deputy, or other discreet person or persons, to be employed by him, by causing a removal of such alien out of the territory of the United States; and for such removal, the marshal shall have the warrant of the President of the United States, or of the court, judge, or justice, ordering the same, as the case may be.

JONATHAN DAYTON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, July 6, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,  
President of the United States.

### AN ACT Supplementary to the act entitled, "An act respecting alien enemies."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That nothing in the proviso contained in the act entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," approved on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, shall be extended or construed to extend to any treaty, or to any article of any treaty, which shall have expired, or which shall not be in force, at the time when the proclamation of President shall issue.

### H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

July 6, 1812.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

Department of Sta. }  
July 7th, 1812. }

### NOTICE.

All British Subjects within the United States are required forthwith to report to the Marshals (or to the persons to be appointed by them) of the respective States or Territories within which they may reside, their names, their age, the time they have been within the U. States, the persons composing their families, the places of their residence, and their occupations or pursuits; and whether, and at what time, they have made the application to the courts required by law as preparatory to their naturalization—and the Marshals, respectively, are to make to the Department of State, returns of all such British subjects, with the above circumstances annexed to their names.

### ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS

Within the State of Maryland, are requested to report themselves to one of the

FOLLOWING PERSONS:—  
Upton Bruce... Allegany County  
Mathias Shattler... Washington  
Morris Jones... Frederick  
Edward Deal... Montgomery  
Benjamin Green... Harford  
John Stone... Saint Marys  
Richard Duvall... Prince Georges  
Isaac Dorsey... Anne Arundel  
Thomas Salsbury... Caroline  
Francis Gutter... Cecil  
Isaac P. Smith... Worcester  
Henry Haskins... Dorchester  
Benjamin H. Mackall... Calvert  
Wm. P. Ridgway... Queen-Ann's  
John Bennett... Talbot  
Ephraim Vansant... Kent  
Zachariah Chawm... Charles  
Daniel Ballard... Somerset  
Or at the Marshal's Office, in the city of Baltimore.

THOMAS RUTTER, Marshal.

The publishers of the Laws of the U. States in the State of Maryland, are requested to insert this notice in their papers.

July 21—4

### BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at the Star Office.

### LANDS TO RENT, AND OVERSEERS WANTED.

To be rented, from the 31st of December next, when the contracts with the present tenants will expire, Eight FARMS in Hunting-Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county. Four of these farms are large and valuable; the others will suit tenants of moderate capital. They are all situated either immediately on, or within a mile of, Choptank river, and from six to ten miles from the town of Easton. They will be rented for country produce, if desired, and on as long leases as may be generally agreeable to those who may incline to take them.

Also—wanted, for the ensuing year, Four OVERSEERS, out a single man, the others with families. No person need apply, who is not every way qualified for the management of a farm.—Application to be made to the subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, July 21

### CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE.

Any person, wishing to purchase Cattle or Sheep, may be supplied with from 50 to 75 head of each, by application to

THOMAS CHAPMAN.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, July 21

### WAR DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1812.

Notice is hereby Given,

That separate Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of June 1813 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1814 within the States, Territories & Districts following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the State of Ohio north of the 41st degree of latitude, and in the vicinity of the Upper Lakes to Lake Ontario, including Fort Niagara.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of Ohio, south of the 41st degree of latitude, and the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Mississippi Territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the district of Maine and State of New Hampshire, and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17. Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts: and for the armories and other persons employed in the United States Army at that place, from the 1st day of June, 1813, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1814.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the Troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chicago, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, for six months in advance; and at each of the posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops and that all losses sustained by the depredation of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance, may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian Frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS.

The Editors of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 16, (21)—8

### MARCH TERM, 1812.

The creditors of Charles Thompson, of Dorchester county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Charles Thompson, to the judges of Dorchester county court 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 supplements thereto; and he having complied with the direction of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Dorchester county court, at the town of Cambridge, Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations 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 Charles Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Signed by order—

E. RICHARDSON, CLK.

July 21—4\*

### TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral period for Talbot County. If I am happy enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall endeavour to fulfil the duties of the office.

SAMUEL PADDISON.

June 23—m

### 100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Will be given for taking up and securing the following Negroes, who ran away on Wednesday morning the 8th inst. viz. Negro BEN, aged about twenty years, is a bright mulatto, five feet three or four inches high, and rather thickset—Had on or took with him a short jacket and trousers of kersey, one country linen shirt and wool hat—with regard to any other clothing it is impossible to describe it.—This fellow has been biot up to following the water.

Negro STEPHEN, aged about eighteen years, five feet 8 or nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and rather good looking—his clothing as follows, as far as can be ascertained—a dark f. f. d. cloth jacket, one round jacket and pantaloons of unclean, old country linen shirt—Stephen has been brought up to the farming business, though understands going by water tolerably well.

Negro NICHOLAS, or NICK, aged about seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, and quite black, rather slender made, his clothing the same as described above for Stephen—this fellow has been brought up entirely to the farming business—it is supposed the above negroes took away with them their sickles as they have not been seen since they absconded. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for taking up and securing the above negroes in any goal, or delivering them to the subscriber, living on Poplar Island, Talbot county, together with all reasonable expenses, if taken out of the State—and if taken within the State and out of the County, sixty dollars, and if taken within the County, thirty dollars, and all reasonable expenses if brought home for the above, or for either of them in proportion.

WILLIAM SEARS,

Poplar Island, Talbot county.

July 21—m

### 100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 16th of April last, a negro woman by the name of RACIA, about 18 or 20 years of age, formerly the property of Mrs. Ennalls, near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. She is tall and spare made, very black, round small face, with a remarkable small mouth, with buds in her ears—long hair, comb, and plaited. She is supposed to be lurking about the farm of Charles Goldsborough, Esq. on Transquaking, as her father and mother lives there; or she may make for Philadelphia. The above reward will be paid for taking up and securing said negro in the jail at Cambridge, Md. by giving information to Mr. Thomas Chapman, near said place, or to the subscriber—with reasonable charges if takes at a distance.

JAMES DAWDELL.

July 21—6\*

### 25 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of Col. Wm. B. Smyth, of Tuesday night, the 7th of July, a HORSE, ten years old, about fourteen hands high, with a hog'd mane and bob tail, with a little roach'd back and some white spots occasioned by the saddle and gear. He paces and trots very freely. I offer a reward of five dollars for the recovery of the Horse, and the above reward of twenty five dollars for the horse and thief on due conviction.

JAMES M'NEAL.

Near Easton, July 21—3

### QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, &c.

On application to the subscriber in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Horace Coursey, of Queen Ann's 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 Horace Coursey 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 Horace Coursey 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 Queen Ann's county court at the next October term, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Horace Coursey be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for four weeks successively in some newspaper at Easton, before the first Saturday of October term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the said first Saturday of October term, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Horace Coursey should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements.—And I do further order, that the said Horace Coursey give further notice by having a copy of his order set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, three months previous to the first Saturday of October term next. Given under my hand this 7th day of July eighteen hundred and twelve.

R. T. EARLE.

July 21—4



## PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber having been appointed by a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, Trustee of the real estate of *John Martin*, late of Talbot county, deceased, will offer the same (consisting of the house and lot, with their appurtenances, now in the occupation of Doctor John Stevens, and Mr. William Corner, and lying on Washington street, in the town of Easton) at public sale, on **TUESDAY**, the 4th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the evening on the premises. These houses are new and in good repair, and will be sold in one lot only. The purchaser must give bond on the day of sale with approved security for the payment of one third of the purchase money on the 4th day of February next, for the payment of one other third, on the fourth day of May next, and for the payment of the remaining third, on the 4th day of August, 1813, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale as the instalments respectively fall due. On the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a title will be given by a Deed to be executed as the Decree directs.

JAMES EARLE, Trustee.

## FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, on the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on **MONDAY**, the 3d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. for the purpose of choosing thirteen Directors to manage the affairs of the said Bank at Easton.

JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.

## LOOK TO THE RIGHT.

AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE. By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, on **SATURDAY**, the 15th of August next,

WILL be exposed to public sale, a small but valuable FARM, lying in Caroline county, near the division line of Dorchester county, late the property of *HENRY CHARLES*, deceased, containing 11 1/2 acres of Land, on the following terms—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given, the purchaser giving his bond with two approved securities, for ensuring a punctual payment of each instalment as it becomes due; that is to say, one third of the purchase money, and interest thereon, to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale—one other third to be paid with interest from the day of sale within two years, and the remaining third with interest within three years from the day of sale. The soil is particularly kind to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. The proximity of this farm to navigation, houses of worship, and the goodness of roads, must greatly enhance the value. The public are invited to view the farm. Attendance will be given by *JACOB CHARLES*, Trustee for the sale of said farm.

may 19—13

## THE STOCKHOLDERS

In the Eastern Shore Manufacturing Company, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on the eighth day of the eighth month (August) next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Directors are very anxious to have a full meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution on that day, as they have business of importance to the establishment to lay before them, which requires their decision.

ROBERT MOORE, President.

## HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given, That the Trustees of Hillsborough School have engaged an Instructor recommended by the President of Dartmouth College, and that the school will be opened on the 6th inst. The Village of Hillsborough is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, on the east bank of Tuckahoe, and is as healthy as most places on the Peninsula. Good board may be obtained for 80 or 90 dollars a year. The favorable situation for health, the cheapness of board, the strict morality and steady habits of the place, united with the advantage of able instruction in the various branches of Classical Literature, we hope will secure us the patronage of the public.

HENRY DOWNES, Pres't.

## BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

The Board of Visitors of the BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted to its care. The INFIRMARY or that part of the House intended for the use of the sick generally, is so far completed, as to accommodate in the most comfortable manner upwards of one hundred Patients; and the centre building, which contains a large number of spacious apartments, calculated particularly for private Patients, is in a state of forwardness, and will be soon finished. The Asylum erected for Lunatics is completely finished, and is certainly not surpassed by any in the United States, either for comfort or convenience. The rooms intended for Deranged Persons are large and well ventilated, and can be situated in such a manner, as to be cool and pleasant in summer, and to be made perfectly warm and agreeable during the cold weather. The Visitors have also the pleasure to state, that Mr. and Mrs. Gatchell, the steward and matron of the Hospital, have during their residence in the Institution, afforded them repeated opportunities of witnessing their care and attention to the Patients, and from their long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the high recommendations they have brought with them, every reliance may be placed on their exertions to give satisfaction. A suitable number of Nurses have been provided to attend on the sick; and the Institution is furnished with every comfort necessary for the Patients, or which may be ordered for them by the attending Physicians.

The situation of the Hospital is high and healthy, the water excellent, and the prospect handsome. Around it is a spacious yard shaded by forest and other trees, now enclosing with a brick wall; and attached to it, a large Garden abounding with vegetables of every kind.

The following gentlemen have charge of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Institution.

### Attending Physicians.

Doctors: Colin Mackenzie, James Smyth.

### Attending Surgeons.

Dr. William Gibson.

### Consulting Physicians.

Doctors: George Brown, Miles Littlejohn, John Coulter, John Campbell White, John Crawford, Solomon Birkhead, P. Chateau, John Crumwell, Ashton Alexander.

### Visitors of the Hospital.

John Hillen, James Mosher, Wm. McDonald, William Ross, Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending Physician.

July 7, (14)—8

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, (Md.)

July 1, 1812.

A. Anna M. Attwood  
B. John Brown  
William Blake  
Joseph Bowstead  
Lydia Brice  
Pompey Banon

C. Ann Conway  
Hannah Chambers  
Wm. B. Carman  
Edward DeCoursey

D. John Davis—near I.B.

E. Rachel Earle

F. E. Fromelin

G. Henry Gilder

H. Garrett Garrettson

I. Richard Hall

J. Thomas Harris

K. Rebecca Hammond—or

L. Dorcas Downing

M. Anna Hebb—2

N. Harriett Haddaway

O. Mary Harrison

P. Ephraim Jefferson

Q. Ann Johns

R. Peter Jeffers

S. Mary Jordan—2

T. July 7—3

L. Nathan Lemre  
Mr. Lascelle  
M. William Morgan  
P. Charles Paine  
Charles Price  
Lemuel Purnell

R. Dr. Jacob Ringgold  
Christopher Ruth—2  
Wm. Reed  
John Russell  
Dr. Wm. Ringle

S. The Adm'r of  
James Scott

The Adm'r of  
John E. Spencer

Robert Seeders

Dupheny W. Smith

William Shlaughn

George Sappington

T. Dr. Thomas

Col. Thomas

Elizabeth Tanner

William Tarbutton

W. Dafine Williams

Clement Watson

John Wheatly

Thomas Wright (of Sol)

Solomon Wright

Huldy Warren

Benjamin Wright

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, (Md.)

July 1, 1812.

A. Mary Alley

U. Ainger & R. Gale

B. Wm. Buchanal

David Best

Edward Brown

Richard Blackiston—2

Robert Burns

Caleb Briscoe

C. James Clappool

Darius Copper

William Collier

Joseph Coleman

Mary Clark

E. Samuel Everett

F. Richard Frisby—6

Ann Freeman

John McFeely

Mrs. Freeman

G. Rebecca Gooding

Zebulon Golding

H. John Harris

Cuthbert Hall—2

Ann Hollis

Maj. Thomas Harris

Joseph Haskins

Gibson Howard

July 7—3

J. Elisha Jester

Consandra Jacob

Maria Jack

K. Benjamin Knock

M. Thomas Murphy

Ann Mason

N. Catharine Nicholson

O. Samuel Owens

P. Eli S. Pardee

Henry Philips

R. Philip Reed—2

Levin Rollson

Ann Russell

S. John Sherwood

T. Wm. D. Thomas

V. Abraham Vickers

W. Rachel B. Wilson

Emory Williamson

Hall & J. Welsh

Thomas Worrell

Y. Mary Ann Yeats

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, (Md.)

July 1, 1812.

A. Louisa Arey

A. M. Attwood

Rebecca Adason

Isaac Atkinson

B. Allen Bowie—2

Samuel B. Beache

Thomas J. Bullitt—2

Lewis Bush—2

Abednego Botfield

John Bowdell

Elizabeth Bowman

Isaac Bailey

C. H't. R. Chamberlaine

Benjamin Chandler

Richard M. Costin

Edward DeCoursey

Isaac P. Cox

William Cauther

Margaretta Carroll

D. Capt. Nicholas Davis

George Denny

F. Henrietta Fountain

David Fairbanks

G. Henry W. Gibbs

Nancy Geeling

H. Edw. N. Hambleton—3

Samuel Hambleton

William Hindman

William Harper

John Harrison

John Hopkins

J. Dr. S. T. Johnson

William Jenkinson

K. Lieut. William King

John King

William Kelly

July 7—3

L. David Kerr, jun.

Lambert Kirby

L. Lemuel Leverton

John Larey

Thomas S. Loveday

Woolman Leonard

M. Richard Martindale

Anna Moffett

N. Joseph A. Needles—2

William Needles

Henry Nicols

P. Noble Palmer

Joel Page

R. Richard Ringgold

Philip Rigby

Charlotte Redew

Leonard Repsur

T. William Scott

William Scott, jun.

William Scott, esq.

Capt. Jonathan Spencer

John Scott

Samuel Stevens

George Sewell

Mary Sewell

Edward Spedden

John Stephenson

T. William Thomas, jun.

Richard Tripp

Samuel Troth

Talbot County

V. Nicholas Valiant

Ann Wilson—2

Dr. Baynard Wilson

Martha Waggaman

John Willes

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Geo. Town Cross Roads, (Md.) July 8, 1812.

July 8, 1812.

A. William Armstrong

James Arnold

B. James Devans—2

C. Cornelius Comegys—3

John Crisfield

James Connor

Ann J. Cavender

D. Stephen Dening

Maj. John Dames

F. Thomas Foutk

N. Thomas Nicholson

John M. Newnam

July 14—3\*

P. Benjamin Price

Wm. Palmer—2

Gideon Pearce

R. Benjamin Ritey

John Roberts

Wm. G. Riley

S. Thomas Sewell—2

Eliza A. Thomas

Ann Tiller

Winbert Tschudy

W. Jane Waters

Edward P. Wilmer

## CRAIG'S SWORD EXERCISES

JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE,

A FEW COPIES OF

CRAIG'S SWORD EXERCISES;

Drill and Evolutions of the Cavalry.

BY R. H. CRAIG.

With twenty-seven explanatory Engravings.

(Price \$2 50.)

July 7—3

## A GENERAL CAMP MEETING

Will commence on Thursday the 13th of August next, and continue till the morning of Wednesday the 19th following, on the Wye Camp Ground, in Queen Ann's county. A pastor will supply the meeting with bread, and a pound will be prepared for houses. The committee of arrangement determine themselves to observe, and hope and request that all who encamp on the ground will also, the utmost simplicity and plainness in their Tents. On this same spot several General Camp Meetings have heretofore been held, with the most extraordinary displays of the power and grace of God. Its advantages are too well known to need recital. Ministers and people are invited from all parts, and the prayers of the faithful solicited for the success of the meeting.

N. B. Plank will be on the ground to be hired to those from a distance for tent-floors.

July 7—6

## SHINGLES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, A LARGE

CARGO OF

SHINGLES.

A part of which is of a superior quality—which I will sell low for Cash, if applied for immediately, and taken from the wharf.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

Easton, July 7—3

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,

HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.

JAMES B. RINGGOLD.

April 28—m

## NOTICE.

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





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

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

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1812.

[No. 49.....668.]

**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.

## FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND.

**BRANCH BANK, EASTON.**  
JULY 6TH, 1812.  
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Farmers' Bank of M. (incorporated in the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on MONDAY, the 3d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. for the purpose of choosing thirteen Directors to manage the affairs of the said Branch Bank at Easton.  
JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.

## LOOK TO THE RIGHT,

AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE.  
By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, on SATURDAY, the 18th of August next.

WILL be exposed to public sale, a small but valuable FARM, lying in Caroline county, near the division line of Dorchester county, late the property of HENRY CHARLES, deceased, containing 111 1/2 acres of land, on the following terms:—a credit of one, two, and three years will be given; the purchaser giving a punctual payment of each instalment as it becomes due; that is, one third of the purchase money, and interest thereon, to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale;—one other third to be paid with interest from the day of sale within two years, and the remaining third with interest within three years from the day of sale. The soil is particularly kind to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. The proximity of this farm to navigable waters, and the goodness of roads, must greatly enhance the value. The public are invited to view the farm.—Attendance will be given by JACOB CHARLES, Trustee for the sale of said farm.

may 19—13

## MILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of Sept. next, for Cash—His valuable MILL, &c. lying in Neckehock neck, Caroline county. The sale will be at 2 o'clock at the Mill, and attendance given by the subscriber.  
JOHN LUCAS, 3d.

July 14—7

## THE STOCKHOLDERS

In the Eastern Shore Manufacturing Company, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on the eighth day of the eighth month (August) next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—The Directors are very anxious to have a full meeting of the Stockholders in this institution on that day, as they have business of importance to the establishment to lay before them, which requires their decision.  
ROBERT MOORE, President.

6th month, June 23—7

## FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodation terms, a small FARM, handsomely situated on the waters of Wye river. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or clover.—The improvements are all newly new and in good repair. On said farm is a valuable young apple orchard, in this condition. For further particulars apply to  
SAMUEL V. GARREY, Near Wye Mill.

July 21—m

## A GENERAL CAMP MEETING.

Will commence on Thursday the 13th of August next, and continue till the morning of Wednesday the 19th following, on the Wye Camp Ground, in Queen Ann's county. A baker will supply the meeting with bread, and a pound will be prepared for horses. The committee of arrangement determine themselves to observe, and hope and request that all who encamp on the ground will also, the utmost simplicity and plainness in their Tents. On this same spot several General Camp Meetings have heretofore been held, with the most extraordinary displays of the power and grace of God. Its advantages are too well known to need recital. Ministers and people are invited from all parts, and the prayers of the faithful solicited for the success of the meeting.

N. B. Plank will be on the ground, to be hired to those from a distance for tent floors.  
July 7—9

## LANDS TO RENT,

## AND OVERSEERS WANTED.

To be rented, from the 31st of December next, when the contracts with the present tenants will expire, Eight FARMS in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county. Four of these farms are large and valuable; the others will suit tenants of moderate capital. They are all situated either immediately on, or within a mile of, Choptank river, and from six to ten miles from the town of Easton. They will be rented for country produce, if desired, and on as long leases as may be generally agreeable to those who may incline to take them.

Also—wanted, for the ensuing year, Four OVERSEERS, one a single man, the others with families. No person need apply, who is not every way qualified for the management of a farm.—Application to be made to the subscriber.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Signed Green, near Cambridge, July 21—8

## THE PARTNERSHIP

Heretofore existing between Draper & Carey, Coach and Harness Makers in Cambridge, Dorchester county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The above business will still be carried on by Ralph D. Draper, in Cambridge, in all its various branches, where his friends and the public in general can be supplied on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.  
DRAPER & CAREY.

July 21—3

## TO RENT.

## FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The House at present in the tenure of Doct. JOHN STEVENS, in the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at the Trappe, Wm. BERRIDGE.

June 16—m

## BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

6th July, 1812.

The Board of Visitors of the BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted to its care. The INFIRMARY or that part of the House intended for the use of the sick generally, is so far completed, as to accommodate in the most comfortable manner upwards of one hundred Patients; and the centre building, which contains a large number of spacious apartments, calculated particularly for private Patients, is in a state of forwardness, and will be soon finished.

The ASYLUM erected for Lunatics is completely finished, and is certainly not surpassed by any in the United States, either for comfort or convenience. The rooms intended for Deranged Persons are large and well ventilated, and can be constructed in such a manner, as to be cool and pleasant in summer, and to be made perfectly warm and agreeable during the cold weather.

The Visitors have also the pleasure to state, that Mr and Mrs. Gatecliff, the steward and matron of the Hospital, have during their residence in the Institution, afforded them repeated opportunities of witnessing their care and attention to the Patients, and from their long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the high recommendations they have brought with them, every reliance may be placed on their exertions to give satisfaction.

A suitable number of Nurses have been provided to attend on the sick; and the Institution is furnished with every comfort necessary for the Patients, or which may be ordered for them by the attending Physicians.

The situation of the Hospital is high and healthy, the water excellent, and the prospect handsome. Around it is a spacious yard shaded by forest and other trees, now enclosing with a brick wall; and attached to it, a large Garden abounding with vegetables of every kind.

The following gentlemen have charge of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Institution.

Attending Physicians,  
Doctors Collin Mackenzie,  
James Smyth.

Attending Surgeon,  
Dr. William Gibson.

Consulting Physicians,  
Doctors George Brown,  
Miles Littlejohn,  
John Couter,  
John Campbell White,  
John Crawford,  
Samuel Birkhead,  
P. Chastad,  
John Crowe w. e.,  
Ashton Alexander.

Visitors of the Hospital,  
John Hillen,  
James Mosher,  
Wm. McDonald,  
William Ross,  
Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending Physicians.

July 7, (14)—8

## CATTLE AND SHEEP

## FOR SALE.

Any person, wishing to purchase Cattle or Sheep, may be supplied with from 50 to 75 head of each, by application to  
THOMAS CHAPMAN.

Signed Green, near Cambridge, July 21—8

## TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral period for Talbot county. I am happy enough to obtain the situation. I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall endeavour to fulfil the duties of the office.

SAMUEL PADDISON.

June 23—m

## IN COUNCIL, JUNE 18TH, 1812.

ORDERED, That "An Act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.

By Order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An Act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday in December in each year, instead of the first Monday in November as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this State shall be chosen on the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government; and the Council to the Governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this State shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the Constitution and Form of Government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the Constitution and Form of Government, that is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation thereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and Form of Government directs; that in such case, this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said Constitution and Form of Government to all intents and purposes; any thing in the said Constitution and Form of Government to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 27, (30)—5

## TAKE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Leconte, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same on or before the first day of January, 1813, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of June, anno mini eighteen hundred and twelve.  
Wm. & Jas. WALTER, Ex'ors.  
William Leconte.

July 14—3\*

## TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.  
A Farm near Skipton, formerly the property of Dr. Wm. Kemp, dec'd. now occupied by Mr. Samuel Walters. Application must be made to the subscriber, on Choptank, near Easton.  
BAYNARD WILSON.

June 30—m

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Co. Town Cross Roads, (Md.) July 3, 1812.

A. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

B. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

C. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

D. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

E. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

F. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

G. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
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James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

H. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

I. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

K. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

L. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

M. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

N. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

O. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

P. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

Q. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

R. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

S. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

T. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

U. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

V. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

W. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

X. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

Y. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

Z. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

AA. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

BB. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

CC. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

DD. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

EE. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

FF. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

GG. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

HH. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

II. Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Benjamin Price  
James Armstrong  
Gideon Pearce

## January eleventh, one thousand eight hundred

and twelve, entitled "an act to raise an additional military force." There shall be added one riding master to the regiment of light dragoon, authorized by the act passed April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, entitled "an act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force," one surgeon's mate.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each troop of cavalry or light dragoons shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one cornet, four sergeants, six corporals, two musicians, one master of the sword, one saddler, one farrier, one blacksmith and sixty four privates, and pay and emolument of a master of the sword shall be the same as those of a master, and the pay and emolument of a riding a blacksmith shall be the same as those of a farrier.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the military establishment authorized by law previous to the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and the additional military force raised by virtue of the act of the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, be and the same are hereby incorporated, and that from and after the passing of this act the promotions shall be made through the lines of artificers, light artillery, dragoons, riflemen and infantry respectively, according to established rules.

II. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Wm. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

June 26, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## ADDRESS

DELIVERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1812, BY

GOV. BARBOUR, AT RICHMOND.

Citizen Soldiers of the 19th Regiment, and

the Troop of Cavalry, of Virginia—

I should do no less injustice to you than violence to my own feelings, were I to retire from the field without publicly expressing the great satisfaction I have experienced at witnessing your martial appearance. It is to me highly gratifying that the zeal, industry, and perseverance which you have displayed in the acquisition of discipline have been crowned with success; you have become a model worthy of imitation—Keep forever before your eyes the solemn truth, that an army without discipline, of whatever materials it may be composed, whatever may be its patriotism or courage, is but a mob. Go on, then, in the career you have commenced! Be prepared to avenge your country's wrongs! Be a wall of fire for her defence, and receive what you will so abundantly deserve, the homage of a grateful people!

What spectacle is more sublime than a nation of Freemen embodied, with arms in their hands, well disciplined, rallying around the untutored banners of their country, weighing its liberty against every privation and every hazard, and accepting it as an equivalent? When citizens are soldiers, and soldiers are citizens, liberty reposes in safety, and foreign aggression stands appalled.—It is in such spectacles as the one I now enjoy, America sees the pledges of her safety and glory. No thing could add to this scene but the occasion which has summoned us together—the anniversary of our Independence—the birth day of our Liberty! What a splendid, what an august event! Claiming pre-eminence in human annals, and compared to which, the most important event, through the long tract of time, hides its diminished head; with what emotion must we contemplate it! whether we have reference to its origin, its progress, its consummation, or its mighty influence upon the fate of countless and unborn millions! Bring before your eyes a small but illustrious band of heroes, statesmen and patriots, deliberating upon the brink of fate, with an abyss below yawning for their destruction, whilst the future destiny of this new world was suspended upon their resolves! Mark the more than Roman greatness which they displayed: with a country composed of hitherto unconnected bodies, without money or armies, and without a government, they resolutely, magnanimous men, to measure strength with G. Britain! their parent country, which they had hitherto been taught to revere, and which they knew at that time to be the most powerful nation upon earth; a nation, which, in the language of their own statesmen, "had possessed herself of America, conquered France, intimidated Spain, influenced the councils of Prussia, and guided those of Holland; the root of whose empire reached from Continent to Continent, whilst the dew of both Hemispheres watered its branches." Animated by the love of country and the value of the mighty prize for which they contended, confiding in the justice of their cause, and fearless of consequences, they appealed to the God of Battles—Mark the unshaken constancy and courage with which they supported the conflict! with what proud disdain they rejected every proffer of accommodation short of Independence, in the most disastrous periods of the Revolution, sustaining without a murmur every calamity which nakedness and hunger could produce, and encountering every danger which a war, severe in its character, could present; until a good Providence in the fullness of time stopped the desolating hand of war, and crowned their splendid efforts with success!

Here we see a new epoch established in human affairs. A nation emancipated—the more than Philistine fetters of ignorance, superstition, and tyranny, consecrated by the lapse of ages, are suddenly dissolved at the touch of the magic wand of Liberty—the human mind absorbed from thralldom acquires a new energy, and drinks at the fountain of every art and every science—the character of man becomes ennobled and adorned with every virtue, and we were hastening, with rapid strides, under the auspices of a government having its foundation in the unalienable rights of man, to develop the high destinies to which we have been called.—When the sound of war is again heard in our land, America again displays her standards already dipped in the blood of the Tyrant's hirelings.

The same nation which forty eight years ago, (for she has been thus long your implacable enemy) endeavored to plunder your property by imposing taxes without your consent; which, in every German shambles, hired assassins to shed your blood; which marked her progress through your land with violence, rapine, conflagration, and all the unnumberable horrors of war; which made allies of the savage Indians, paid them the price of blood, nerve their arms with new vigor, and sharpened their tomahawks and turned them loose upon our defenceless frontiers; the perpetrators of desolation, "the like of which no eye had seen, no language can adequately tell," and from which a frightful humanity recoils with horror, has by her faults and injuries, countless as

the stars of the firmament, the enumeration of which would be as disgusting to me as it would be loathsome to you, made it necessary for us to appeal to arms.—"Arise then!" to your tents! Gird you for battle!" The day of retribution is come, under Providence, which seems to have made this land the peculiar object of its favor—we have nothing to fear; that which we accomplished with injuries, and Britain in the meanness of her power, we can more readily effect in a state of marshoul, and when too the sun of British power seems setting forever.

Pardon me, my countrymen, when I express the strongest wish of my heart, that the glory of this day might be rendered complete by a sacrifice of party distinctions; that we all might rally around the altar of our country; a band of brothers, influenced by one sentiment, and in the presence of the God of Hosts, swear to support the Constitution of our country, to defend our rights from violence, and our honor from pollution.

One further sentiment I have to say. Let us remember, that this day is consecrated to freedom; that freedom has no enemy so dangerous as licentiousness—ours is most emphatically a government of laws, whose only object is protection. When that is wanting, whatever may be the name of the government, it is a despotism. Let us, then, on this and all other occasions, show by our conduct that we are worthy of the boon that it has pleased God to bestow upon us. Let us shew the enemies of self-government that liberty can exist without licentiousness; and that the law is the uniform rule of our conduct.

You will thereby preserve inviolate the character of Virginia, whose good fortune it has been hitherto, to be exempt from the imputation of violence or insubordination even in the slightest degree, through the stormy period of the revolution and all the subsequent events to which changeful time has given birth.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

## POLITICAL LUCUBRATION'S

Illegally dedicated to Tory Federalists.

Federalism, after having gratified for a course of many years in praise of the energy it would have evinced in resisting foreign aggressions, has at once dropped its lion-hearted demeanor and suddenly assumed the inoffensive timidity of the harmless lamb. The men who were so fierce to resent the slightest insult by all the terrors of a War, the men who would have waged an exterminating War against every man, woman and child in France; the men who made the welkin ring with the cry of "Millions for defence, not a cent for Tribute," the men who clamoured to have the reins of Government put into their hands, upon the ground that they alone possessed sufficient courage to vindicate our rights by the efficient measure of War; the men who were clamorous for a War with all the nations of Europe for war it should give occasion to England to say we had not treated our aggressor with perfect impunity; yes, these are the men who now would wish it to be believed they are the enemies of War and the exclusive friends of peace.

The Federal leaders have now undertaken to ride into power by running down the Republicans as the enemies of peace and crying up the Peace as the enemy of War. Very unfortunately for their project, it will be too well remembered that these same Federal Leaders have been strenuously contending for a War against both France and England in preference to War against England alone. This shows that their aversion is not so much to War as to the selection of our Antagonist. Peace-loving South! They deprecate War, if directed against England alone; but, couple France with her, and the War loses half its horrors! O! the humanity of Federalism!

The Federal leaders have incessantly laboured to make the British Government believe that the American Government would not care to resist their aggressions by a War. The Federalists wrought themselves into that belief and deceived the British Government into the same error. The Federal Leaders are now seriously employed to make the English Government believe that the American People will not support the Administration in the War that is now waging for the defence of our essential and indisputable rights. This is done to encourage the British to prolong the war to afford Federal Office-hunters an opportunity to whine about the calamities of War and hypocritically lament the loss of the blessings of Peace. Thus it appears that the direct and palpable tendency of the present federal opposition is to encourage the British to persevere in a war which union among ourselves would bring to an end in the course of a few months. The friends of four country and the real friends of Peace will clearly see that dependants and corrupt office-hunting Federalists are exciting an unfounded opposition to Government while they are subjecting their Country to the calamities of a War persevered in by the enemy upon the encouragement and assurance of the Tory Federalists that the People will surely abandon the Administration.

## MONTGOMERY.

Extracts from the Law of the United States, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

vol. 1, p. 100.

## CHAPTER IX.

An Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies giving them aid and comfort within the United States, or elsewhere, and shall thereof be convicted, on confession in open Court, or on the testimony of five witnesses to the same overt act of the treason, or if he or she shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal and not as soon as may be disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some one of the judges thereof, or to the President or Governor of a particular state, or some one of the judges of justice thereof, such person or persons on conviction shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and shall not exceed one thousand dollars.



**BALTIMORE, July 23.**  
**ENGLISH NEWS.**  
The American, arrived yesterday in 36 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 12th of June inclusive, & Liverpool papers to the 15th. The markets at London & Liverpool were flat; prices for flour and wheat continued as per last quotations, with little variation; other American articles were in the same state.  
Trials of some of the ringleaders in the late riots, especially in Lancashire, were going on.  
The papers are crowded with parliamentary debates, which are generally uninteresting.  
Lord Liverpool is made prime minister, and has organized a cabinet of the devoted disciples of the late Mr. Percival, and of the deadliest foes of America and of Irish Catholic emancipation. Even "my lord" Wellesley & Mr. Campbell have been excluded. As friends to toleration and to the happiness of Ireland, we regret that the Whigs have not come into power in England; but as Americans, the character of the new cabinet excites in us neither pleasure nor dissatisfaction. We have always been of opinion, that America must enforce respect to her rights and her honor from every British administration.  
We have been favored with the following partial list of American vessels left at Liverpool by the Armada:  
Liverpool Packet; Union; Ann; Marcellus; Babbington; Maria Penn; for N. York; Aristomenes; Mary and Susan; Eliza; Ann; Fanny; Charles; New Galen; Hunter; Euphrates; Tom Hazard; Stranger; for Archangel; Milner; Angerson; Rising Sun; Georgina; Mount Vernon; India; Hunter; for New Orleans; Cornelia; Phoenix; Aristides; Jane; Recovery; Fame; Evergreen; Hecuba; Elix Barker; Pomona; Magdalena; Northern Liberator; Venus; Monsoon; Perseverance; Constellation; Sarah; for Archangel; Rt. Lawrence; Gaelic; Wm. and Martha; for America; Belvidere; for Archangel; Richmond; James Wells; Chase; for New York; Franklin; Neptune; Ossian; Washington; Argo; Rover; Good Intent; Superior; Rubicon; Lady Matheson; Packet; Merchant; Adverser; John Adams; Cannon; Almira; John.  
House of Lords were occupied on the 10th June in examining witnesses on the subject of the orders in council.  
An alarming fire broke out, charged to incendiaries, in the Rope House, at the Dock Yard in Plymouth 400 feet only of the building, which was 1400 feet long was saved by great exertions—the machinery most destroyed—damage estimated at more than \$100,000.  
The Packet from New York with May mail had arrived.  
The King's health mental and bodily, remained the same. His birth day [71 years old] was privately celebrated by the Royal Family at Windsor.  
The loan was to be \$2 millions; bidding to be on the 16th June.  
No actual engagement between the French and Russian armies; but advancing.  
**LONDON, June 11.**  
**NEW CABINET.**  
Earl of Liverpool, first Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor; Earl Hartowby, President of the Council; Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State (foreign); Sidmouth, Home Secretary; Bathurst, Secretary of War; Lord Melville, Admiralty; Earl Westmoreland, Privy Seal; Lord Buckinghamshire, Board of Control; Lord Mulgrave, Ordnance.  
Coff Exchange, June 12.—Supplies of Wheat inconsiderable—Wheat fine, 140 a 144s.—Flour 9s., 110 a 115s.  
**LONDON, June 9.**  
From a French Gentleman who has arrived, we received yesterday the following instrument, dictated in the agonized spirit of Bonaparte on the eve of a new war. It is well understood, published from the French head quarters in Prussia.  
**PROCLAMATION.**  
**FRENCHMEN!**—I am again called upon to wage war with the north.  
**SOLDIERS!**—I myself will lead you against the Russians.  
In the commencement of July, I shall be present in St. Petersburg, and I will mark out to the Emperor Alexander the fit boundary of his dominions.  
Poland shall be the future barrier, to place it beyond the power of the cabinet of St. Petersburg again to ruin it.  
**NAPOLEON.**  
June 10.  
**Royal Exchange, Wednesday night.**  
**INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BALTIC.**  
The Orion's convey has got safe through the Belt. Letters continue to mention the opening of the Russian ports. The Russians are said, on good authority, to be at Memel and the French at Pillau. The French occupy all the forts of Prussia they are in possession also of the sea ports, with a view to facilitate the entry of grain. About 150 vessels from Pillau, &c. had entered Riga for grain, the exportation of which is prohibited by the Russian government—the same prohibition is enforced in Prussia also.  
June 12.  
Prices of stocks the day of one—3 per cent 58 3/4 58 1/2; 4 per cent 72 3/4 72 1/2; 5 per cent 104 1/2 104 1/2; Consols for act. 69 3/4.  
Viscount Sidmouth was yesterday sworn in at the Privy Council Secretary of State for the Home Department in the room of Mr. Ryder.  
Earl Bathurst was sworn in the Secretary of State for the War and Col-

Department, in the room of the Earl of Liverpool. The noble viscount and Earl received the seals of office accordingly. Earl Hartowby was introduced and conducted to the Presidency of the Council, in room of Viscount Sidmouth.  
**Courier.**  
**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**  
**HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 11.**  
**ORDERS IN COUNCIL.**  
Mr. Rose gave notice, that he should move, to-morrow, that the House do, on Monday next, take into consideration the evidence relating to the Orders in Council.  
Mr. Brougham supposed that the right hon. gentleman was not aware of his notice which stood for Tuesday next.  
Mr. Rose was perfectly aware of that notice, and wished to take the sense of the House on the propriety of it.  
**THE ADMINISTRATION.**  
General Gascoigne wished to ask the Noble Lord Castlereagh, if the Administration about to be formed was in such a state of forwardness as to preclude the necessity of the motion of which he had given notice?  
Lord Castlereagh said, all the offices of Government were certainly not yet filled up; but they were expected to be filled up without further delay. The War and Home Departments were placed under Earl Bathurst & Viscount Sidmouth—(Hear, Hear!)  
Gen. Gascoigne, then withdrew his notice.  
**ADDRESS.**  
*To the Prince Regent on the New Administration.*  
Mr. Wortley, from the transactions of the last 3 weeks had been induced to move an address to the Prince Regent. He wished to express the sense of Parliament, that the government formed since Mr. Perceval's death was such as could not expect to possess the confidence of the House and of the nation. The negotiation with Lord Grey and Grenville had, as it ought to come to nothing. Mr. W. then moved, "That an humble address be presented to the P. R. thanking H. R. Highness for his gracious answer to the address of the House of Commons; and lamenting that his endeavours to form an administration on an extended basis had failed; but hoping that H. R. H. would avail himself of an opportunity which might occur of giving additional strength to his government."  
Lord Milton moved to amend the resolution, "impugning the Prince Regent no longer to defer forming such an administration as would be at once entitled to the support of Parliament and the country."  
For the amendment, 164  
Against it, 289  
Maj. in favor of Ministers, 125  
Mr. Wortley's motion was then negatived, and the House adjourned at half past three in the morning.  
**FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
**No. 1.**  
The declaration of war against G. B. has been received by the people of the U. S. in a way in the highest degree reputable to them. They have generally felt, as a free people ought to feel, the solemnity of the act. The unrivaled prosperity which they have so long enjoyed; their good will to all mankind and consequent inducement to find an enemy where they looked for a friend; the bold consciousness of their rights, with their indignant endurance of injuries and insults, have all conspired to impress them with feelings very different from those that in most other modern nations springs up at the dictation of men who have no sympathy with the public welfare. Hence War with England has been received by the people with the same spirit in which it was declared by their representatives. We perceive in neither the dominion of revenue ambition or avarice. On the contrary our admiration is equally excited by the cool decision of public councils and the dispassionate award of public opinion. With both, the necessity from which it flowed is felt as its only justification.  
It is not my purpose to illustrate or insist on this necessity. It is enough for me that I feel it myself, that it is felt by a vast majority of my fellow citizens, especially by those who are systematically and on principle the most pacific; and that the measure is actually adopted by the legitimate organs of the Constitution.  
Whatever diversity of opinion may have existed before the final step was taken, is now superseded by other and higher considerations. The period of deliberation is past; action must follow. The long war of words is at length brought to a close, and conduct must henceforth be the test of motives.  
Paradoxical as the remark may at first sight seem, the only rational object of war is peace. The fact is that an honest government never goes to war. It only follows, and that from an imperative necessity, in the course pursued by its enemy. The wrongs which it receives; the violence perpetrated or threatened, are substantially, the commencement of the war; and it is to chastise their authors and prevent their repetition, that it reluctantly unsheathes the sword, the sole remaining instrument for restoring peace, which in other words consists in a recognition and observance of its rights of sovereignty. With regard to ourselves, it follows, that, although we have been the first to declare war, Great Britain was the first to wage it.  
Peace, then, it still, as it ever has been, and as I trust it ever will be, our object. Degenerate and lost will be our lot, whenever it shall cease to be our polar star.  
The great question is, how to obtain peace; not that ignominious state of submission, falsely so called, which consists in the tame surrender of our rights and wrong,

but that substantial state of security that guarantees to industry its honest pursuits and the fruits of its labor.  
I answer that peace is to be regained by vigor, by united exertions, by personal sacrifices, by the faithful observance of the laws of the land, by the rigid punishment of their infractions, by the display of a spirit that can look danger in the face without being appalled.  
We have a government wisely organized and ably administered. We have a right to look to our rulers for sound laws, and for their faithful execution. But it ought not to be concealed, that in a period of war, to a free people, the vigor of public opinion is invaluable. It is the proud distinction of such a people to be governed eventually by public opinion alone. They have given existence to their rulers; it is their interests which are to be protected, their rights which are to be secured, their honor which is to be maintained. This sentiment is the *primum mobile* of the whole political machine. Under such a government every man is in the constant possession of, and should in critical periods be in the habitual exercise of a portion of the national sovereignty. Not a year elapses without his being called upon to select a fit agent for the discharge of high political trusts, and not a day that does not call upon him to aid by his voice or his arm in giving effect to the measures adopted by those that are placed at the head of affairs.  
A war with a foreign nation should put down for the time all minor interests. Not that we should sacrifice our independence of opinion; but we should manifest our difference of opinion with temper. We should act, as we are, like a band of brothers. In every thing that regards the common enemy there should be an indivisibility in our actions. In a nation where the interests are common, where there is no monopoly of power or wealth, a great majority of the people must, politically speaking, be virtuous, and there is no danger of their want of union and acting together. But this is not enough; the virtuous, and such there are in the best communities, must learn the duty of co-operation; Callous to honorable feeling, they must learn, that as they are integral parts of the physical strength of the nation, it is impossible for them to be permitted, in the trivial of that strength, with a foreign foe, to remain either idle or treacherous spectators. This instruction must reach them through the medium of public opinion. When the liberties of a nation are at stake neutrality is treason, and public opinion discharge its honest function when it covers with contempt the wretch that refuses to share common danger and privations. What! when the best blood of the country is prodigally lavished when the best talents are actively engaged in arduous and toilsome services, when the charms of retirement and the order of business are sacrificed to active and perilous duties, shall the worthless part of the community be not only suffered to enjoy the fruits of these complicated labors and losses, but likewise to disseminate falsehood among the people, to induce virtue and to paralyze action? Such depravity must have its antidote—not in the laws, except in extreme cases, but in public opinion. I would not, with Sclater, make it a capital offence to be neutral, but I think it the indisputable right of every community, a right too which ought to be exercised in momentous periods, to brand with contempt the man who, instead of obeying the call of his country, is steadily pursuing his own grovelling interests. Let such a being be permitted to speak and act as he pleases, provided he keeps himself within the pale of the law. He has a political right to do so. But let him recollect that the same right belongs to his fellow men, and that they may, and I trust in God will, point to him that finger of scorn which will sink him below the level of the brutes that surround him.  
No, sir, the interests, the rights, the honor of a nation are not to be sported with. For their unrighteous violation, tyrants have been hurled from their thrones; and for their abject disregard, in trying times, degenerate citizens may be made to feel the insignificance, to say no more, which cannot fail to be the lot of any one whom public sentiment overwhelms with a just indignation.  
**CATO.**  
**FROM A LONDON PAPER.**  
**MOST DREADEFUL CATASTROPHE.**  
*Newcastle upon Tyne, May 26.*  
Yesterday, one of the most terrible accidents on record, in the history of collieries, took place at Felling near Gateshead. A grand explosion, the member for this place, which was the admiration of its ventilation & arrangements. Nearly the whole of the men were below, the second set having gone down before the first came up, when a double blast of hydrogen gas took place and set the mine on fire, forcing up such a column of smoke as darkened the air to a considerable distance, and scattered the immense quality of small coal from the upper shaft. In the colliery ninety men and boys perished, the remains of eighty six of whom are still in the mine, which continues unapproachable. Meetings are to be called at Newcastle and the neighbourhood to raise subscriptions for the widows and orphans of the sufferers.  
The Madras Journals mention, that one of the largest tygers ever seen in that part of the world was killed at Sunkorty Droog, by Capt. Moore and Lieut. Birch and Melhorne. In the course of a few months it had destroyed an hundred head of cattle, &c. besides four children. Sixteen bulls were lodged in its body before it fell; it measured from head to tail five feet, and was 43 inches in height.  
Mr. James Major, a great manufacturer from Manchester, in England, has arrived at Boston, with his family, in the brig Thomas, from Liverpool.

**FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
**REVIEW.**  
OF AN ADDRESS OF George Sullivan, Martin Chittenden, A. Bigelow, Elijah Brigham, Wm. Ely, Josiah Quincy, Wm. Reed, Samuel Taggart, Leban Wheaton, Leonard White, Richard Jackson, jun. Elisha R. Potter, Epaphroditi Champion, John Davenport, jun. Lyman Law, Jona. O. Mayhew, Timothy Pitkin, jun. Lewis B. Sturges, Benjamin Tallmadge, H. Bleeker, James Elliott, Asa Fitch, Thos. R. Gold, James Milnor, H. M. Ridgely, C. Goldborough, P. B. Key, P. Stuart, John Baker, James Brackett, Jos. Lewis, jun. Thos. Wilson, A. M. Hyde, and Joseph Pearson, members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to their constituents, on the subject of the war with Great Britain. Pp. 35. Alexandria, printed by S. Snowden, 1812.  
BY A REPUBLICAN.  
A man who would carefully observe the political practices of parties in the United States, could not doubt but that the people are sovereign. Every thing proves it. They are everywhere enjoyed, flattered; and attempts are continually made to bias their understandings. Such is the fate of all sovereigns. Whatever is the source of power and honors of wealth and rank in a state, is assailed by factions, who struggle for pre-eminence; and just in proportion to their want of true merit, they invent artifices to delude the nation or blind the king.  
It is this pursuit of power which has urged the gentlemen of the federal party in Congress to utter a pamphlet of thirty-five pages from a press at Alexandria, and to disseminate it, with unexampled profusion among the good citizens of the United States. They call it an address to their constituents, and it professes to embody the reasons of the federal party in Congress against the present war between the United States and Great Britain.  
In the true spirit of imposture, the pamphlet begins with certain naked propositions, unsupported by argument & partly unfounded in truth. Such, for example, is the very first sentence of the address. "A republic has for its basis the capacity and the right of the people to govern themselves." Thus the gentlemen set out; and, for an occasion so solemn, the remark is altogether frivolous. As to the right of the people, in any country, to govern themselves, it is certainly indisputable; and it is quite as certain that in all sorts of governments they do rule; either in a form of simple, unarmored majority; or in the more formidable shape of an armed and disciplined minority. The remark, therefore, in this respect, means nothing; and it means, if that were possible, less when we come to a point of capacity, if by capacity be meant an universal sense in the community of what is right and proper to be done in affairs of government; for if that capacity universally existed, there would be no parties in the country. Every one knowing the right from the wrong, there would be no room for the misrepresentation of demagogues; and so parties would cease of necessity.  
The true basis of a republic, is the happiness of the people. The general capacity of the people is fully competent to appreciate their happiness; and it is this capacity of appreciating their happiness that constitutes them the sovereign judges of rulers in a government instituted solely for popular benefit. Here lies the true cause of responsibility on the part of their representatives; who, in doing any thing contrary to the people's happiness, are made to answer for it. In this, and in nothing else, we see the saving principle of free government. It is founded in human nature. The citizen who cannot accurately reason about political rights cannot easily feel political wrongs; and he approves or condemns measures according to that feeling; which, in an honest individual, is never deceptive.  
It is, therefore, obvious, that the happiness of the people being the real basis of a republican form of government, the representatives of the people are responsible only for such acts of theirs as infringe that happiness; and unless the federal gentlemen can demonstrate that the abridgment of the right of speech in representatives renders the people unhappy, they will go but a little way to prove that the restraining their tongues from too great a licence, is contrary to the fundamental principle of a republic. The question which they broach, is not one at all affecting the rights of the citizens; but a mere question whether a representative shall be allowed to talk at all times, sense or nonsense, at his mere will and pleasure?  
The right of speech is nothing in itself; it is the proper use, or the abuse of it, that makes it valuable or otherwise. What do the fine prosopopeas, the swelling bombast of a partisan orator, signify to the happiness of the people? Too much speech is as pernicious as too little. If the circle of felicity in the bosom of the community is not circumscribed, where is the evil?  
But, then, this pamphlet tells us, that "on the momentous question of war with Great Britain the right of public debate, in the face of the world, and especially of their constituents, has been denied to the representatives." Here it is admitted that the right of debate was not precluded; but that only, it was not permitted "in the face of the world, and especially of constituents." And because they could not talk in the face of the world, the federal gentlemen would not talk at all. Now, when we consider that all congressional argument, to be effective, must operate to the conviction of the representative body alone, it would seem that a debate with closed doors would be the most desirable of all things for a good legislator; because, in that case, he would have the members by themselves, and might instil into them the persuasive deductions of his reasoning. If, therefore, the federal gentlemen did not like this closed door opportunity of debate, it shows that their object was not to convince the understandings of the representatives of the people, and thereby prevent the war, but that their desire was to influence the passions of the people themselves. There was no hindrance to debate when the doors were shut; but the federalists themselves "declined discussion." This admission is fatal to their argument.

At page 4, of this federal address, will be found the following confession: "The intention to wage war and invade Canada, had been long since openly avowed." The object of hostile menace had been "scarcely announced." The reader is desired to mark this passage, and to impress it on his mind that the federalists acknowledge the determination to go to war had been, for a long time, announced; openly avowed by the majority. Indeed, every body must remember the fact; for the crowd was treated with much ridicule by the opposition both in and out of Congress. Well, then; the resolution to go to war with Great Britain was avowed; the federalists admit that it had been, long before the secret part of the session, avowed openly and ostentatiously; yet what did these same federalists do when that avowal was made? The doors were then open; they might have spoken in the face of the world and of their constituents at that time. Did they do so? No! They were dumb. It was their marked policy to be silent. The truth of this is notorious. At Washington, when the doors of Congress were open, when the question of war was fully announced, when the Committee of Foreign Relations made their report; in part, when every measure proposed on the side of the majority inevitably led to war; what was the conduct of these federal addressers then? Why—let them blush! if they can—they were caricaturing a legislator that stood up for the country; they were giving countenance to two or three caricaturists at Washington, who were employed to depict Mr. Porter on the back of a terrapin! This was the occupation of honorable men, when the doors of Congress were open—yes, open, in the face of the world, in the face of their constituents, and when the subject of war was stated "as for debate." The republicans invited discussion; they spoke on the topic; & spoke so much, without being answered by the opposition, that a republican member (I think it was Mr. Bibb, of Georgia) threatened to call the previous question on his own political friends, if they did not decline further speaking, saying that the federal representatives had decided not to speak at all. Thus, the federal gentlemen not only "declined discussion" when the doors were shut; but they "declined discussion" when the doors were open.  
When the question of war came up—not for discussion, but for decision—these very same men, who had waved the right of debate at the proper period of the session—these very same men, who, for at least six months, had a fair opportunity to speak to the subject, complained of tyranny, because, when the moment to act had arrived, that moment to which the majority had uniformly pointed from the commencement of the session, the opposition were not allowed to waste in idle debate the precious time of Congress; and array, by inflammatory harangues, a party out of doors, against the constituted authorities.  
And what greater occasion was there for discussion, at last than at first. None. The addressers (at page 4) confess that "no one reason for war was intimated, but such as was of a nature public and notorious." If all the reasons for war were notorious before the doors of Congress, were that, and the federal members refused to discuss the question then; with what face can they conjure up a necessity for subsequent debate, and cry out danger to freedom! from a temporary secret session? Why, if they would not speak when the subject was open for discussion, did they think it tyrannical to close the doors upon them when the question was proposed for decision?  
Yet, in fact, there was no infringement of the right of debate. The pamphlet does not say there was. It conceals that the federal gentlemen might have spoken on the subject of war both in open and secret session. They complain then, of their own negligence. If men will not speak when doors are open and will not speak when they are shut, what propriety is there in a complaint of closed doors?  
In one thing I have perfectly agreed with the addressers: But I must refer to it again: It is "the responsibility of the representatives to their constituents." In this it is to be found the justification of the majority. They were responsible to the nation for their acts; they were responsible, as well for what they did themselves, as for what they suffered the minority to do. If, then, a minority manifested a disposition to trifle with the rights, and honor, and interests of the country; if the minority, at a critical period, demonstrated an intention to adhere to no system for public benefit, but contemplated and busied every thing that was done or attempted to be done; if the same minority, like a spoiled child, grew only worse by indulgence; were the majority to give way to such a temper? Were they to yield to the whims, and the caprices, and the absurdities, of that minority? Did not the responsibility of the majority render it necessary for them, at the moment they were proceeding to action against an enemy, to cut off frivolous altercation short, and at the peril of their responsibility go on to the consummation of the great object they had in view?  
It is worthy of remark, with what special tenderness, (at pages 5 and 6) the addressers touch upon subjects of the very first importance. I allude to the restrictions upon commerce & to the mission of John Henry. With regard to the first, if any thing can prove a fervent devotion to peace, it is the embargo and non-importation laws. These were not operating on the feelings of our enemies through their interest, and they were resorted to, in the first instance, to avoid an appeal to arms. The history of the restrictive policy of the administration demonstrably shows, that had it not been for the systematic opposition of the federal party (with a few honest exceptions) in & out of Congress, that system must have brought our enemies to our own terms. What ever will take the trouble to reflect the immense prices, which four was ruled in the West Indies and in Europe, the tax that we thereby...



posed on the industry of our adversaries, and the proposition through Mr. Erskine, consequent thereon, must confess the efficiency of a system that only requires a hundredth part of the force of the federal opposition in Congress and in some of the Eastern states, or the force of public confidence in that policy. In part, by merchants, and partly by exciting the contempt of brave men, who put more faith in the vindictive activity of their swords, than in the slow but infallible operation of a system of taxation. When, at last, the public mind, by a thousand fraudulent artifices, was brought up to despise the passive policy of embargo and non-importation, then the addressers, tauntingly proclaimed that they were desirous to contribute to the restoration of harmony in the public councils and concord among the people, by ceasing to declaim against a system they had all along repudiated. This is their apology for silence, during the discussion of the war question, when the doors of Congress were open. They would not discuss the object of war, for fear they should be further charged with fomenting a flame of opposition to the system of commercial restrictions. Some men will laugh at this hypocrisy. What occasion is there to a game that has been too long? Why, after the addressers had excited the popular feelings in the East against the administration on account of these restrictions, was it necessary, unless for the show of an affected moderation, to be silent? They had played the first part of Mark Antony over Caesar's dead body; they perhaps, only wanted to complete the character of the hypocrite, and to show that they were not so much as to such a sudden flood of mutiny! And thus in imitation of the wily Roman, the addressers, after doing all the mischief they could, came out "their desire, at a period so critical to the public affairs, to contribute to the restoration of harmony in the public councils and concord among the people."

Not it was the rancorous hostility of the federal party that broke up the embargo; they forced the administration to forego, that wise measure of peace; they compelled the government to recede with dishonor or to appeal to the cannon; they, more cruel than the enemy, laughed amidst the outrages of a vindictive foe, and scoffed at the best efforts of wise and gallant men to sustain the country in an honorable posture in the eyes of the world.

But if the restrictive system was impotent, what would the addressers have? War! O no! It is against war that the pamphlets are printed. Is it peace with submission and disgrace? They will tell you no. But by their leave, peace without embargo or non-importation, or redress of wrongs, is peace with submission and disgrace.

What is the project of these pamphleters? They leave that quite vague and indefinite. They do, indeed, tell us that they confided in "an enlarged and enlightened system of defence, with security of our maritime rights." In effect they admit, and we know, that the addressers were for an Army, for a Navy, and all the expenses necessary for their support. Yet they were not for war! What then! Did they countenance these measures as a peace establishment? Surely folly is blind! Can these gentlemen flatter themselves that inconsistencies so gross can deceive a single mortal? No commercial restrictions—no war—no redress of grievances—peace—an army and a navy! Such is their project; such their principles; such their policy!

(To be Continued.)

**Fulton's Steam Ferry Boat.** This excellent machine consisting of a boat of two hulls, connected by a single platform, with a wheel in the space between them, and rudder at each end, built for the conveyance of passengers across the Hudson between this City and the City of Jersey, has got into successful operation, and promises extraordinary facilities for travelling. Horses and wagons stand on each side of the machinery, driving in at one end from a floating bridge fitted to the boat, and out at the other, without rising or descending six inches in accomplishing the passage from street to street on each side of the river. The boat is constructed with both ends alike, and never turns in sailing, but goes back and forth by changing the motion of the wheel. On Saturday the corps of Flying Artillery crossed in the boat from Paulus Hook to this City, on its way to Albany, at four trips, on the first of which it brought 4 pieces of artillery (6 pounders) and limbered ammunition wagons, 27 horses, and 40 soldiers, besides other passengers.

New York Columbian.

We are requested to state that RALPH PEACOCK, a native of England, who came to this country in the year 1792, on Tuesday evening last in the presence of several citizens did declare and publish, "That any man who was declared a traitor to the administration of the government of the United States, was a DAMNED RASCAL."

As we understand Mr. Peacock is bound over for trial, we do not wish to excite popular indignation against him. *Adam Tremblay* is the security of Ralph Peacock.

Some objections were made to the prosecution of Mr. Peacock, upon the ground that he had received personal chastisement on the spot for his insolence. To this was answered that the chastisement inflicted on the offender having been irregular and illegal and inflicted without warrant, it was due to justice and the laws, that he should be brought to smart, and to be punished by the law, in such cases made and provided.

Redeemable rail out against standing armies, and would withhold from the government the aid of the militia. They are famous for opposition to the militia. They are famous for opposition to the militia.

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1812.

Design, July 21, 1812.

This being the day appointed by the special committee for the meeting of the deputies selected from the election districts in Caroline county, the said deputies accordingly met, and convened in the Court House Chamber, when there appeared as follows:

From the Upper District—Messrs. Wm. Hardcastle, Andrew Baggs, Robert Hardcastle, Allen Jump, James Pearce, Wm. Parrott, and Sam. Slaughter.

From the Middle District—Messrs. Wm. Whiteley, Thomas Sautbury, Nathan B. Downes, Abraham Jump, Robert Orrell, Thomas Styl, and Anthony Ross.

From the Lower District—Messrs. Frederick Holbrook, Levin Wright, Daniel Whitfield, George F. Bayard, Daniel Leverton, Henry Willis.

At Mr. Abel Gowrie being prevented from attending in consequence of the indisposition of his family.

Col. WILLIAM WHITELEY was called to the Chair, and

Col. ROBERT ORRELL appointed Secretary.

The committee then took into consideration the resolution which was adopted by the said special committee on the 15th of May last past, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said resolution, they proceeded, first to select four suitable characters to be recommended to the white republicans of Caroline county, as candidates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, when Messrs. Peter Willis, John Tillotson, Thomas Cullbreth, and John Boon were duly selected.

The committee then proceeded to the choice of seven deputies, to meet the deputies appointed for Talbot county, (and such as may be appointed for Queen Ann's county) at Hillsborough, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in August next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting and recommending a fit person to be supported as a Representative in the Congress of the U. States, for the 7th Congressional District, when Messrs. Robert Orrell, Thos. Sautbury, John Tillotson, James Pearce, Samuel Slaughter, Peter Willis, and Thomas Cullbreth were duly selected.

The committee then proceeded to appoint six deputies, to meet six from Talbot county, and two from the Upper District of Dorchester county, at Denton, on the FIRST THURSDAY in August next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and recommending a suitable character as a candidate for Governor to the President and Vice President of the United States, when Messrs. Robert Orrell, Thomas Styl, George F. Bayard, Frederick Holbrook, Thomas Sautbury, and Wm. Hardcastle were duly selected.

The foregoing proceedings being adjusted and settled, a motion was made and seconded, that the following resolutions be adopted:

Resolved, That this committee will, by all fair and honorable means, support the election of Peter Willis, John Tillotson, Thomas Cullbreth, and John Boon, as Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and do recommend them to the consideration of the real friends of their country in Caroline county, earnestly exhorting that they consider well what they are about at the next election. That an important and awful crisis has now arrived. That it is no longer a contest between federalists and democrats, but a contest of a much more serious nature. That the time has now arrived for a line to be drawn between the friends of their country, and those who stand up boldly and condemn the measures of government, and advocate or palliate the conduct of our implacable enemies.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this committee be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and published in the Star at Easton.

(Signed)

WILLIAM WHITELEY, Chairman.

(Attest) ROBERT ORRELL, Secy.

Tuesday, July 21, 1812.

A number of the democratic citizens from the different parts of Queen Ann's county being assembled this day at the court house in Centreville, proposed to recommend to the democratic citizens of said county to adopt such measures as may be necessary to co-operate with the citizens of Kent, relative to choosing an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, and also to co-operate with the citizens of Talbot and Caroline counties, relative to a person to represent this district in the next Congress. The meeting being regularly organized, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the voters of each election district, to meet at the several places for holding elections, on FRIDAY the 31st July inst. for the purpose of electing three persons in each district, to form a committee to meet a similar committee of Kent county, for the purpose of recommending a suitable person to be chosen as Elector of President and Vice President; and that the said committee, with the committee of Kent county, arrange the time and place of meeting for said purpose.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the voters at the same time to elect three persons in each district, to form a committee to meet similar committees from Talbot and Caroline counties, for the purpose of recommending a suitable person to represent this district in the next Congress.

STEPHEN LOWREY,

Chairman of the Meeting

Barren-Dun-Cau-way, July 1, 1812

In the afternoon of this day a few citizens who could not with convenience attend the celebration of American Independence elsewhere, convened themselves together at this place, for the purpose of participating with the friends to liberty, and after hearing the Declaration of Independence read by James Leach, they proceeded, after making some little arrangements, to drink the following toasts:

1. The day we celebrate: May its memory be perpetual, and the happy circumstance which gave rise to it, as lasting as the hills.

2. The people of America: Proud of their independence, and determined to support the liberties of their country, it should require the shedding of blood.

3. James Madison, President of the U. States: Should he be re-elected for another four years, may he be more energetic relative to foreign nations, than he has heretofore been.

4. Gen. George Washington, the unequalled sage and hero of his country: May his memory be handed down to posterity as long as generations succeed one another.

5. Thomas Jefferson, former President of the United States: A firm patriot and statesman, and equally correct in all his political and moral opinions.

6. The survivors of our revolutionary war: May that spirit by which they were actuated upon in '76, be the same in 1812.

7. The brave Americans who fell when fighting for liberty, against British despots, Hessian slaves, and Indian savages: Sweet rest to their sacred ashes, and when the righteous are called to take their seats above, may they have largely increased their number.

8. The present patriots in both houses of Congress: We praise them for their energy in this critical moment, and congratulate them on the appearance of success and conquest over all our enemies.

9. Commodore Rogers, and his brave associates: May they always be successful in gaining a complete victory over all invaders of our peaceful shores, as they have been in a late instance over a British ship of war.

10. The American navy: Though small and inferior in point of number, yet we have no doubt but she will be able to give an honorable account of her actions, and that without shame or disgrace.

11. Our impressed seamen: We most sincerely and religiously hope, that their release and the day of retribution is at hand.

12. The several States and Territories that compose the Union: May they all, as a band of brothers, unanimously draw together, under one and the same political yoke.

13. American manufactures: May the day speedily arrive when their production shall be so extensive and various, that every citizen, whether native or adopted, shall disdain to wear a yard of foreign cloth.

14. Gov. Wright's bill for the release of impressed seamen: We only regret that it did not pass when formerly brought forward in the Senate, and equally so that it did not pass unanimously in the House of Representatives the present session.

15. England and France: Both equally proud and unjust, and equally poor, miserable, degraded and wretched.

16. Tories, traitors and refugees, of every description whatever: From which any American shortly be purged, either by a speedy passage to their beloved country, or that of a hemp neck-cloth.

17. Peace with all nations, on equal and honorable terms;—but if not to be had, an eternal war.

18. American militia, and regular army: May the British in Canada, and its adjoining country, be a mere breakfast-spell.

19. The American Fair: May their smiles be sufficient to prompt their husbands and sons to acts of energy and activity.

New York, July 22.

We are informed that the ship Pacific is taken up as a Cattel to Liverpool; and that she will sail in a few days.

It appears from our Boston correspondent's letter, that Commodore Rodgers's squadron was spoken on the 20 inst. lying to windward a few hours' sail of the Jamaica fleet. Some information is also given of a British squadron on our coast.

Extract from the log book of the ship William, Lady, from Belfast.

"On the 14th July, in lat. 55, 5, long. 71, 46, at 1 A. M. we saw two sail ahead, and one ship abreast of us, standing on a wind, with her foremast tacks on board, wind E. N. E. At half past 10 came up with a brig under American colours, two schooners in company; supposed to be a U. S. brig of war (which however proved to be the British brig Vixen of 14 guns) sent an officer on board, who demanded my papers, which he examined, and inquired if I knew of the war, which I answered in the negative. The officer then told me that the two schooners in company were his prizes, viz. the schooner Susan, of Plymouth, from Havana for Boston, taken on the 11th July, and schooner Traveller, of Danbury, from Amelia Island for Boston, taken with timber ship Maria, from Cadiz for New York, in ballast, and 32,000 in specie, which they captured in the Gulf, on the 30, 10. He also said that they had taken a brig belonging to Selfe, Mox, and sent them all for Halifax. I then went on board with my papers, and the captain of the Vixen examined and then returned to me. He took three of my passengers, five young men, and sent four Americans belonging to the Maria on board of my ship. He also told me that I must follow him as close as possible; which I did until the 15th inst. when the brig gave chase to a ship which afforded me an opportunity to escape."

## A BRITISH SPY.

George M'Lean, a British spy, who, with his commission in his pocket, lately in this city, has been apprehended in Clazy, county of Clinton, as a spy, and brought down to the Court at Greenbush where he is to be tried by a court martial according to the rules of war.—[N.Y. Col.]

Albany, July 18.

A few days since a man of the name of M'Lean, who formerly resided in this place, and is now a lieutenant in the British service, was brought to the gaol here and is now under guard, charged with endeavoring to enlist men at the westward for the English. On him were found many treasonable papers.

The charge is said to be well supported and the general opinion is he will be hanged.—The General Officers are waiting the arrival of General Dearborn; he does not arrive in a few days, he will be sent to New York for trial.

The war measures are rapidly progressing.

## BALTIMORE PRIZE.

Arrived Baltimore, schooner Fanny, freight, from St. Croix, bound to St. Andrews, with a cargo of sugar; captured to the Dolphin privateer, captain Safford, captured 16th, in lat. 34, long. 74. Saw cruizers of any kind or any thing in the bay bound up.

[Vessel and cargo said to be worth 18,000 dollars.]

Onondagua-Tally, July 15.

The inhabitants near Ogdensburg have lately captured 11 bateaux on the St. Lawrence river, loaded with arms and ammunition, belonging to the British.

Legis.

Baltimore, July 23.

This day the 14th regiment of U. S. infantry, about 300 strong, marched from their encampment near this city for Carlisle. They were escorted out of town by two volunteer troops of horse and captain Siddle's company of Yeagers. The troops were good looking men, capable of doing their country service in defence of their liberties.

My Mary.—In addition to the 3203 New York troops on duty, mentioned in our paper yesterday, we learn that there are on and near the lakes, between Chataque and Lake Champlain, 700 volunteers and drafts from Col. Thorn's regiment of artillery and the infantry of Washington and Essex counties, well equipped and prepared for action.

N.Y. Columbian.

His Excellency Governor Snyder, on the 13th inst. received an express from Erie, soliciting a supply of arms and ammunition for that place.

## NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Among the laws stated in this paper to have passed at the present session of Congress, was one "supplementary to the act heretofore passed on this subject of an uniform naturalization law." This was an error. Such a bill was passed both Houses of Congress, but, not being approved by the President, was not returned by him previous to the adjournment of Congress, and the House in which it originated, and of course did not become a law. It is understood that Congress intend to make the bill in one or other House, in the course of the present session, and it is probable that the Governor General of the army of the U. S. will be in this city on Sunday for Albany.

## TWO QUESTIONS.

If the federal Legislature of Rhode Island did not feel the suppression of a "brown man," why did they request the loss of the United States arms? If they did not apprehend invasion, why did they not petition Gov. Sprague to comply with the orders of the President, and march the Massachusetts militia for their protection?—[Patriot.]

The Legislature of Rhode Island have discovered that that little state is not secure from invasion and have called on the President of the United States for assistance.

The President knew their liability to invasion and directed Gov. Sprague to detach a proper proportion of the militia of this state to march to their assistance.

Gov. Sprague refuses to order them out. If therefore any accident happens to the good people of Rhode Island, who is to blame? The President or the Governor?—[L.]

The following will show the affections which are held in the breast of the London bookellers towards the Prince Regent:—

LONDON, June 12.

Popularity of the Prince Regent!!! Yesterday, at a numerous meeting of the book-sellers of London and Westminster, the health of our good old King was given after dinner, and drank with enthusiasm. The next toast proposed by the chair, as a matter of course, was, "The Prince Regent," when a burst of indignation, and a universal hiss followed. So much for the opinion of men, who from the nature of their pursuits, cannot be supposed either ignorant of sound constitutional principles or of the public opinion. State man.

Relief of English Civilization! From an English newspaper of June 8, 1812, received by the Annals, from Liverpool.

Selling of a Wife. A well-dressed woman was sold on the 8th of June, with a halter round her neck, to a decent looking man, who gave eight shillings for the lady, and paid the salesman seven shillings. An immense crowd witnessed the scene. The woman declared it was the happiest moment of her life, and the purchaser said he would not take ten pounds for his bargain!

Desertion.—At a late levee of the Prince Regent of England, the only foreign diplomatists present were Mr. Russell and the Turkish and Sardinian ambassadors. The former will not appear at the Prince's levee again; so that the poor English court will have but two foreign friends left, and one of those is a natural. Alas! how fallen from their former "high estate!"

Our readers are invited to an attentive perusal of the Review of an Address of the minority in Congress, commenced in this morning's Star. A number of Military Appointments are received, which will be attended to.

Departed this life on Wednesday, 15th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Ann Reynolds, consort of Stephen Reynolds, Esq. of this county.

Died, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. CHARLES, consort of Mr. James Chambers, of this county.

## WILL BE SOLD.

On Saturday, the 15th day of August next, on the premises of—

At the real estate of George Brammoch, late of Dorchester county, deceased, lying and being in Dorchester county, aforesaid. The purchaser shall give bond for the purchase money, with interest thereon, payable within one year from the day of sale. The above property is sold by order of a decree from the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, to me directed, as trustee for the sale thereof. The creditors of the said George Brammoch are hereby warned to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, previously authenticated, on or within six months from the day of sale as aforesaid. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1812.

JOHN WILLOUGHBY, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Geo. Brammoch, deceased.

July 28—3

## NOTICE.

The LANDS of Henry Boule, deceased, herebefore advertised for sale by the subscribers, will be offered at public sale on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place at the Trappe, on Saturday, the 29th of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jun. } Commis-  
DANIEL MARTIN, } sioners.  
JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH. }

July 28—5

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Grateful for the liberal patronage he has been favored with since he commenced the PACKETING BUSINESS between Easton and Baltimore, he begs leave to return his thanks to those who have honored him with their custom, and at the same time to assure them, and the public in general, that no experience or exertion shall be wanting to render every comfort and convenience to those who may be passengers with him. His new, staunch built and commodious Schooner SUPERIOR, is now in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Grain, and leaves Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and the Old County Wharf, Baltimore, opposite F. D. M'Henry's, every Saturday morning, at the same hour, wind and weather permitting. This vessel has a large and commodious Mahogany Cabin, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, with all necessary and convenient furniture, and contains 16 bunks and two state rooms for the convenience of Ladies and private families; and the subscriber will at all times be prepared with the best accommodations which the season affords, together with the best of Liquors. He has a large and suitable Grannary at Easton Point for the reception of grain, and has engaged Mr. Thomas Barrett, a gentleman of known experience, to superintend his business. During his absence Mr. Parrott is authorized to receive money and to pay for Wharf, &c. carried by the subscriber. Those conveniences, and a determination to please, he hopes will ensure a continuance of favours.

The public's obedient servant,

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, July 28—8  
N. B. This public and his friends are advised that the PACKETING BUSINESS will in future be conducted by him, and for his sole benefit, as to three-fourths of the profits arising therefrom; and that all persons, who in future specify in his absence to his clerk (who is also clerk for Capt. Vickers) to whom their orders are confided, that mistakes may not arise as to the person fulfilling them.

E. A.

By Order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's County, in Maryland,

That the testamentary executor of the said county, high-sheriff of the said county of said county, letters of administration of the personal estate of Stephen M'Henry, deceased, do—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of February next, they may, otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of July 1812.

JAMES BAYNARD, Adm'r.

July 28—3

## EASTON ACADEMY.

An examination of the Scholars will be held at the Academy, on the first Friday in August next, at which their parents and guardians, and others, are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order of the Trustees.

Easton, July 21, 1812.

## NOTICE.

All persons who put mares to harness this season, are desired to take notice that if they pay on or before the 1st day of September, five dollars will discharge the claim for each mare; otherwise they will have six dollars to pay for each, and in either case 25 cents for each mare to the groom, where his fee has not already been paid. E. Convey, junr. will receive the money.

N. B. The fine stud horse *Marathon* is for sale.

EDWARD COURCY.

July 28—4

## IN COUNCIL, JULY 14, 1812.

Ordered, That the "Further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and direct the militia of this State," be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the White American, Star, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.

By order—

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

A further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and direct the militia of this State.

AND BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of this State, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrolment of his company to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs, whenever required; and upon refusal or neglect, to be subject for a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse, to be approved of by a regimental court martial.

2. And be it enacted, That all white male citizens of this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, except ministers of the gospel, and except those exempted by the act of congress, shall be liable to stand their draught, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That all certificates heretofore granted for corporeal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect; and that all persons of regiments and extra battalions and their relatives, who are hereby empowered to grant certificates of corporeal inability, before they proceed to grant any certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to militia duty, shall first take the following oath or affirmation, before some justice of the peace, to wit: "I do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will not grant a certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, through favor or affection, or who in my opinion is not justly entitled to the same, or withhold it through prejudice or ill will."

Passed June 18, 1812.

July 22 (28)—6

## QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, by Nicholas Massey, (the county assessor), by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements 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 petition; And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Nicholas Massey has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland; and the said petitioner having entered his bond with security for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors; It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Nicholas Massey appear in this court on the first Saturday of October term, for the purpose of delivering up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors. And it is further ordered that the said Nicholas Massey, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for four weeks successively, three months prior to the said first Saturday in October term next, in the Easton Star, and also by setting up notice at the court house door in the town of Centreville, three months before the said day, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

JOHN BROWNE, Clk. of Queen Ann's county ct.

July 23—4

## QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

On application to me in writing, as chief judge of Queen Ann's county, by Jack Bruff, of Queen Ann's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, accompanying his petition; and being satisfied that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application; and being also satisfied that said Jack Bruff is in actual confinement for debt only, do hereby order that the body of the said Jack Bruff be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors; and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors. And I do further order that the said Jack Bruff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand this 13th day March, 1812.

Rd. T. EARLE.

July 28—4

## MAUCH TERM, 1812.

The creditors of Lambert H. Abbott, of Dorchester county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Lambert H. Abbott to the judges of Dorchester county, for relief as an insolvent debtor, and the several supplements thereto, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, accompanying his petition; and being satisfied that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application; and being also satisfied that said Lambert H. Abbott is in actual confinement for debt only, do hereby order that the body of the said Lambert H. Abbott be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Dorchester county court on the first Saturday of October term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors; and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors. And I do further order that the said Lambert H. Abbott, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Dorchester county court, on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand this 13th day March, 1812.

Signed by order—

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

July 28—4



