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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1813.

[No. 44.....712.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

Are Ten Dollars and Fifty Cents, or annum, payable 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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Citizens of Dorchester county will please to take notice, that republican meetings will be held in the three Election Districts, as follows:—at Tolchester, in the lower district; at Cambridge, in the middle district; and at Crotcher's Ferry, in the upper district, on the Third Monday in July. The object, to nominate three persons from each district, to meet at Cambridge on the Fourth Monday in July, with instructions to recommend a republican voters of Dorchester county, four suitable characters to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland. It is expected the democratic citizens will be punctual in their attendance, that a sense of the county may be fairly declared, in general meeting.

June 22, 1813. (29—3)

VOTERS OF TALBOT.

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

June 22—m

TO THE

FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland: should I be elected, I am assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

June 22—m

FARMERS' BANK

OF SOMERSET & WORCESTER.

Know all men, that John Dyer, Esq. having resigned the Clerkship of this Institution, John P. Dyer, Esq. was this day elected his successor.

June 22—G

THE SUBSCRIBER

Being appointed Accountant of Militia Claims for the Eastern Shore, Maryland, hereby gives notice, to all whom it may concern, that he is ready to receive and audit all accounts of militia claims of every description. The time of service of the militia must be made out in rolls, and verified by the oath of the commanding officers of companies, before any roll can be taken. All Companies and Quarter Masters of regiments or extra battalions, will draw up their accounts properly attested, accompanied by vouchers, and signed by the commanding officer—charging the expenses furnished at a fair price, and what other articles they may have incurred. All other accounts connected with the militia, will be made out and signed as aforesaid, and the whole forwarded to the Accountant without loss of time. Reasonable charges are strongly recommended, in order that the accounts may pass with the more facility. Rolls of the Regimental Staff, consisting of the Field and Staff Officers of Regiments, must be made out separately.

JOHN MEREDITH, Accountant

Militia Claims, E. Shore.

Easton, June 22—3

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees have employed masters of ability, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in this Institution. It is under the best discipline, and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STREPPERS is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French languages. Mr. SIMON CASTELL Professor of the English language, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, &c. As the youth of Queen Anne's and the adjoining counties can receive as liberal an education at this Seminary as at any other, and the funds allowed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate terms, offers every inducement to parents and guardians to give it a preference. The situation of this place is well known for its healthiness, and board may be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.

KENNEY HARRISON, Sec'y.

to the Board of Trustees.

June 22—9

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a large quantity of clean washed WOOL, for which he will give fifty cents per pound. Gentlemen having a quantity will be waited on to receive it, by information being left at the Star office, of the quantity and time it can be delivered.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Easton, June 22—3

NOTICE.

The subscriber being desirous of bringing his mercantile concerns to a final and speedy close, earnestly solicits those who are indebted to him, in any way, to make immediate payment. He trusts that the circumstance of his late losses by the enemy will be a sufficient inducement to bring them forward, without further persuasives—coercion he hopes will not be necessary. His stock of goods on hand, he will sell on advantageous terms.

JOHN MEREDITH.

Easton, June 22—6

TAKE NOTICE.

In obedience to the Law, and the Order of the Orphans Court of Dorchester County, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, letters of administration of the personal estate of Rachel Sterling, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first Monday in January next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all advantage of said estate. All persons having claims against the estate of John Sterling, late of Dorchester county, deceased, will bring them legally authenticated on or before the first Monday in January next, to the subscriber.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS.

June 22—3

FROM THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISES.

We last week promised our readers, an account of the journey of the gentleman attached to the New York Fur Company, from the Pacific Ocean to this place: we now lay before our readers as collected from the gentleman, themselves.

On the 29th June, 1812, Mr. Robert Stewart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company, with two Frenchmen, Messrs. Ramsey, Crooks, and Robert McClelland, left the Pacific Ocean with dispatches for N. York.

After ascending the Columbia river 20 miles, John Day, one of the hunters, became perfectly insane, and was sent back to the main establishment, under the charge of some Indians, the remaining six pursued their voyage upwards of 200 miles, when they happily met with Joseph Meek on his way to the mouth of the Columbia: he had been considerably to the south and east among the nations called Blackarms and Arapahos, by the latter of whom he was robbed; in consequence of which he suffered almost every privation human nature is capable of, & was in a state of starvation and almost nudity when they met him.

They now had 15 horses, and pursued their journey for the Atlantic world, without any uncommon accident, until within about 200 miles of the Rocky mountains, where they unfortunately met with a party of the Crow Indians, who behaved with the most unbounded insolence, and were solely prevented from cutting off the party by observing them well armed and constantly on their guard. They however pursued on their track 6 days, and finally stole every horse belonging to the party.

Some idea of the situation of these men may be conceived, when we take into consideration that they were now on foot and had a journey of 2,000 miles before them, 1500 of which entirely unknown, as they intended and prosecuted it considerably south of Messrs. Lewis & Clark's route: the impossibility of carrying any quantity of provisions on their backs, in addition to their ammunition and bedding, will occur at first view. The danger to be apprehended from starvation was imminent.

They however put the best face upon their prospects and pursued their route towards the Rocky mountains at the head waters of the Colorado or Spanish river, and stood their course S. E. until they struck the great Platte, which they undeviatingly followed to its mouth. It may be observed, that this River for about three hundred miles is navigable for a barge; from thence to the Otto village, within 45 miles of its entrance into the Missouri, it is a mere bed of sand, without water sufficient to float a canoe.

From the Otto village to St. Louis the party performed their voyage in a canoe furnished them by the natives, and arrived here in perfect health on the 30th of last month. Our travellers did not near of the war with England until they came to the Ottos; these people told them that the Shawnee prophet had sent them a warning, advising them to join in the war against the Americans; that they answered the messenger, that they could make more by trading beaver than making war against the Americans.

After crossing the hills (Rocky mountains) they happily met in with a small party of Snake Indians, from whom they purchased a horse, which relieved them in any further carriage of food, and this faithful but routed companion performed that service to the Otto village. They wandered on the River 1 mile about 600 miles from its mouth.

By information received from these gentlemen, it appears that a journey across the continent of North America, might be performed with a wagon, there being no obstruction in the whole route that any person would dare to call a mountain, in addition to its being, in the most direct and short one to go from this point to the mouth of the Columbia river. Any future party who may undertake this journey, and be tolerably acquainted with the different places, here it would be necessary to lay up a small stock of provisions, would not be impeded, as, in all probability, they could not meet with an Indian to interrupt their progress although on the other route more north, there are almost insurmountable barriers.

Messrs. Hunt, Crooks, Miller, McMillan, McKenzie, and about 60 men who left St. Louis in the beginning of March, 1811, for the Pacific Ocean, reached the Avicora village on the 10th day of June, where meeting with some American volunteers who had been the preceding year on the waters of the Columbia with Mr. Henry, and who giving such an account of the route by which they passed as being far preferable in point of food at all times, as well as avoiding even the probability of seeing their enemies the Black Feet, than by the track of Captains Lewis and Clark, the gentlemen of the expedition at once abandoned their former ideas of passing by the falls of the Missouri, and made the necessary arrangements for commencing their journey over land from this place.

Eighty horses were purchased and equipped by the 17th of July, and on the day following they departed from the Avicoras, 60 persons in number, all on foot except the partners of the company. In this situation they proceeded for 5 days, having crossed in that time considerable streams which joined the Missouri below the Avicoras, when finding an island tribe of Indians calling themselves Shavahs, but known among the whites by the appellations of Cheyennes, we procured from these people an accession of 40 horses, which enabled the gentlemen to furnish a horse for every two men. Steering about WSW they passed the small branches of Big River, the Little Missouri above its forks, & several of the tributary streams of Powder River, one of which followed up they found a band of the Absaroka or Crow nation, encamped on its banks, at the foot of the Big Horn mountain.

For ammunition and some small articles, they exchanged all their lame for sound horses, with these savages; but although that this has been allowed by every one who knew them, to be by far the best behavior of their time, it was only by that unalterable determination of the gentlemen to avoid jeopardizing the safety of the party without at the same moment submitting to intentional insults, that they left this camp (not possessing a greater force than the whites) without coming to blows.

The distance from the Avicoras to this mountain, is about 450 miles or an extremely rugged tract by no means furnishing a sufficient supply

of water; but during the 28 days they were getting to the base of the mountain, they were only in a very few instances without abundance of Buffalo meat.

Three days took them over to the plains of Madison (the name given the Big Horn above this mountain) which following for a number of days they left, where it was reduced to 20 yards in width, and the same evening reached the banks of the Colorado or Spanish river. Finding flocks of Buffalo at the end of the third day's travel on this stream, the party passed a week in hunting Buffalo meat for the residue of the voyage, as in all probability those were the last animals of the kind they would meet with. From this camp, on the 10th day, they crossed the dividing mountain and reached their tents on Hoback's Fork of Madison, where it was near 150 feet broad, and in 8 days more having passed several stupendous ranges, they encamped in the vicinity of the establishment made by Mr. Henry in the year 1810, on a Fork about seventy yards wide, bearing the name of that gentleman; having travelled from the main Missouri about 900 miles in fifty four days.

Here abandoning their horses, the party constructed canoes and descended the Snake or Kye-cum-river (made by the junction of Madison river, south of Henry's fork) 400 miles, in the course of which they were obliged by the intervention of impassable rapids to make a number of portages, till at length they found the river continued between gloomy precipices at least 200 feet perpendicular, whose banks for the most part were washed by this turbulent stream, which for 30 miles was a continual succession of falls, rapids and rapids. Mr. Cook's canoe had split and upset in the middle of a rapid by which one man was drowned named Antoine Clappin, and that gentleman saved himself only by extreme exertion in swimming. From the repeated losses by the upsetting of canoes our stock of provisions were now reduced to a bare sufficiency for five days, totally ignorant of the country where they were and unsuccessful in meeting any of the natives from whom they could hope for information.

Unable to proceed by water, Messrs. McKenzie, McClelland and Reed, set out in different directions following down the river, for the purpose of finding Indians, and buying horses. Mr. Crooks with a few men returned to Henry's Fork for those they had left, while Mr. Hunt remained with the main body of the men in trapping beaver for their support. Mr. C. finding the distance much greater by land than they had contemplated, returned at the end of 3 days, where waiting 5 more expecting relief from below, the near approach of winter made them determine on depositing all superfluous articles and proceeding on foot. Accordingly on the 10th of Nov. Messrs. Hunt and Crooks set out each with 15 men, one party on the north and the other on the south side of the river.

Mr. Hunt was fortunate in finding Indians with abundance of salmon and some horses, but Mr. Crooks saw but few, and in general too miserably poor to afford his party much assistance; thirteen days travel brought the latter to a high range of mountains through which the river forced a passage, and the bank being their only guide, they still by climbing over points of rocky ridges projecting into the stream, kept as near it as possible, till in the evening of the 10th December, impassable precipices of immense height put an end to all hopes of following the margin of its waters course, which here was not more than 40 yards wide and with incredible velocity, and was withal so flamingly tumultuous, that even had the opposite bank been fit for their purpose, attempt at adding would have been perfect madness, as they could only have the inducement of ending in a watery grave a series of hardships & privations, to which the most hardy and determined of the human race must have found himself inadequate.

They attempted to climb the mountains, still bent on pushing on, but after ascending for half a day, they discovered to their sorrow that they were not half way to the summit, and the snow already too deep for men in their emaciated state to proceed further.

Regarding the river bank, they returned upward on the third day met with Mr. Hunt and party, with one horse proceeding downward; a canoe was soon made of a horse hide and in it transported what meat they could spare to Mr. Crooks's starving followers, who for the first 10 days after leaving the place of deposit had subsisted on half a meal in twenty four hours, and in the next days had not only beaver, a dog, a few wild cherries and old moccasins soles, having travelled during these twenty seven days at least 500 miles. For the next four days, both parties continued on up the river without any other support than what little rose-hips and cherries they could find, but here they luckily fell in with some Snake Indians, from whom they got five horses, giving them three guns and some other articles for the same. Starvation had bereft J. B. Poyost of his senses entirely, and on seeing the horse flesh on the opposite shore, was so agitated in crossing in a skin canoe that he upset it and was unfortunately drowned. From hence Mr. Hunt went on to a camp of Shoshonies about 90 miles above, where procuring a few horses and a guide he set out for the main Columbia, across the mountains to the south west, leaving the river where it entered the range, and on it Mr. Crooks and five men unable to travel.

Mr. H. lost a Canadian named Carriere by starvation, before he met the Shy-cum-ga Indians in the Columbia plains; from whom getting a supply of provisions, he soon reached the main river, which he descended in canoes, and arrived without further loss at Astoria, in the month of February.

Messrs. McKenzie, McClelland and Reed had united their parties on the Snake river mountains, through which they travelled twenty one days, to the Mulpot river, subsisting on an allowance by no means adequate to the toil they underwent daily; and to the smallness of their number (which was in all eleven) they attribute their success in getting with life to where they found some wild horses; they soon after reached the fork called by Captains Lewis and Clarke, Kool-kookke; went down Lewis's party, and the Columbia wholly by water, without any misfortune except the upsetting in a rapid of Mr. McClelland's canoe, and although it happened on the first day of the year, yet he great exertion they chose to the canoe till the others came to their assistance. Making their escape with the loss of some rifles, they reached Astoria early in January.

Three of the five men who remained with Mr. Crooks, afraid of perishing by want, left him in February on a small river on the road by which Mr. Hunt had passed in quest of Indians, and have not since been heard of. Mr. C. had fol-

lowed Mr. H's track in the snow for seven days, but coming to a low prairie, he lost every appearance of the track and was compelled to pass the remaining part of the winter in the mountains, subsisting sometimes on beaver and horse meat, and their skins, and at others on their success in finding roots. Finally on the last of March, the other only Canadian being unable to proceed was left with a lodge of Shoshonies, and Mr. C. with John Day finding the snow sufficiently diminished, undertook from Indian information to cross the last ridge, which they happily effected, and reached the banks of the Columbia by the middle of April, where in the beginning of May, a few days before the arrival of the party, they fell in with Messrs. Stewart, having been a few days before shipped of every thing they possessed, by a band of villains near the falls. On the tenth day of May, they arrived safe at Astoria, the principal establishment of the Pacific Fur Company, within 11 miles of Cape Disappointment.

LOSS OF THE SHIP TONQUIN, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA.

A large ship had arrived from New York after a passage of near 7 months, with merchandise and provisions for the company. It was here we learnt with sorrow that the Tonquin of the having been cut off was but too true. The circumstances have been related in different ways by the natives, in the environs of the establishment, but that which from their own knowledge carries with it the greatest appearance of truth, is as follows: That the vessel, after landing the cargo intended for Astoria, departed on a trading voyage to the coast north of Columbia river, with a company of (including officers) twenty three men, and had proceeded about 400 miles along the seaboard, when they stopped on Vancouver's island at a place called Woody Point, inhabited by a powerful nation, called Wake-a-min-shes. These people came on board to barter their furs for merchandise, and conducted themselves in the most decorous and friendly manner during the first day, but the same evening information was brought on board by an Indian whom the officers had as an interpreter, that the tribe where they then lay were ill disposed, and intended attacking the ship next day; captain Jonathan Thorne directed to discontinue the piece of news, and even when the savages came next morning in great numbers, it was only at the pressing remonstrance of Mr. McKay that he ordered seven men aloft to loosen the sails.

In the mean time about 50 Indians were permitted to come on board, who loaded a number of sea otters for blankets and knives; the latter they threw into their canoes as soon as received, and secured the knives. Every one when around moved from the quarter deck to a different part of the vessel, so that by the time they were ready, in such a manner were they distributed, that at least three savages were opposite every man of the ship, and at a signal given they rushed on their prey, and notwithstanding the brave resistance of every individual of the whites, they were all butchered in a few minutes. The men above, in attempting to descend, lost two of their number, besides one mortally wounded, who, notwithstanding his weakened condition, made good his retreat with the four others to the cabin, where, finding a quantity of loaded arms, they fired on their savage assailants through the skylights and companion-way, which had the effect of clearing the ship in a short time, and long before night these five intrepid sons of America were again in full possession of her. Whether from want of abilities or strength, supposing themselves unable to take the vessel back to Columbia, it cannot be ascertained; this far only is known, that between the time the Indians were driven from the ship and the following morning, the 4 that were unhurt but lost in the long boat in hopes of regaining the river, wishing to take along with them the wounded person, who used their utter, saying, that he must die before long, and was as well in the vessel as elsewhere.

Soon after sunrise she was surrounded by an immense number of Indian in canoes, who came for the express purpose of unloading her, but who from the warm reception they met with the day before, did not seem to vie with each other in bearing.

The wounded man showed himself over the railing, made signs that he was alone and wanted their assistance, on which some embarked, who finding what he said was true, spoke to their people, who were not any longer slow in getting on board, so that in a few seconds the deck was crowded with savages, and they proceeded to undo the hatches without further ceremony.

No sooner were they completely engaged in thus finishing this most diabolical action, than the only survivor of the crew descended into the cabin and set fire to the magazine containing nearly ten thousand pounds of gunpowder, which in an instant blew the vessel and every one on board to atoms.

The nation acknowledged their having lost nearly one hundred warriors, besides a vast number wounded by the explosion, who were in canoes round the ship. It is impossible to tell who the person was that so completely avenged himself, but their cannot exist a single doubt that the act will teach these villains better manners, and will eventually be of immense benefit to the coasting trade.

The four men who set off in the long boat were, two or three days after, driven ashore in a gale, and murdered by the natives.

FROM THE AURORA.

It is presumed no person will deny, that the U. States and Britain are, and ought of right to be, two separate and independent nations. If then the people of the U. States be a free & sovereign people, they are as much entitled to a flag, as they are to self government, or a territorial line. What is the use of a national flag, let me ask, if it be not for a mark of distinction between independent sovereignties on the highway of nations? Every flag in time of war, itself, should be respected, even by enemies; but in time of peace it should be a sufficient protection for all who sail under it, wherever they may have been born, or to whatever nation they may have formerly belonged. By this I do not mean that the flag should protect fugitives from justice, or that in time of peace it should protect deserters, properly so called; but I do affirm that for the security of all innocent persons, a flag should be considered by all civilized nations, as sacred as the honors of the altar; or the city of refuge, were to Israel. If a territorial line be a sufficient landmark between two nations, so that those who permanently reside either on the one side or the other, are considered as of right to belong to the State on which side of the line they choose permanently to dwell; so a flag on the ocean is, or

ought to be, the distinguishing water-mark to answer the same important end.—In any other point of view the name of a flag is a burlesque on the thing; quite as much so as it would be for another nation, as Britain for instance, to acknowledge our right to self government, and yet suffer us to enact no bill into a law until it was sanctioned by King and Parliament.

Taking it for granted then, that the U. States are an independent nation, as his Britannic Majesty once acknowledged, and does not now deny in words, I know of no way to tell an American citizen from a British subject on the ocean, but by their respective flags. The American government do not claim, and never exercised the right of calling a British vessel under the stern of its ship, to know if there were American citizens on board. The commander of a British seventy four, would have thought his flag insulted if the captain of an American brig had ordered him under his stern. The insult, if there be any, must consist in the assumption of right. Take it the other way then, the commander of a 74 must assume just as much of right to call an American brig under his stern, for a similar purpose, consequently the insult must be as great. As both nations are equally independent, so both nations are entitled to equal respect from each other.

A certain insolent bully once chimed in thought to cut off a young man's head. How does that appear, said the youth? Because, said the giant, I am three feet & an half the tallest. You talk like a boaster, replied the stripling, if you have no right but what your gigantic bulk gives you, I shall dispute it; so he knocked him down with a stone, and then cut off his head with his own sword.

If the British nation ever had the right to stop our vessels to search them for British subjects, then the war on the part of Britain was just—of consequence we had done wrong in opposing the exercise of a right. But if his majesty has the right to search and take his subjects from under our flag, he has as good a right to search and take them within our line; because he who made this sea, made the dry land also.

But further, if his majesty has the right to stop and search our vessels, we have equal right to stop and search his, for the same purpose, and the same extent; because we are equal and independent.

It is impossible that such a right can exist, or ever did exist, between two independent nations. It is in fact nothing more than the right of Goliath to kill David. We have now come to hard blows, in order to prove our rights. It is another David and Goliath match, and I presume that the event of the battle will be about as fatal to the giant, and as honorable to the stripling.

The American people once had the right, as matter of choice, to have given up the sea during the European conflict, and this would have kept us out of this war. This salutary measure, however, which was recommended by the greatest philosopher and statesman now living on earth, and which was enforced by the authority which he then derived from being the first magistrate of the nation, would not be supported by these patriots who were drunken with wine of commerce. They knew a little more than the wisest, and thought it scorn to be governed by what they called his "pusillanimous Virginia policy." Their very hats were then all crown, their hearts were all fight, and their maxims then was "millions for defence, not a cent for tribute." We have not gotten the carrying trade and a war with it, an event which they must have foreseen, if they were so much deeper in philosophy and politics than our late president. May we not hope, then, that they will support the war which they have rendered inevitable? Alas! their hearts are changed! Their hats, which so lately were all crown, are now nothing but brim. They begin to say *die and then*, and to call themselves friends of peace. It has proved in the event, as it was often foretold them at the time, that the men who were the first for war, would be the last to fight.

People of America—we have taken our choice, and determined to put to sea in a storm; it became as now to prepare for the worst. Either let us not be seen on the sea, or let us come out flag to be respected. We do not ask that our flag should be raised one inch above the British flag; and I trust, we shall not be willing that it should be placed an eighth below. Exact justice, and reciprocal rights are all we demand.—If these cannot be had, we must continue the war until his majesty (as he loves to be called) realizes our independence.

Not long since, I happened to read an extract in one of our papers, I think in the Aurora, which was taken from an English paper called "The Times." The writer seems to rejoice, because, as he thinks, our government have begun to accede to his majesty's unquestionable right to impress his own subjects. After quoting or referring to a late law of congress, it is easy to perceive that this sagacious writer thinks that our government has taken a very proper and forward step. "The time may come," says he, "when the American people may want to exercise the same right."—That is, the unquestionable right of impressing our own people.

Whether congress have taken a forward or retrograde step in passing a law not to employ British subjects in our sea service, it must not be construed into an acknowledgment that his majesty has a right to impress his own subjects, or that the American flag is a mere crown favor.

But if his majesty has such an unquestionable right to impress his own subjects, they may have as good a right, I think, to leave him and come to America. When they get here, if they have like freedom, they must, I think, have as unquestionable a right to be free in a free country, as ever they had before to be the slaves of a tyrant. This is in substance what I mean by the flag protecting all who sail under it. As the American and English languages are so radically different, I do not know that I shall be understood by all even in America, who speak only the latter language. Our cantons seem to be the best interpreters to convey the minds of tyrants, a true sense of liberty. I hope the end of the present war, that the two nations will come to a fair understanding of what the rights of men are, in particular sailors. If any thing can be unquestionable, I think it is that fundamental truth which stands foremost in the declaration of our independence, viz. "that all mankind are by nature free and equal."

AN AMERICAN FARMER.

DAVID R. WILLIAMS, Esq. a Representative in Congress for several years past, from South Carolina, is appointed, by the President and Senate, a Brigadier General in the Army of the U. States.

(Not. 1813.)

FROM THE AMERICAN.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

COUNTRYMEN,
You have been sometime in a fearful expectation of learning the issue of the combat between the frigate Chesapeake and one of the enemy; now all the melancholy anticipations of the unfortunate result have been confirmed by actual intelligence, and the weakly cherished hopes of a more fortunate termination of the contest have vanished. You now indulge a general grief; and it is natural, just and becoming. I am not one of those who call for a stern suppression of the feelings, or deem it weakness to exhibit the signs of painful affliction when a breach is made in our society. The feelings of heroism are always tinged with tenderness; and the bravest of men have been the gentlest. For it is combining intelligence with courage, loftiness with humanity, that constitutes the hero. Grieve then, and I will grieve with you, over the fallen. It is a generous sorrow, and deserves to be marked as having the unfortunate brave citizens for its object, more than a loss of national force or honor. It was the pride of our adversary that was chiefly wounded in his defeat, and produced his unmanly complaints, and revengeful exertions. It is a principle that moves your sympathy as far superior as humanity is to brutality. We have met with disaster; we have been discomfited in battle, and have given a day to mourn the honored dead. It is enough at present; let them be laid up in sacred remembrance; and the American Ensign should their names for ever. Now let us recall the sterner resolutions that suit the season. Our exulting enemy advances again into our harbors, with insulting hopes and increased confidence. He meanly supposes you appalled by little losses, scared at his greatness, and ready to shrink from the threatening war he brings. It is yours to undeceive him by acts too strongly matched to leave delusion on his sight and feeling. He shall know that you are free, resolved and unsubverting; that your cause is just & cannot stoop to less than Heaven's decree. Here is your hope; your confidence must be here. Is there any to rule the world but he that made it. Is there any power in the universe but that which produced the universe? Is life, intellectual, moral life created, beings and worlds their habitation formed, and left to bewildered folly and mad iniquity to take their course destructive thro' the space, unregarded, checked, judged, punished? A narrow falls not to the ground with notice; & the hairs of your heads are numbered. Away then with the stupid imagination, that the earth was rolled from the Almighty hand to sweep along the circular orbit under the impulse of secondary causes, without for her care to its maker. Is Almight Power fatigued by its works? Does it sit like a preserver contract itself and retire to repose in some local Heaven? The thought, worthy only of the darkened understandings of depraved nature, springs from human weakness which cannot bear continued exertion and cannot be but in one place, & with in the narrowest bounds of a mortal body, at once. The human machine constructs his work, & leaves to spring and weighs its future operations. But the presence that fills infinitude, and beyond all created bound; that is in itself power, wisdom, wisdom, transcendent and alone, acts not by ways that need the second cause of human fancy. The unspeakable energy is the first and second together, and is the last—His word, which only has made him thus wonderfully known, declares that he views all things at once and forever; that with a particular Providence which sustains worlds on worlds in every moment, he regards the insect of the dust in all its changes, and disposes of human beings at every cast of the lot; for they are the intelligent and conscious natures in subservience to whom all inferior exist on earth. Earth is the stage of action, of discipline and trial of this mortal being, man. He has declared that nations are judged by him, and rewarded specially on earth for their just or impious conduct. For the reason why individuals may be suffered to prosper in wickedness to the end, applies not to nations. The individual's term is short, very short, and future judgment remains. But that of nations is tenfold the length, and the national character exists no more hereafter. Upon earth then must a nation receive its reward. And was it that nation which gives itself to pride, oppression & cruelty; that in the whirl of avarice, lust and ambition, derides a judge invisible and long delayed judgment. All history is the fate of nations destroyed, and empires seen no more. The sacred word declares that it was decreed by him, who styles himself the judge of all the earth, and shall fully vindicate the inevitable inference of reason, from the undeniable fact? Remember my fellow citizens, there is but one power, one cause in the universe, and reverence and trust to it. A way that all your endeavors, all your submission for years, were engaged to avoid, is strangely brought upon you; as plainly against your enemy's interest, as your will. But moral misbehavior has brought the uplifted scourge on both. I cherish the hope that it will be a chastisement only on you, but to your enemy a fearful, a terrible destruction. To ensure your speedy deliverance, hasten to reform and repentance. Change the

language of boasting for modest hope, and of presumption for humble reliance, on Him who is just and rules in the armies of Heaven and Earth. Trust me, ye young and strong and bold, there is no courage like that which is thus founded, and no success like that which is thus gained. Believe one who has been a soldier and a sailor, and in the storm of battle, or of loosened elements, has witnessed the strong and audacious failing, when the weak and unboastful exerted unsuspected powers, and sustained by an all powerful hand, came secure, and honorably through. Caesar then the selfish blasphemy of the name of the Supreme; honor his sabbaths and his institutions made not for himself, but you. And go forth again fearless, for your people and for mankind, whose cause is all involved in the present contest; where tyranny, with all its passions of pride and envy, of avarice and revenge, rages against the men who will not stoop to be the creatures of its luxury, the panders of its lust, the subjects of its ambition, the beasts of its burdens; with whom all the proud and cruel are associated here and in every country. Though not defeated, be not despirited; though falling seven times, you shall be supported and lifted up to final victory. Wounds and death are to be looked for by warriors. But who saves himself by eluding the just struggle, and learning the defence of his injured country to the warmer, more generous spirits of others, shall die like the vilest animal in the corner where he snugs himself; disease and pestilence shall follow his retirement, and he shall rot in dishonor. Strengthen yourselves then, you who with the feelings of nobler minds, resent your country's wrongs; and with a manly temper have devoted yourselves to repel a strong and murderous enemy. And while your time, your toils, your lives are thus engaged; let all who are covered by your bodies, and pursue the works of peace and fortune at home, give largely, freely of the fruits to them by whom they plough and sow and reap in peace. Shame be to him that keeps back his hand, in peace or war; and the favor of his country and abundant blessing of Heaven be upon the head of him who does his duty for his country and mankind.

AN OLD AMERICAN.

Baltimore, June 28, 1813.

Copy of a letter from Lt. Budd to the Secy. of the Navy, dated.

HALIFAX, June 15, 1813.

SIR,
The unfortunate death of Captain James Lawrence & Lieut. Augustus C. Ludlow, has rendered it my duty to inform you of the capture of the late U. States Frigate Chesapeake.

On Tuesday, June 1st, at 8 A. M. we unmoored ship and at meridian got under way from President's Roads, with a light wind from the southward and proceeded on a cruise. A ship was then in sight in the offing, which had the appearance of a ship of war, and which, from information received from pilot boats and craft, we believed to be the British Frigate the Shannon. We made all in chase and cleared ship for action. At half past four P. M. she bore to, with her head to the southward and eastward. At 5 P. M. took in the royals and top gallant sails, and at half past 5 hauled the courses up. About 15 minutes before 6 P. M. the action commenced with a pistol shot. The frigate broadside did great execution on both sides, damaged our rigging, filled among others Mr. White the sailing master, and wounded Capt. Lawrence. In about 12 minutes after the commencement of the action, we fell on board of the enemy and immediately after one of our arm chests on the quarter deck was blown up by a hand grenade thrown from the enemy's ship. In a few minutes one of the Captain's aids came on the gun deck to inform me that the boarders were called. I immediately called the boarders away and proceeded to the spar deck, where I found that the enemy had succeeded in boarding us and had gained possession of our quarter deck. I immediately gave orders to haul on board our fore tack, for the purpose of shooting the ship clear of the other, and then made an attempt to regain the quarter deck but was wounded and brown down on the gun deck. I again made an effort to collect the boarders but in the mean time the enemy had gained complete possession of the ship.

On my being carried down to the cockpit, I there found Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow both mortally wounded; the former had been carried below previously to the ship's being boarded; the latter was wounded in attempting to repel the boarders. Among those who fell early in the action was Mr. Edward J. Ballard, the 4th Lieutenant, and Lieutenant James Brown of Marines.

I herein enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, by which you will perceive that every officer upon whom the charge of the ship would devolve, was either killed or wounded previously to her capture. The enemy report the loss of Mr. Wat, their first lieutenant; the purser, the captain's clerk and 23 seamen killed; and Capt. Brooke, a midshipman and 56 seamen wounded. The Shannon had in addition to her full complement, an officer and 16 men belonging to the Belle Poule, & a part of the crew belonging to the Tenedos.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, &c.

GEORGE BUDD.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

List of the Killed and Wounded on board the Chesapeake.

KILLED.

Officers—Edward J. Ballard, acting lieutenant; James Brooke, 1st. lieutenant of

warriors; William A. White, sailing master; Pollard Hopewell, midshipman; John Evans, do.; Conrad Livingston, do.

David Barnham, quartermaster; James Woodbury do.; Michael Kelly, quartermaster; John Carter, boatswain's mate.

Seamen—Henry H. Monroe, Abraham Cox, Sterling Clark, Alexander Marino, Thomas Evans, John Miller, Daniel Martin, Robert Bates, Wm. Russell, Harris Ball, Andrew Williams, Joseph Simmonds, John W. Duggan, David Bias, Josiah Shatfield, John Phillips, Benjamin Eddy, John Reed, 2d, Samuel Mallin, Michael Sawyer, James Beiton, John Crab, Samuel M Perkins, Joseph Judith, John Jones, Christopher Houston.

Marines—Thos. Wheaton, Benj. Morrison, John Mulligan, John German, John Hunter, Jas. Trainor, Jacob Preston, Phil. Bryant, Redmond Barry, Robt. Stanley, Delany Ward.

WOUNDED.

Officers—JAMES L. WRENCE, Esq. Captain, (since deceased) Augustus C. Ludlow, Lieutenant, (since deceased); George Budd, lieutenant; William Cox, acting do.; Samuel Livermore, acting chaplain; Francis Nichols, Walter Abbott, Wm. A. Waver, Edmund M. Russell, Wm. Barry, midshipmen.

Peter Adams, boatswain, (since dead); J. Aaron Giffith, quartermaster; James A. Lewis, quartermaster; Forbes Dela, quartermaster, (since dead); Samuel Hutson, sailmaker's mate; Thomas Finnegan, gunner's yeoman; Thomas Smith 2d, quartermaster; John Teazy, do.; John Giles, do.; Thomas Rouse, do.; and Thomas Jackson, 2d quartermaster.

Seamen—James Sprout, Sylvester Stacey, John Appleton, Peter Quantin, James Butler, John Johnson, John Peterson, Thomas Sterling, Peter John, John Smith, Wm. and Francis Symonds (since dead), John Brice, Eliphalet Carr, Thomas Flanagan, John Hodgman (since dead), James Franklin, Henry Hyde, Alexander Grant, Enosh Hackett, Andrew Mercer, John Tallman, James Parker, Ebenezer Day, Giles Cone (since dead), Andrew Vandeman, Derby Lee (since dead), John Hunt, (do) Rolfe Peters, Robert May, Joseph Vaughan, John Devo, (since dead) Noel Dearborn, John Rollins, Charles Sargent, Wm. McCall, Charles Thompson, Abraham, Richardson, James Durfee, Lewis Hanson (since dead) Wm. Hubans, Benj. Sumner, Wm. McCafferty, Marcus Mansel (since dead) John Deink, John Petuswing, Wm. Peterson, Wm. Stewart, Asa Newhall, Alexander Brown, Mathias Douglas, John M. Neal (since dead), John Crutchett, Thomas Jones 2d, John Caldwell, Wm. Gardner, and John Kegan.

Marines—Sergeants, John Twiss, Wm. Harris; corporal Wm. Dixon (since dead); privates Richard H. Homan, James Brown, Joseph Twiss, Geo. Upham, John Crippen, Samuel Jackson, John Johnson, John Wright, Miles Morris, Mathias Woolberry, Warren Fogg, Thomas Johnson, Geo. Clyde, Joseph Crane, Wm. Lewis, John Livie and John Brady.

NORFOLK, June 23.

Yesterday about day break the enemy were discovered with their barges pulling to shore, about two and a half or three miles above the upper point of Craney Island; about 400 effected their landing, without any opposition or loss, there being no force to oppose them, and being out of the reach of the Artillery on Craney Island—but another detachment which pulled directly for Craney Island, met with a different reception. The batteries were manned with the troops stationed on the Island, & a detachment of seamen commanded by the officers of the Constellation, who opened a heavy fire, that compelled the enemy to retreat with great loss. Three barges were sunk—one was taken with 18 men on board, belonging to a foreign regt. Our officers, soldiers, seamen and marines exhibited the utmost coolness and enthusiasm.

Foiled in the attempt on Craney Island, the enemy landed the whole of the force embarked in boats about 3 miles above.

The prisoners state that the expedition was commanded by Admiral Cockburn. They also report that the Junon, in the action with the Gun Boats, received nine shot in her hull, had many men killed, and her rigging much damaged.

The enemy threw some rockets, but without effect.

The infantry and riflemen have not had their share of the action, as the one way was so roughly handled by the artillery, that he did not come within the reach of small arms.

The number of troops, including marines for landing, are said to be about 3000—those already landed from 1200 to 1500. This we give as report.

We have already presented our readers with a hasty sketch of events, as they occurred for the last 3 days. So far, the enemy has been completely foiled in an enterprise of great importance, and without the loss of one man on our part, or even one wounded. The plan of attack appears to have been formed judiciously—the detachment first landed, was no doubt to have made a diversion or an attack at the upper end of Craney Island, while the great body of the force was to have landed directly upon it—the spirited and well directed fire from the Artillery on the Island, drove back the principal force, with apparent great loss, and in confusion—the attack from the minor force was never made. It is but too common to exult upon every trivial success, but the events of yesterday were calculated to excite pride and exultation.—The enemy's force in view was imposing, upwards of twenty vessels of war, some of the largest size,

a number of smaller, with transports, all made a formidable appearance, & from 3 to 4000 men could be landed. All their efforts appeared directed against one point, viz. Craney Island, and the smallest symptoms of apprehension appeared, but the very reverse, all were cool & collected, rather wishing the attack, and we feel confident that the enemy was fortunate that he did not approach nearer.

Last night it was expected another attack would be made, but all was quiet, and at the moment we are writing, we are informed of the enemy's subsequent movements.

Between 20 and 30 deserters and prisoners have been brought in since those before noticed. They are all, but 2 or 3, foreigners, chiefly French, that had enlisted to get clear of jails and prison ships.

We have not been able to learn the name of the commander of the land forces, but the Brigade of Marines, under Colonel Williams, is stated to be among the troops on board or landed.

It is pleasing in this hour of trial and apparent danger to notice the universal composure which prevails—not the slightest appearance of alarm or confusion. The measures which the General has taken, have inspired all with confidence. The zeal with which he is supported by his officers and the Naval Commander, officers, seamen and Marine and by all ranks of citizens assures that the enemy will pay dear for any attempt on this post. The local force of this place, and militia of the adjacent counties are hourly uniting with the army.

Eleven o'clock A. M.—We received information on which we can rely, that the enemy embarked his whole force at sunset last evening, on board his barges, about 30 in number and proceeded to the fleet. From the number of boats, it is concluded the force landed did not fall short of 2000. More deserters were brought in this morning; these report that there are a great number more in the woods, which may be expected in the course of the day.

LATEST.—Accounts have just been received, that the enemy landed last night at N. W. Port News, at the entrance of James River. An attack upon Hampton is probably meditated.

Twelve o'clock.—Information has been just received, that the enemy landed this morning at or near Hampton.

We should have stated, that the enemy could not, from the position he chose, be molested by the gun boats in his movements yesterday.

The following statement of the enemy's force, which landed yesterday, we received from a prisoner; we give it as such.

102d regiment	1000
Royal marine brigade	1600
From the ships of war, marines	400
Seamen	1600
Two companies of French	300

About thirty Frenchmen in the enemy's service who deserted yesterday have been brought in. They state that there were about 200 French troops landed, the greater part of whom they suppose have also quit the enemy and are roaming about in the country. They say that Cockburn in order to ensure their fidelity to him, told them that they could very easily get possession of Craney Island, and that then there would be no other obstacle of consequence to prevent their taking the town which they promised them the pillage of for three days and £. 5 steel per man extra, if they would exert themselves. Neither the prisoners nor deserters can give any certain information of the damage done to the British frigate (which they say was the Junon) by the gun boats, in the attack on Sunday morning. They only repeat from hearsay, and their information is quite contradictory. The majority of them agree that the Junon lost upwards of 60 men in killed and wounded among the former the captain, and that from 50 to 70 shot struck her hull; but many of our officers who could easily distinguish when a shot missed or struck the ship declare, that to their certain knowledge, from 70 to an hundred shot took effect. They all agree, however, in stating the number of the enemy's troops to be between 4 and 5000.

11 o'clock. A. M.—Information is just brought that the enemy is landing at Newport News, 7 miles above Hampton. Reports, which are not entirely satisfactory, state, that troops are also landing at Hampton.—Admiral Warren arrived on Saturday; his flag ship is now in Hampton Roads.

The borough and County Militia are ordered under arms. Every man able to bear arms turned out with alacrity.—Norfolk is now considered a besieged town.—Our troops are full of ardor and in high spirits.

RICHMOND, June 30.

OPERATIONS AT HAMPTON.

Wanted escapes of the British.

At half past 7 o'clock last evening, the governor received from Major Crutchfield, the following minute and satisfactory detail of the operations in the late attack of the British on Hampton. While we contemplate the overwhelming force of the invaders, and admire the undaunted and obstinate defence made by our handful of troops, we must blush with indignation at the savage and brutal excesses of the enemy, after getting possession of the town & neighbourhood. Who can read this faithful & exact narrative, without an eager desire to participate in the glory of expelling these monsters from our land?

York County, Half way House,
June 28, 1813.

SIR,
Although I have given you, by two communications, a partial account of the engage-

ment with the enemy at Hampton, on the 25th inst., I will now, having it more in my power, beg leave to communicate to you an excellent detail of the occurrences of the day.

At an early period of the morning on the 25th inst. our Mill creek patrol gave information, that from 20 to 40 British barges, filled with men, were approaching the mouth of Hampton creek, by the minor channel, from the direction of Newport's Nose.—Our troops were immediately formed in their encampment on Little England plantation, so that west of and divided from Hampton by a narrow creek, over which a slight foot bridge had been erected. In a very short time after, our Celery's patrol reported the landing and approach of a number of the enemy's troops in our rear. A little after 5 o'clock, several barges were seen approaching Black beard's point, the head of which commenced a firing of round shot, which was immediately returned from our battery of 4 long 12 pounders. The enemy, intimidated by the quick and direct fire of our cannon, drew back and sheltered himself behind the point; and from thence continued to throw his round 12 & 13 pound shots, accompanied by a great number of rockets charged with combustible matter, which, with very few exceptions, and those without injurious effect upon our detachment or encampment, either fell short of, or over-reached their object. For the space of three quarters of an hour or more, during which time an exchange of discharges took place without the enemy's doing any damage; our infantry troops were posted under cover of a high ditch, immediately in front of our camp. During this period, many rockets and large shots fell within our encampment. At this time our R. R. company, which upon the earliest information of the enemy's approach by land had been dispatched to conceal themselves in the woods near the road, by which it was supposed the enemy was approaching, commenced a well directed and destructive fire on the head of the invading columns.—Being now well satisfied as to the point of attack on us from the land side, and discovering from the timidity of the enemy in his barges, that no landing was intended to be made on our water position, and knowing that our Rifle corps, from its great inferiority to the enemy, was in a very critical situation I marched with the infantry under my command to the point of attack, in order to support it, as well as to annoy the enemy in his approach, and prevent his making an attack on our rear, advantageous to his views, and in aid of his intention, to surround & cut us off from retreat.

We advanced in columns of platoons thro' a lane and an open cornfield, which led from our encampment to the enemy & to the Main & Celery's roads & when in the field within 200 yards of the gate opening into the Celery road & a thicket of pines, we were fired upon by the enemy's musketry, from a thick wood at the upper end of a field immediately bordering on the road. Upon this discharge, orders were given to wheel to the left in a line and march upon the enemy. In this position we had marched not more than 50 yards, when the enemy opened upon us two 6 pound field pieces loaded with grape and canister shot, and his machines filled with rockets of a small size. Upon this sudden attack with ordnance, I deemed it necessary to wheel again into column, and gain if possible a passage through the gate defile, with a position in the woods immediately behind the ground occupied by the R. R. corps, which kept the enemy in check in that quarter, by its deadly discharges under the direction of Capt. Sorvant, who with his brave officers and soldiers, acted in a manner worthy of veterans. At this time Capt. Cooper, a most skilful, brave and vigilant officer, with his brave troop, although much worn down with the fatigue of patrolling and other duties, were closely engaged in annoying the enemy's left flank, and would have been cut off but for his superior judgment. The column was formed with all the celerity that the nature of the ground, (a soft and newly ploughed field)—the advantageous situation of the enemy aided by his sheltered position—and the partly disciplined experience of our troops would admit. During the time occupied by the change of position in our detachment, and its march through the defile, a continued fire on us was kept up by the enemy. On our reaching and passing the road, into the wood, the grape shot from a third field piece commenced its fire on us, which together with that from the two former, threw the platoons of our column into confusion and retreat. A few of our leading platoons, headed by Maj. Corbin and myself, wheeled promptly into the wood, and formed on the flank of our Riflemen, under a heavy and continued discharge of the enemy's cannon, musketry and rockets. The action was now for a short time, kept up with warmth and spirit, both on the part of the enemy and our Riflemen and leading Infantry platoons, commanded by Captains Shield and Herndon, with their subalterns in the first division of the battalion. Capt. Ashby, Brown, Miller and Carey, with Capt. Goodall of the U. States Regiment of artillery, who volunteered on this occasion, commanded the remaining divisions of the detachment, and acted with great courage and coolness.

In this sharp and trying contest, Major Corbin received in his left arm and leg two severe wounds, with a musket ball in the neck of his horse. My efforts, aided by the brave Adjutant John P. Armistead, (both of whom, notwithstanding their exposed situation in exerting themselves to rally the troops escaped beyond expectation; and who for their skill and undaunted firmness, deserve much of their country.) were directed to rallying the rear and retreating platoons of the detachment, which were dispersing in every direction, while a large body of the enemy made an effort to outflank, and cut off our retreat. It now became indispensably necessary for all our troops to retire, which they did under a continued but ill directed fire from the enemy, who pursued for two

miles with little loss on our part, while our men, occasionally stopping at a fence or ditch, at every five brought down one of the pursuing foe.

Capt. Pryor with his Lieut Lively & Jones & his brave active mates, after a long and hard fight, remained on the ground till surrounded—and when the enemy was within sixty or seventy yards of the fort, they spiked their guns, broke through the enemy's rear, & by swimming a creek made good their retreat without losing a man, taking with them their carbines and hiding them in the woods. Too much praise cannot be given to this band of heroes.

From accounts, which can be relied upon, the enemy landed & had drawn up in battle array, at least two thousand five hundred men. The loss cannot be less than two hundred and is believed to be half as many more. Our little force was three hundred & fifty nine infantry and riflemen, sixty nine artillery, and twenty five cavalry. The loss on our part is seven killed, twelve wounded, one prisoner, and eleven missing, who are believed to be in the neighborhood with their families.

To give you, Sir, an idea of the savage like disposition of the enemy on their getting possession of the high ground, would be in vain attempt. Although Sir Sydney Beckwith assured me that no unbusiness need be felt in relation to the unfortunate Americans: the fact is that on yesterday there were several dead bodies lying unburied, and the wounded not even assisted into a wagon, although it was raining, and the ground was so muddy towards a cold and inhospitable protection.

The unfortunate females of Hampton who could not leave the town were suffered to be abused in the most shameful manner, not only by the cruel savage foe, but by the infuriated and infuriated Blacks who were encouraged in their excesses. They pillaged, and encouraged every act of rapine and murder, killing a poor man by the name of Kirby who had been lying on his bed at the point of death for more than six weeks, and killing his faithful dog lying under his feet. The murdered Kirby was lying last night wailing in his bed.

I shall return to Hampton this evening or in the morning with the troops under my command and such reinforcements as may reach me, where we will endeavor to make another stand. The enemy evacuated the town at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

I am very respectfully,
Sta. Crutchfield.

His Excellency Gov. Barbour.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1813.

On Saturday afternoon, in honor of the day that gave birth to American Independence, the republican citizens of Easton sat down to an elegant entertainment, prepared by Thomas Henrich at the Easton Hotel, where JOHN BENNETT, Esq., being appointed President, and Capt. JAMES NICHOLSON Vice President, the following Toasts were drunk with enthusiasm:

1. The day we celebrate, memorable for its birth—May it never be neglected by the real friends of liberty. 6 cheers.
2. The President of the United States—The undivided republic, the enlightened statesman, and inflexible patriot. 6 cheers.
3. The Vice President of the United States—Whose sensibility seems ever awake to perpetrate the liberty and happiness of his country. 6 cheers.
4. The Heads of Department—Firm in the confidence of the People, let them do their duty, and receive the rewards of a grateful country. 6 cheers.
5. The majority in Congress—May they act like those of '76 in supporting the best interests of their country. 6 cheers.
6. Gen. Washington—His memory is engrained on the hearts of Americans, who disdain its profanation to factions purposes. 6 cheers.
7. The Heroes of '76—Virtuous as brave, they drew their swords in defence of the People's rights, and sheathed them the moment they were secured. 3 cheers.
8. The State of Maryland. Silence.
9. The Navy—Whose glory brightens by contest, and whose unexampled victories have astonished all Europe, and cast the renown of the Van Tromps and the Nelsons into shade. 6 cheers.
10. The Army—Under a wise organization and efficient direction, it is destined to a glory not less brilliant than that which encircled the Navy. 6 cheers.
11. Porter's motto—"Free trade and sailor's rights"—in preference to any treaty which shall not secure the rights of American tars. 9 cheers.
12. Union of the States—Washington's precept—"Frown indignantly" on the traitors who would dissolve it. 12 cheers.
13. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce. 3 cheers.
14. The People, the only legitimate source of power—When they cease to be virtuous, they will soon cease to be free. 6 cheers.
15. To the memories of those brave officers and men who have fallen in defence of their country during the present war—Gratitude for their services—immortality to their names. 6 cheers.
16. The War—Justice its standard, Heaven its shield. 6 cheers.
17. Thomas Jefferson—Not more illustrious for his literary acquirements than for an ardent attachment to the rights of the People. 9 cheers.
18. The American Fair—Intelligence to know, and discrimination to patronize, virtue and valor. 5 cheers.

VOLUNTEER.
Edward Lloyd, Esq. a late Governor of Maryland.

Washington, June 30.

Copy of a letter from Com. Cassin to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Navy Yard, Gosport, 7

June 23, 1813.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that on the 20th the enemy got under way, in all 13 sail, and dropped up to the mouth of James River, one ship bearing a flag at the mizen. At 3 P. M. were discovered making great preparation with troops for landing, having a number of boats for the purpose. Finding Craney Island rather weak manned, Captain Tarbell directed Lieut.

Neale, Shubrick and Sanders, with 100 seamen on shore, at 11 P. M. to a small battery on the N. W. point of the Island. Tuesday 22d, at dawn, the enemy were discovered landing round the point of Nansmond River, said to be 4,000 troops; and at 8 A. M. the barges attempted to land in front of the Island, out of reach of the shot from the gun boats, with Lieuts Neale, Shubrick and Sanders, with the sailors, and 150 men, opened the fire, which was so well directed that the enemy was glad to get off, after sinking 3 of their largest boats. One of them, called the Centipede, Admiral Warren's boat, 50 feet in length, carried 75 men, the greater part of whom were lost by her sinking. Twenty sailors and soldiers were saved and the boat hauled up. From the boats that were sunk, I presume there were 40 prisoners. The troops that were landed fell back in the rear of the Island and commenced throwing Rocks from Mr. Wise's house; when Gun Boat 67 threw a few shot over that way, they dispersed and went back.

We have had 24 day deserters from the army coming in; I have myself taken 25, and 18 prisoners belonging to the Centipede. The officers of the Constellation fired their 18 pounder move like Riflemen than Artillerists. I never saw such shooting and seriously believe they saved the Island. In the evening their boats came round the point of Nansmond, and at sunset were seen returning to their ships full of men. At dark they strewed the shore along with fires, in order to run away by the light.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your ob't humble serv't,
JOHN CASSIN.

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. Capt. Tarbell has this moment come up, and informs me that the enemy has withdrawn his troops from Craney Island, and landed at Newport news, and is firing Congreve Rockets.

J. C.

SMITHFIELD ATTACKED.

Thursday Evening, July 3d 4 o'clock.

June 23d, 1813.

An official communication to the Governor, from the Commandant at Smithfield, just received, states that on Saturday last (26th) three of the enemy's barges attempted to enter Pagas Creek, but were resisted by a detachment of militia, and after exchanging 13 shot without effect on either side, the enemy retired. On the same evening, a frigate and a brig attended by a number of barges, anchored in sight of Smithfield (not more than 7 miles distant) where they were lying, when the express came away. The enemy is using every effort to take soundings of the Creek, up to Smithfield, and an attack is hourly expected there; but from the precautionary measures adopted by Major Ballard of the infantry, and Byrd of the cavalry, he will meet with a warmer reception than he anticipates.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

From a source entitled to perfect confidence we have the following communication:

Wednesday evening, 29th June, 1813.

July 3d 3 o'clock.

A letter from Captain Marks, of the Prince George Cavalry, acting as videts, was this moment brought to the Governor, announcing the movements of the enemy up James River. Yesterday morning, seventeen vessels, exclusive of barges, were in sight of the Bay Watchtower. There were three brigs, the residue were sloops and schooners. Twelve barges and a schooner have passed around Hog Island Point (opposite to Williamsburg), and proceeded up the river. The largest vessels were coming to oppose the mouth of Lawn's creek, probably Lyon's creek, and four large ships above Newport News. Yesterday the barges of the enemy captured a small schooner opposite the mouth of Lawn's Creek.

From the Albany Argus, Extra, June 26.

The Western mail has relieved our apprehensions for the safety of the provisions and stores on the bank of Lake Ontario—and has added another to the catalogue of wretched savage burnings perpetrated by the foe.

ATTACK ON OSWEGO.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, dated

Sack's Harbor, June 21.

This day an express arrived from Oswego with information, that yesterday morning the enemy's squadron appeared off that place, and previous to their leaving it, (which was at five o'clock in the afternoon) they made three attempts to land, but on discovering our force, they each time returned to the squadron, and when the express left, the squadron were manoeuvring off the harbor, and it was generally believed that they would make another attempt. On Monday last, 3000 men, under command of Maj. Carr, left this place and arrived at Oswego on Wednesday. The express says that there were about 800 militia at that place, and all in high spirits. Capt. Woisey and several other fine naval officers are at that place. Woke had command of the garrison, and Lieut. Mix had command of the ship's crew, which is the case—this afternoon about 150 mounted dragoons, under command of Maj. Larue, started for the threatened place.

On Tuesday last, the Lady of the Lake went out on a cruise, and returned on Friday with a small schooner of about 70 tons; the prize was from Kingston, bound to York, deeply laden with provisions and ammunition, having on board 22 regular troops and one lieutenant; they were landed and marched to Col. M'Comb's encampment, to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

Our loss in killed and wounded in the attack of the enemy on this place, is about 140; the loss of the enemy is not known—several officers that were taken prisoners, and carried to Kingston, since returned, state that the enemy's loss was from 3 to 400.

BURNING OF SODAS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Geneva, to his friend in this City, dated June 22.

"The enemy were seen off Sodas on Wednesday, where a quantity of provisions were deposited. Gen. Burnett ordered out a regiment of militia to defend the place; they arrived there on Thursday, but found no enemy. The provisions, however, were removed (at least the principal part that belonged to the contractors) from the warehouses on the water's edge; to a small distance in the edge of the woods; and on Saturday there being no appearance of the enemy, the militia were discharged, leaving a small guard of neighbors to protect the place. Before evening of the same day, the enemy were in sight—the alarm was immediately given—expresses sent, who overtook the discharged militia before they reached home, who returned, together with a large reinforcement, but not in time to prevent the destruction of the principal part of the village. The cowardly foe, finding that the greater part of the provisions were removed, altho' but a short distance, say not more than 200 yards, dared not approach them, but SET FIRE TO ALL THE VALUABLE BUILDINGS IN THE PLACE, which were destroyed with their contents—I consider this the most wanton act these barbarians have been guilty of this war, being made upon a peaceable, unoffending village, not containing a single soldier, nor an ounce of public military property."

"After burning the principal part of the village, and Mr. Nicholas' warehouse on the opposite side of the Bay, they sent a flag demanding the flour and pork which lay in their sight, and one of their men who had deserted; upon which

condition they would cease to destroy any more buildings, otherwise they would continue to burn, and at different take the provisions. Educated by the foe, they did not attempt to put their threat into execution, but returned to put their ship, and on Sunday night removed up the Lake. I did not observe yesterday about noon: teams were then employed in removing the provisions back about 3 miles from the Lake.

"An express arrived in town this afternoon, stating that the enemy had just been in sight again. Should they attempt to land, they will be severely punished for their temerity. "The enemy's force consisted of their new ship the Royal George, Earl Moira, Prince Regent, Simcoe sloop, with small boats and tenders to run into the harbours on the lake."

New York, June 30.

THE EXPLOSION.

We understand that the ship's Eagle, which blew up off New London on Friday last, was prepared in this City, for the purpose of destroying one of the enemy's ships of war, by subscription. We do not know the names of the gentlemen who were concerned in this project.

Letters received last evening by the Northern Mail, state that Gens. Hinder and Chandler, had arrived at Montreal, on their way to Quebec.

LATEST FROM COMMODORE HARDY'S SQUADRON.

A Fishing Smack arrived here yesterday afternoon, which was brought to on Sunday morning about eight o'clock, by the Ramilies, 74, the frigates Maidstone and Loire, and a brig of war in company.

Commodore Hardy detained the Smack about one hour and a half, and told the Captain not to attempt to go out again, as he was determined to destroy all the Smacks and other small craft he fell in with until he was satisfied as to the cause of the explosion of the Eagle.

Commodore H. informed the Captain of the Smack, that he lost 9 men by the explosion of the Eagle. On the 20th of May, the privateer Paul Jones boarded the ship Packet, from N. York to Lisbon. She had made several prizes; and informed that 3 American privateers had captured and destroyed several sails of merchantmen, bound from England to Lisbon, under convoy of a frigate; and that the privateer Yorktown, of this port, had captured eleven sails of merchantmen.

Extract of a letter from Portland, dated the 25th inst.

"Three British ships, have just arrived at this port, prizes to the Young Teazer, Capt. Dodson. One of the prizes is laden with 60 hhds. of salt, and the other two, with 140 puncheons of Jamaica rum, and some mahogany."

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Extract of a letter from Sacket's Harbor to the Secretary of the Navy.

"On the 16th instant Chauncey fell in with and captured the schooner Lady Murray, from Kingston bound to York, with an ensign (Geo. Charles Merce) and 150 non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the 41st & 10th regiments, loaded with provisions, powder, shot, and fixed ammunition. Lieut. Chauncey arrived this morning with his prize."

The gallant Col. Corington, of the U. States' Cavalry, who distinguished himself in early life at the head of the cavalry under Gen. Wayne, passed through here a day or two ago, on his journey from the southern to the northern army.

[Not. Inst.]

The following order from the Navy Department was on Wednesday put in execution at the Navy Yard in this City.

Navy Department, June 23, 1813.

SIR, Having received the official account of the capture of the U. States frigate Chesapeake by the British frigate Shannon, after a sanguinary and disastrous conflict, in which the brave and excellent Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE terminated a life of glory, you will cause the ceremonies due to worth and valor to be observed to-morrow at 8 A. M. by displaying the flags at the Navy Yard, and on board the vessels in ordinary, half mast, and firing 18 minute guns, which will be repeated at meridian, and again at sunset, when the flags will be hauled down.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. JONES.

Commodore TINGEY.

We request the attention of our readers to the following letter, in which WASHINGTON repeats the base attack upon Gen. ARMSTRONG's character.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

Gen. Armstrong—The recent attempts to impair the public confidence in the Secretary at War, by men who have uniformly been his most ardent admirers, and panegirists, is but a sorry compensation to their past conduct, or their present political professions. Their taking up the state theme which Coleman and Barent Gardner have in vogue for ten years, brings strongly to our mind a couplet which I recently met out eye in an old Albany Register, viz:

"Hogs in Westphalia are a saving breed,

"What one lets fall, the other takes for food."

The anonymous letters to the army have furnished, for more than thirty years, a prolific source for abuse; and every quick-driver, who from pique or envy becomes an enemy of Gen. Armstrong, essays anew the three-bar subject. Were we disposed to search for the proof, we could show, that those men who now affect so much alarm on the subject of Gen. Armstrong's appointment, were his warmest eulogists twenty years after the anonymous letters were known to the world. But we possess higher testimony to exonerate the General from his quondam friends—the testimony of Washington—who, foreseeing an abuse of his opinions to purposes personal and malignant, magnanimously interposed his own name as an antidote to the poison. The original of the following letter was left in the Editor's possession a week, in 1813, for the inspection of all who doubted its genuineness, which was then questioned by Coleman & Gardiner.

"Philadelphia, January 23d, 1797.

"Sir—Believing that their may be times and occasions on which my opinion of the Anonymous Letters and their Author, as delivered to the army in 1783, may be turned to some malignant purpose, I do hereby declare, that I did not, at the time of writing my address, regard you as the author of said letters; and further, that I have since had sufficient reason for believing that the object of the author was just, honorable and friendly to the country, though the means suggested by him were certainly liable to much misunderstanding and abuse."

I am, sir, with great regard,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"John Armstrong, Esq."

THE SPECTACLES.

It is stated on the authority of Doctor Franklin, that Rhode Island was first purchased by some Englishman from an Indian chief for a pair of spectacles. This would seem at first sight to be a very cheap purchase; but it has turned out to be a very bad bargain—as it now appears evident that the Rhode Islanders are short sighted, and want the spectacles themselves. It is a sorry bargain to part with their sight for a little land. The Indian chief appears to have out-witted the stupid Englishman. We hope some friend will

soon get them their spectacles again, so as they may see that the interest and welfare of a small state are intimately connected with the preservation of the union, and will rise or fall with the powerful states that protect them.

Perhaps it will be better to let the Indians take back their little territory again, and have the Rhode Islanders dispersed through the enlightened and patriotic states of the south; where they may obtain some information, and procure their spectacles; but never let them be so foolish as to part with them again. The liberality of the southern states has permitted this little state without spectacles to have equal weight in the senate of the union; this was conceding too much. Perhaps the circumstance alone would have called forth any latent spark of patriotism, if any had been lying dormant, but there appears not one spark left. They are now settled down under a STONE delusion, with a firm reliance upon the forbearance of the "bulwark of our religion."

Connecticut and Massachusetts must have parted with their spectacles also. It appears they are as much in the dark as little Rhode Island. A transient ray of light has been lately shed on Connecticut, and the governor is rubbing his eyes and preparing to receive it. Our old governor has shut his eyes so close, as to require a pair of stout culprits to open them. [Lat. Pat.]

Portland, June 21.

Commodore ROGERS—Capt. Drake of the ship John and Adam, arrived at New York, from Cadiz, informs, that on the 11th of May, in lat. 36. 19. long. 54, he was boarded by the U. S. Frigate President, com. Rodgers, on a cruise.

TO RENT.

FROM THIS PRESENT TIME, UNTIL THE END OF THIS YEAR.

That well known Tavern in Centerville where the subscriber now dwells; the person who may rent, if approved of by the proprietor, can have a lease for three years. Possession will be given in two days after contract (and if wanted) several articles of furniture will be disposed of on a credit until the end of the year.

JOHN BROWNE.

Centerville, July 6—3

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md.

July 1, 1813.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. | Thomas Atkinson—3 | Sarah Jenkinson |
| B. | William Arrington—2 | Coley Kenneman |
| C. | Thomas Arrington | Corbin Lee |
| D. | Rec'd James Aikens | M. |
| E. | Thomas Abbott | Thomas Matthews |
| F. | Daniel Aikens | Nathaniel W. Mills |
| G. | William Austin—2 | William Meloy—4 |
| H. | Charles Blake | N. |
| I. | William Bryan | Bernard Nadal |
| J. | Hager Banton | P. |
| K. | Susan Bromwell | Isaac Parrott |
| L. | Perry Brown | George Parrott |
| M. | James Benson | William Parrott |
| N. | Abraham Batfield | Isaac B. Parrott |
| O. | John Cockayne | Nancy Patton |
| P. | Ann Cox | Mrs. Edmundson's Peggy |
| Q. | Richard Cheesum | R. |
| R. | John Calk | Sarah Robinson |
| S. | Henry Casson | John Roth—2 |
| T. | Rebecca Cook | Daniel Ross |
| U. | Jabez Caldwell—4 | S. |
| V. | Col. John Done | Andrew Stocker |
| W. | John Dorgan, jr. | Levin T. Spedden |
| X. | William Dohon | William Slaughter—2 |
| Y. | Henry Dickinson | Benjamin Stuart |
| Z. | William Farlow—2 | T. |
| A. | Miss Freeman | John Leeds Thomas |
| B. | Miss Ann Franchon | Samuel Troth |
| C. | Lewis Gano | Nicholas Thomas |
| D. | Mrs. Pricilla Goulder | Miss Rachel Thomas |
| E. | Miss Sophia Gollubero | W. |
| F. | Z. Gregory—3 | Mrs. Martha Waggaman |
| G. | Thomas Harper | Lewis Willis |
| H. | Lemuel Holmes | Noah Willis |
| I. | Ezekiel Hays | Robert Waters |
| J. | Miss Harriot Hardeste | Mrs. Welby |
| K. | Frances Hall | James Parrott & 2 |
| L. | Miss Catherine Ingram | William Warner |
| M. | July 6—3 | Isaac Wickersham |
| N. | | Y. |
| O. | | Susan Yarnall |

LIST OF LETTERS

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

July 1, 1813.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. | William Anderson | Elisia Jeitor |
| B. | James Burden | David Jones |
| C. | Mrs. Bower | K. |
| D. | Catharine Bordley | Mary Kendall |
| E. | Joseph W. Buice | M. |
| F. | John Comegys | Thomas Morgan |
| G. | Capt. Edward Comegys | Mr. M'Guire |
| H. | Elizabeth Comegys | Aquila Munks |
| I. | Joseph Cox | Ann Motin |
| J. | Thomas Clark | N. |
| K. | Catharine Cornuchel | Samuel Nicholson |
| L. | Sarah Dowdy | P. |
| M. | Maj. John Domes | Gideon Pearce |
| N. | Daniel Duging | William Pearce |
| O. | John Frazier | Richard Preist |
| P. | James Frizley | R. |
| Q. | Edward Freeman | Marback Reed |
| R. | Nancy Grace | Charles Rickett |
| S. | James Graves | Philip Reed |
| T. | Aj. Gen. John Griffith | John Rutter |
| U. | Miss E. Hackett | Joseph Keason |
| V. | John C. Hyson | James Eagly |
| W. | Ringgold Hyson | Nicholas Smith, or? |
| X. | Edward Hines | John Lacy |
| Y. | Nathan Hatcheson | William Spencer |
| Z. | Thomas Jerroma | Aj. Gen. John Griffith |
| A. | Peter Jones | Rev'd Thomas Smith |
| B. | July 6—3 | T. |
| C. | | Matthew Tighman |
| D. | | W. |
| E. | | Simon Wilmer |
| F. | | M. J. K. Wilson |
| G. | | Pere Wilmer |
| H. | | Edward Wright |
| I. | | Susanna Walliam |
| J. | | Charles Walliam |

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Centerville, Md.

July 1, 1813.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | Joseph American | Daniel Newman |
| B. | Nicholas Brown | P. |
| C. | Nicholas Bowstead | Lemuel Purnell |
| D. | Mary Blake | R. |
| E. | William Conekin | William S. Richardson |
| F. | William B. Canfian | Mary Roads |
| G. | John Downey | S. |
| H. | William Gibbs | Sally Sparks |
| I. | William Hackett | Asa Smith—2 |
| J. | Thomas Harris | Robert Sparks |
| K. | Alla Hackett | T. |
| L. | Corbin Lee | John Taylor |
| M. | Thomas Lowman | Philip Trussel |
| N. | Philemon Murphey | Benjamin Townsend |
| O. | John Miller | W. |
| P. | July 6—3 | Clinton Wright—2 |
| Q. | | Benjamin Wright |
| R. | | Robert Wright, jr. |
| S. | | Thomas Walkins |
| T. | | William Worfield |
| U. | | Benjamin Walters |

NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined the Mercantile Business, and anxious to make payment to those to whom he is indebted, respectfully solicits those indebted to him to make immediate payment—otherwise coercive measures will be taken.

JAMES WILLSON, Jun.

Easton, July 6—3

POST MASTERS

Will take notice, that the following Public Officers have been authorized to frank and to receive their official letters free since the publication of the Post Master-General's instructions in 1810, viz:

The Adjutant and Inspector General
Adjutants General
Apothecary General
Commissionary General
Commissioner of Ordnance
Commissioner of the General Land Office
Inspectors General
Physician and Surgeon General
Quarter Master General
Vaccine Agent

and the Commissary General, Commissioner of the General Land Office and Quarter Master General are authorized to transmit and receive all their letters and packets by mail, free of postage.

GIDEON CRANER.

Post-Master-General.

General Post Office, June 19th, 1813.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Queen Ann's county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Cornelius Comegys, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 17th day of June, in the year 1813.

ELIZABETH PRYOR, adm'x.

d. b. n. of Cornelius Comegys, deceased.

July 6—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Pryor, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of January next, ensuing, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 17th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

ELIZABETH PRYOR, Exet'x

of Henry Pryor, deceased.

July 6—3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Harrison, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for 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,

Great hopes are entertained, that a report by the present Congress to taxation will open a way through which the Federal party may rise into power. The opportunity is left unimpaired to impress upon the nation, a sense of what they call a deplorable situation in being under the necessity of recourse to taxation in order to provide for the necessary expenses of the present state of the country. Their harping process from Georgia to Maine, are ringing the alarm, crying out to the deluded sons of Columbia to awake from their fatal slumbers, hurl the present incumbents from office, and trust their most humble servants, who will provide for their security. As this is a subject much talked of, but little understood, I design to offer some remarks, as applicable to the present points in controversy, & leave to the unprejudiced to decide.

In the early stages of our happily constructed republic, the same wisdom which led our fathers to glory, regulated their councils; & gave an impetus to the political machine, which was calculated to preserve the regularity of its motion, so long as it was directed by equally honest agents. The principle was good upon which we commenced, & the practice was formable, so long as Washington presided. The cares of private life, & the love of retirement called upon him, and he was constrained to obey their voice; bequeathing as the richest legacy the sons America were capable of receiving, his blessing and his advice. No sooner had he left the helm than it was discovered his genius was wanting to direct our councils, and his promptness in the administration of government. Those into whose hands the reins had been resigned, were found incompetent to the task. The purity of our republic began to assume the features of corruption; and one evidence of its approaching dissolution was the long list of taxes, so well remembered, and so odious to the citizens of this country.

The sin for which Caesar died, pervaded the mind of Adams; and the excuse for his removal was admitted in his ambition—modern degeneracy had reached him; and the unbiassed suffrage of the American people, decided in favor of his successors.

The illustrious Jefferson, now retired to private life, the pride and the honor of his country, for eight years governed with the greatest possible success against the most violent opposition. He saw the errors of his predecessors & immediately provided the remedy—among other corrections of government, the system of taxation underwent a radical reform.

It will appear evident to all who take the liberty to think for themselves, that under a form of government like ours, where all power by the constitution is placed in the hands of the people, it is not their intention to oppress themselves with grievous burdens unless some cause shall make the exaction necessary. The sober part of the community will not subscribe to the sentiment, that it is necessary to tax them when their money is not wanted, in order to be able to tax them when it is. This principle would suppose us far removed from that high spirit, that ennobling sense of honor, which pervaded the breasts of our fathers, when they declared themselves & their children free. It would suit a people where slavery is thought no disgrace; but in an American bosom it can have no admission—the case will never occur. And the people who constituted the government, will submit to taxation, when the security, the happiness of their country is at stake. It is true they have not been obliged to pay large sums from their yearly earnings to support a long list of useless officers, who were preying upon the vitals of the republic, & eating up the substance of the people. They have not been harassed with stamp duties and excise laws, and a long list of internal taxes during a time when at peace with whole world; and now when we have declared war against our ancient foe, and have such cause as none but the enemies of the republic would call insufficient, they will not shrink from the contest, but will, if not with their persons, with their property aid the government in conducting the contest to an honorable and speedy termination.

The times have changed; and it is necessary to resort to taxes. It is for the best purposes. It is altogether probable that our land will be taxed. It will not be from a wish to increase executive patronage by the appointment of an hundred commissioners, a thousand assessors and collectors, as was the case during the administration of Adams; and who were paid out of the public treasury; but to enable our armies and navy to teach British arrogance a lesson of humility.

To attempt at present to enter into a detail of those items of taxation so generally understood and so universally condemned at the time of their adoption, (except by a host of retainers, who expected to bask in the sunshine of executive favor, and who could not relinquish their golden prospects without a struggle) would be useless. If it should be some necessary, there will be no difficulty in showing the superiority of the course pursued by Jefferson, neither endangering the liberties of the people, nor lessening the public credit. Economy has been often made the subject of dila-

tion, and the efforts of our enlightened statesmen, to secure to the nation the necessary means of government, with the least possible burden upon the people, have been the subject of much discussion. Methinks those who regard with the most anxious views, that of securing the most popularly at the expense of strict policy.

It is a curious and interesting subject, and would indeed be surprising, if the men who were concerned in the condition of this country, were secured to them a much larger share of liberty, without endangering their security, should not be popular. It was deservedly so. Had circumstances, however, proved that the plan adopted by the successors of Mr. Adams, was tending upon the opposite extreme, still it was crying out to the side of humanity; and who would not have waited for another experiment? Happily it was unnecessary for us to give such proof of our attachment to the cause of justice. After destroying and obliterating the long list of oppressive taxes passed by his predecessor, instead of the bankruptcy which was threatened by the opposition, instead of not being able to meet the current expenses of government, which they wisely foretold would be the case; the treasury was always sufficiently full for the national expenses, beside that every year they were enabled to discharge a large portion of the national debt.

This continued to be the case under the auspices of our present illustrious chief magistrate, even during the system of restraint were compelled to pursue, in order to cause our rights to be respected. There was no lack of money—when war was declared, our expenses were increased an hundred fold; and there can be no doubt that the heart of every well wisher for his country's honor will be expanded in proportion as the necessities of the country call for his assistance. We have reaped the harvest of political wisdom; and had the nations of Europe left us free, we should have continued to be the same happy people. Unfortunately we have been constrained to appeal to arms, in order to cause our rights to be respected; and it cannot be believed that those who were sensible of the benefits of economy can now refuse to afford the government the means by which they may be enabled to secure the honor of the nation. They cannot but see the difference between paying their money for the support of a large number of the pampered sons of idleness, and to provide for the army and navy, the bulwarks of our country. They are not so ignorant as to be imposed upon by words; & now is the time to test the purity of a republican form of government. If true, as is asserted by the opposition, that the patriotism of the American people is reciprocal with their interest; if they would sell their country and save their pence; if the imposition of taxes would make a difference in their votes, when these taxes were for the best purposes; then farewell to liberty on earth! The American soil, when she had planted her standard, will not support her growth and freedom, banished from the world, must fly to heaven again.

Republicans will not change their ground; and the same men who were opposed to taxes, for the purpose of supporting thousands of useless officers, will now readily relinquish a part of their profits for the support of the war. While it is necessary to continue the contest, they will not withhold their aid; and when it shall be brought to an honorable termination, they will again in peace enjoy the same tranquility; the same inducement for industry will again be offered in the restored trade of a world, and the people will rejoice in the honor of their country.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Translated from the Moniteur, Official Gazette of the Government of France.

Spain and Portugal are the Theatre of a ravaging revolution; the numerous agents of England foment and keep alive the flames which they have lightened. She fears the power, and the calm moderation of Napoleon will insure to them the return of peace. If Spain lose her colonies, she will herself have caused it. The Emperor and King will never oppose the independence of the continental nations of America; he will support it, he will even protect it, if necessary, by force of arms. This independence is in the natural order of events; it is conformable to justice, and to the true interests of every power.

France contributed to establish the independence of the United States of North America; Napoleon has contributed to extend them by several provinces; he will all ways be ready to defend his work. His power does not depend on monopoly; he has no interest incompatible with justice; nothing which can contribute to the prosperity of America, can be adverse to the prosperity of France which will be always rich enough, when treated with equality among all nations, and in all the markets of Europe. Whether the people of Mexico and of Peru choose to be united to the Metropolis, or to raise themselves to the rank of a noble independence, the Emperor will make no opposition provided these people, ambitious of the glory of placing themselves on the chart of independent nations, unite themselves by no bonds with England. For her prosperity and her commerce, France has no inducement to molest her neighbors, or to molest the people of the new world, or to impose on them tyrannical decrees. The Emperor Napoleon desires the liberty of the sea, he fights for it, he will obtain it.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1813.

Inhabitants of Mexico! anyone, the world's attention! Apostles of the Liberty of the new World! Ye, whose names will be forever cherished and revered by the future generations of South America; ye, the founders of its liberty, happiness and independence: ye, who labor incessantly with a noble and virtuous ardor to inscribe its name on the chart of independent nations; listen to my voice, that of a friend!

The English government is the only one from which you have any thing to fear; friend and ally of your former tyrants, it can only beguile and betray you. Europe, for these twenty years, is involved in human gore and groans under the weight of its crimes; still, this is not enough; it pants for another victim, and it denounces South America to gorge itself with blood and slaughter. Crime is its essence; its political existence cannot be maintained but in slaughtering and in causing slaughter.

Shrivel, like the pestiferous blast, the friendly professions of this crafty and barbarous government; always intoxicated with human blood, and still thirsting for it; it carresses its victim only to murder it with more certainty. It has sent you public agents and spies, the more easy to deceive and destroy you; to influence and corrupt your councils; to perpetrate and render crimes the order of the day, and make the country of Montezuma, an arena of combatants, and a vast burying place!

The British government, vicious, criminal and furious, is the only enemy known to the human race; it invites no people to the happiness of independence, but by the means of flames and slaughter! Cruel, by nature, it kneads in gore the image of freedom, only to establish on the bones of a slaughtered generation, the throne of its own felicity. Beware of it; it is Evil like it kills and destroys every thing which becomes the object of its look!

If in peace, the English government is active and laborious, it is to sharpen daggers; does it succeed, it is happy; we see it smile upon human blood with which it longs to glut its appetite. Be galvanized Ireland immersed in gore, Europe torn in pieces & covered with mangled carcasses. North America, the new theatre of its crimes and swarming with hired assassins, proclaim the manhood of which this but a feeble sketch.

For two centuries, England in the copious source of the calamities which have lain heavy upon the globe; but, her hand which has upheld her unjust and sanguinary wars, is insolvent. She is no more than a skeleton in the hands of cruel ministers, who may be compared to vultures wrangled for her already gnawed members!

George the III. wishes blood and treasure: to obtain the one at the expense of the other, is the only object of his atrocious soul. He has an eternal war; but Napoleon who paralyzes his efforts, will stop this undertaking against humanity! This monster ridden with the gore of 50 millions of men, doing the 50 years of his reign. The passing day, tells his crimes to that which follows; and night to night teaches to tremble with horror at the cruelties! Let this tormenter, let this murderer of human nature perish, and the world is happy!

P. S. The energetic and zealous patriot Don Jose Alvarez de Toledo, merits your whole confidence. Honor is his guide; and the noble passion of his heart, he liberty and independence of his country man.

With courage, bravery and perseverance, you will be free: you will be happy; but never so much as I desire
CARLOS DE OVIEDO.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY OATHMAN'S COURT.

June 19th 1813.
On application of Henry Anthony, administrator of Nathan Anthony, dec'd.—the court orders that he cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star" and the "Monitor," published at Easton, a notice, according to law, for said deceased's creditors to produce their claims.
Test—RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r.

This is to give notice—

That the subscriber, of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathan Anthony, late of Kent county, dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given this 19th day of June, 1813.
HENRY ANTHONY, adm'r. of Nathan Anthony.

June 23—3

IN CHANCERY.

June 24th, 1813.
Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Walter J. Clayton, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Carman, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Easton STAR, before the 15th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$1733 33 1-5.
True copy. Test—JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.
June 23—5

FERRY ACROSS THE CHESAPEAKE.

The fast sailing sloop Carolina, is now ready to convey passengers, horses, carriages, &c. across the Chesapeake Bay, from Annapolis to Broad Creek, on Kent Island, Eastern Shore of Maryland. The distance only ten miles; by which the shortest route. A careful, sober, obliging captain is employed. Ferry office at Mr. Jacob Slemaker's, near the dock.
R. I. JONES.

June 23—3

DUANE'S HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY.

(ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT)
For sale at the Star Office.
June 1—

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

24th March, 1813.

The Board of Visitors of this institution report, that during 6 months, ending on the 31st December last, forty seven patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and thirty eight into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	34
Remaining,	27
Total,	85

The Board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward & Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

And the plan on which the Hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the Visitors think it proper to state, that the patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients, have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the Visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labor under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this Hospital. Several patients suffering under this kind of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians.

Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon.

Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians.

Dr. S. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birchhead, Chastard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors.

John Haden, James Mosher, William McDonald, William Rose and Job Miller.

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

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Frederick Town, Herald at Hagers Town, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement once a week for 8 weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

* * * They will please furnish their former charge post paid.

The Editors of the STAR and MONITOR at Easton, are requested to copy the above, and send their accounts to the Whig office.
June 15—3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL.

at the house formerly occupied by the BARR, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by fire.

THOMAS HENRIK.

April 6—m

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

For Sale, at the Penitentiary—a large quantity of spikes and nails, by the case—fine and coarse men's, women's, boys' and girls' shoes, by the hundred or single pair—flaxen linen, muslin and Diaper, by the piece—shoe thread by the pound—whole and half flour barrels, and rail and tobacco legs. Also, a large quantity of calum.

Wanted to purchase for the use of the Penitentiary—

Flax, wool, cotton, leather, nail iron, spike rods, staves, heading, hoop poles, junk, fire wood, coal, herrings, salted pork, peas and beans. And by contract, corn and rye meal and fresh beef.

Wanted—A Master Nailor.

NAIHL HYNSON, Keeper.

June 22—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet on MONDAY the 7th June, inst at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of hearing appeals; and will continue to sit as long as may be necessary in conformity to the 19th section of the act of Assembly, passed at the November session 1812, entitled "An act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this State."—It is requested that persons who are disposed to apply, will make early application.
By order—JOHN STEFENS, Jun. Clk.

June 1—m

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of Basil Cooper, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the application of the said Basil Cooper to the judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly passed at November session, 1803, and the several acts supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the judges of Caroline county court, 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 Basil Cooper should not have the relief prayed for.

By order of the court—

THO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

To be published in one paper at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before October court.

June 22—3

A LAD.

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the

STAR OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Harford county, on the 21st day of April, 1813, a negro man, who calls himself *James Summerville*, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, has a scar between his eyebrows, and a bluish in his right eye; says he belongs to William Holton, who resides in St. Mary's county; his clothing is a roundabout jacket of brown cloth, dark nankin drawers of country cloth, India cotton shirt, shoes and yarn stockings. His owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his goal fees agreeably to the laws of Maryland.

BLAIR GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford county.

June 23—4

The Editors of the National Intelligencer & of the Eastern Star, will copy the above four times, and send their bills to the American Office for payment.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Caroline county, Maryland, on the third day of May last, a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *James Summerville*, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; his clothing when committed was a roundabout jacket of country cloth, dark nankin drawers of country cloth, India cotton shirt, shoes and yarn stockings. His owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his goal fees agreeably to the laws of Maryland.

JAMES KEENE, Sheriff of Caroline county.

may 5, (11)—8

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the name of *Pollard*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thickset pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected. A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned by a cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith. He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home, or secured in Centerville jail, and if taken out of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid.

WILLIAM A. BOURKE.

Near Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Maryland, may 23—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a black mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of *JOE*. He is small for his age, weighing when clothed, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I got him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SARVEL GRIFFITH.

June 8—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th inst. a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, he has the balance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of hankin pantaloons, one pair cross-barred, one red spotted vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given if secured in any post so that I got him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home. All masters of vessels and others are forwarded harboring him at their peril.

JAMES HAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md June 1—m

The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 23d May, 1813, a negro girl named *Sarah Williams*, who says she is free born, and was born in New Market; her mother's name she says was Kate. She is 5 feet 4 inches high, slender made; yellowish complexion, dark eyes; she is about 20 years of age. Had on when committed a spotted calico frock, a pair of common black leather shoes; and a white bonnet. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff of Baltimore county.

June 5 (15)—8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 14th May, 1813, a negro girl named *Barri*, who says she belongs to Adam Nicks, near Middle Town, Maryland; 5 feet 3 inches high, stout and well made, dark complexion, dark eyes; she is about 16 or 17 years of age. Had on when committed a striped peacock and jacket, and sherry other clothing. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff of Baltimore county.

June 8 (15)—8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 17th May, 1813, a negro man named *Walter*, who says he belongs to George Belkover, Washington county, Maryland; near Hager's Town; 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, light complexion, dark eyes. He is about 27 years of age. Had on when committed a drab coloured coat and vest, and a dark pair of woolen trousers, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and an old fur hat—he has a scar over his left eye. The owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff of Baltimore county.

June 8 (15)—8

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

ROKBY—A Poem, by Walter Scott. TRAVELS THROUGH THE CANADAS by Geo. Heriot, Esq
may 23

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE. FEDERAL FOLLY AND INCON- SISTENCY.

The various attitudes in which the federalists place themselves, cannot but excite disgust on one side, and ridicule on the other. At one time when called on to furnish a body of militia for their defence, & urged to protect themselves from invasion, they will reply with indifference, that no danger is apprehended, and the Supreme Executive "refuses to let the people go," as being unnecessary and inexpedient. As soon as they find that Government can do without their aid, and that "arms" can be furnished to such men as are willing to enlist, then a hue and cry is raised against the Secretary at War, because he has disposed of them to such troops as are aware of an invasion, and are anxious to resist it. If Governor Strong's first position was true, that the state of the country did not call for arming, and that no real danger existed, how absurd would it have been for the Secretary at War to have sent the arms to Massachusetts and deprived those States of them who were immediately threatened with an invasion? The complaint of the Governor appears rather trifling; it is like a fractious child who refuses his bread and butter when offered him, but cries after it when it is put out of his reach. If the State is really in danger, & our apprehensions are serious, the demand of the money in lieu of the muskets, is equally as ridiculous as for a man to request a cake of gingerbread from an antagonist as an equivalent for depriving him of a necessary weapon of defence. The federalists appear to act by the rule of contraries. Opposition is their only object, and there is no other system adopted by them, but what originates from this perverseness of disposition. When the government calls upon them for troops, then they say there is no danger. When they are taken at their word, and left to themselves, then grievous complaints are made that they are forsaken, and that arms are denied them for their protection. When the national government is willing to be at the expense of an armament, then we spare their offers; but when they cease their requisitions, then we begin to muster our military forces, create a body of officers with immense salaries, parade our heavy artillery, and make a great bombastic show of weapons, cannon, and sentry boxes. They complain of the burden of taxes, and yet choose to lay an extra weight of taxes on Massachusetts, in addition to what they are subject to in the general expenditure. These inconsistencies apply to our army, but greater absurdities are attached to our navy. The federalists have always pretended to favor our naval resources. They have ever been clamorous at the government have not attended to this system of defence. They have urged in Congress, in conventions, and even in caucusses, the necessity of a maritime force—that without a full supply of ships of war, we could not expect to encounter Britain. They have formerly rejoiced in the successes of our small navy. "The wise men of the East," the judges, the lawyers, and the pious and devout clergy have caroused in feasts, and made the Hall of Liberty resound with plaudits to our naval commanders. The streets have been thronged with thousands of citizens, headed by the highest blooded federalists Boston could produce. The "beloved man of the people" has enquired and simpored amid this crowded assemblage, while the stern countenance even of Laco has been relaxed with smiles. But as soon as the government begins to increase our navy—when they applaud the heroic actions of our intrepid seamen—when they bestow bonuses upon them for their victories, then the spirit of discord arises in the breast of federalism, and the noisy blustering, ignorant Quincy becomes the straw to introduce a "revolution" to check the noble spirit which had previously diffused itself throughout the U. States. Here federalism has shown its most horrid figure. Here its crest becomes the most abhorrent, with the most malignity. Cold-hearted wretches, who could not cast reflections on the honor of men, whose blood so liberally flowed for the honor of their country. A Lawrence and his highly deserving crew are to be recorded on the annals of the Legislature as falling in a cause destitute of honor, religion, or morality! The graves of these heroes are even watered with the tears of their enemies, yet the records of their country are to contain an impeachment of their patriotism! While their blood was flowing for their country, a resolution was passing to sully their fair reputation. If Quincy's declaration is to remain on the files of the Senate as a document expressive of the public sentiment, the slaughtered heroes not only of the Chesapeake, but every brilliant transaction of the navy must be considered as disgraceful to our honor, debasing to our morality and degrading to our religion. We hope this record will be erased on the next meeting of the Legislature, and that the author will be as bashful at his impudence, as the friends to their country are ashamed of his folly. The blood of Lawrence, Ludlow, Broome and others, will demand a vindication of their honor; and the wretch who has long submitted to every personal insult in Congress, we trust, will be obliged to ask pardon for his insolence.

ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The news from Europe which we lay before our readers and it is all that we have received has had the singular fortune to reach us by the way of London, Glasgow, Halifax and Boston; it would therefore be matter of just surprise if it were found to contain anything which could damp the spirits of any true and loyal subject of the "Defender of the Faith."

The attempt to adjust the differences between Great Britain and Denmark, & induce the latter to join "the common cause" against France has failed, and Count Bernstorff has returned to Denmark. Unwilling, however, to abandon their expectations, the British government has sent General Hope to negotiate at Copenhagen. This mission will at least amuse the allies a little longer with the hopes of persuading this prudent government to embark in their cause.

We have received no British observations on the receipt in London of the official notification of the Russian mediation.

The positions of the French and allied armies are interesting. Their number is not stated but it must be immense. That of the Russians has been given at 320,000. Their head quarters cannot be more than 40 miles apart, and the armies extend in parallel lines at least 50 miles. The army of Napoleon outflanks that of his enemy very considerably on both flanks. Its right under the duke of Beluno is at Calbe in Lower Saxony, its left at Cobourg in Upper Saxony, thus stretching across the whole of U. Saxony, with the river Saale in front. The ground is very nearly that on which the Russians were beaten by Bonaparte in October, 1806, at the memorable battle of Jena. The village of Jena, whence the battle had its name, is on the Saale and included in the line occupied by the French army. It is probably the head quarters of the emperor to the end that the name may have its full effect upon both armies, animating the one and depressing the other.

The Paris accounts to which we are indebted for the position of the armies, are up to the 30th of April. Bonaparte having on the 27th effected a junction of his armies of the Rhine and the Meuse, and on the 30th occupied the whole of the ground he contemplated, could have no motive to delay, but every inducement to accelerate a battle. We are inclined to think a battle had been fought, and the result known to the English government at the date of our latest London advices. We shall briefly show cause for this belief. We presume it is necessary to observe that the battle must have issued in favor of the French; had it been otherwise, or even doubtful, it would have been published as soon as known.

In the London paper of "May 12" it is said "a report was in circulation just before our paper went to press of a great battle having been fought in the vicinity of Leipsic." Our readers will recollect that "Leipsic" is situated about the centre of the allied army; it therefore a great battle has been fought in its "vicinity," the army of Bonaparte must have crossed the Saale and attacked the enemy. The London editor doubts the "report" not because a battle was not expected, nor to be looked for, but because he "had not heard of any arrival from the continent that morning."

A second edition of the London Courier of the above date acknowledges that "a Russian officer is just arrived with despatches from the Russian ambassador." Here then is the arrival of "that morning" which was not known to the editor of the morning paper, who speaks of the report of the great battle, but which was known to the editor of the *Mineral* paper the Courier, but he does not look out any thing, he merely announces the arrival of "despatches." It happens however that we have advices a little later, which leak out a little more and tend to confirm the suspicion that the "great battle" has been fought.

From the Glasgow paper of May 15, we find that its editor had "Private Correspondence" so late as "London, Wednesday evening, half past 7." On turning to our Almanac we find that "Wednesday" was "May 12" the date of the last London paper and the correspondence being written so late as half past seven in the evening is some hours later than the Courier, and a little more explicit. The Russian officer announced by the Courier to have just arrived with despatches, had business in London of "so urgent a nature" that the British packet sailed with him from Heligoland without waiting for the mail. This "private correspondence" mentions several reports of severe engagements on the Elbe, &c. and "a very general report of the death of the brave veteran General Prince Smolensko" the commander in chief of the Russian Army, a report which had not before got into circulation.

The facts, circumstances and reports, together with our knowledge of the careful, cautious manner in which the British Government lets out its losses, and the overthrow of its allies, satisfy us that they have advices of a battle & that battle has resulted in victory to Bonaparte. Had it been otherwise, Tower Guns, Church Bells, Illuminations, letters to my Lord Mayor of London Gazette's Extraordinary, &c. &c. would have stunned the gladder. Our next advices from the continent must be deeply interesting.

Dem. Pres.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of June 29.

LATEST FROM BERMUDA.
The Swedish brig Governor Ankerheim, Gardner, 9 days from Bermuda, arrived at Providence on Monday, Captain John Salter, of Portsmouth, N. H., a passenger has arrived in town and communicates the following information.

That an embargo had been laid at Bermuda, 22d May, until the 20th of June, in consequence of fitting out, and sailing of an expedition supposed to be going against Norfolk. The expedition consisted of the following vessels, which sailed from Bermuda the 1st of June, viz—

San Domingo, 74	Ad. Warren
Poictiers, 74	Sir J. Berresford
Diadem, 64	Capt. Hacker
Diomedes, 50	Furbian
Romulus, 36	Knight
Success, 32	B. relay
Fox, 32	Patterson
Neimesis, 28	Maude
Laurestianus, 24	Graham
Mesclie, 18	Litchfield
Mimrod, 18	Mitchell
Mariner, 14	Russell

A rocket ship—a bomb do.—& a hospital do.—sailed with the above mentioned vessels.

On board the above fleet, were about 2,700 troops including 270 Frenchmen, who had deserted from time to time from the French Army.

The Dragon, 74, sailed the 19th for Halifax, to recruit—her crew being sick with the scurvy; and had about 870,000 in specie on board. Nine or twelve American prisoners, including the Bearswan of the late United States sloop of war Wash, were taken in her to Halifax, where they are to proceed to England.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.
Capt. Salter, also communicates the following:

Ad. Warren had issued his Proclamation dated at Bermuda, about the 1st of June declaring the Ports of New York, Charleston, Savannah, Port Royal, and Mississippi, in a state of Blockade.

A gentleman waited upon admiral Warren, to know if vessels could not arrive at or depart from any intermediate port not mentioned in the official order, without being liable to capture or condemnation?—The question was also asked him whether a vessel would be liable to capture if taken bound into N. Haven. His reply was—"Yes or any where in the Sound."

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday, July 8.

Mr. Troup, from the Military Committee, who were directed to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws or arming the whole body of the militia, so far as respects the distribution of the arms, made a report of considerable length, stating generally, as the opinion of the committee, that it will be inexpedient to make any amendment to the said laws. This report, which we shall publish, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

MASSACHUSETTS REMONSTRANCE.
Mr. Fisk of F. moved that the House proceed to a consideration of the remonstrance, with a view to refer it to a select committee, to report thereon.

The question on taking up the memorial was decided by Yeas and Nays as follows:

For taking it up	97
Against it	53

Mr. Fisk of F. then moved to refer it to a select committee.

Mr. Robertson moved to amend the motion so as to accept from the general reference so much as relates to the admission of Louisiana into the union.

Mr. Fisk agreed to modify his motion so as to incorporate that of the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. King of A. C. moved to postpone the further consideration of this subject to the 1st Monday in December next.

Mr. Mayfree moved that it lie on the table.

The question to lay this memorial on the table was in the end negatived, yeas 48; and the postponement to Dec. next agreed to by a large majority.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.
The bill for laying and collecting a Direct Tax within the U. States was read a third time.

[This bill proposes to lay upon the U. States a Direct Tax to the amount of Three Millions of dollars, apportioned to the states respectively, as follows:]

New Hampshire	96,793 37
Massachusetts	316,272 98
Rhode Island	34,702 18
Connecticut	118,157 71
Vermont	98,343 71
New York	431,141 63
New Jersey	108,871 13
Pennsylvania	365,479 16
Delaware	32,046 25
Maryland	151,623 24
Virginia	369,018 44
Kentucky	169,228 76
Ohio	102,130 14
North Carolina	220,238 28
Tennessee	110,026 55
South Carolina	151,205 48
Georgia	94,936 49
Louisiana	23,295 11

The bill also apportions the quota of each state among the counties in said state. Each state may, prior to the 1st day of April, vary, by an act of its several counties or districts so as more equably & equitably to apportion the tax here-

by imposed. Each state may pay its quota into the Treasury of the U. States, and thereon shall be entitled to a deduction of 15 per centum, if paid before the first day of March, 1814, and of 10 per cent if paid before the first day of May in the same year, &c.]

The question on the passage of the bill was then decided by Yeas and Nays as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bibb, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chapell, Clives, Clark, Clopton, Comstock, Condit, Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Duval, Earle, Farrow, Findlay, Fisk, of Vermont, Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grondy, Hall, Harris, Hawes, Hopkins of Ky. Humphreys, Hungerford, Hyneman, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irwin, Jackson of Virg. Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyles, Maren, McCoy, McKee, McKim, Montgomery, Moore, Morrice, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasant, Rea, of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Rich. Ringgold, Roane, Roberts, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Smith of Pen. Smith of Vir. Tannehill, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Ward of N. J. Whitehill, Wilson of Pen. Wright Yancy—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies of Mas. Benson, Bidgelow, Boyd, Bradley, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Caperton, Champion, Cilley, Cooper, Cox, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis, of Mass. Dewey, Ely, Easton, Geddes, Goldborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hanson, Hasbrouck, Howell, Hubbard, Huffy, Jackson of R. Island, Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. Lewis, Lovett, Miller, Moffitt, Mosely, Murkell, Oakley, Parker, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Post, Potter, J. Reed, W. Reed, Ridgely, Schuerman, Shaffer, Sherwood, Shipperd, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Storges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, V. so Wood of Mass. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilson, of Mass. Winter—70.

So the bill was passed—Adjourned.

MARYLAND AWAKE!
The ensuing election in the state of Maryland, though it be only for members for the House of Delegates of the state, will be of great moment to the Republican party, to the cause of the nation. Republicanism now slumbers, whilst factious has usurped its seat, a little deeper lethargy, and it will sleep the slumber of the dead. Half the exertion, half the vigilance of their opponents, will ensure to the real majority of the state a glorious victory.

A state of war now exists, fellow citizens, between the country which gave the most of you birth and gives to all protection, & a foreign power—a power which long has the set you with her venious aggressions; who has cut off your best markets by unlawful & unjustifiable decrees; who had captured your produce destined wherever she did not choose to dictate to you; and who, not content with harassing you abroad, pursued you to your firesides, and by her secret emissaries had diabolically endeavored to excite a spirit of dissension and promote a separation of states, at the very moment her public agents were professing the most amicable dispositions towards us. Respecting this war, as respecting all public measures in all countries, there are two parties—the one for, other against it. The Republican party declared the war. With the utmost reluctance did they resort to this alternative, and not until every hope of obtaining in any other way a cessation of the wrongs of our country had vanished. It had become necessary to the character of the country—it had become necessary to its independence. The Federal party, aided by those factious men of the Republic can rank, whom disappointment, in ambitious projects had disaffected—for factious men are to be found in all parties opposed to the war. Forthmost part they continue violent to oppose it, with the exception of those few who opposed this measure of war from a general aversion to a resort to arms, but who support it now it is declared.

This violent opposition composed of a mixture of bad and good men, now rank you. People of Maryland, among those whom the British government has styled the non combatants in the nation—that is those who will not fight in behalf of their country. We know that the British Provincial Governors who call you so know nothing about it; that they have mistaken your character—but this is the impression which the doctrines held forth by your Governor and Council have made upon their minds. But why suffer yourselves longer to be classed among the states in opposition to the war? Do you desire peace? It is not to be attained by crippling the limbs whose office it is to carry on the war. Such conduct will protract the war, will procrastinate an honorable peace, and an honorable peace, it is believed, is the only peace which any of you would agree to conclude. Such a peace will be forever barred, if the leaders of faction succeed in their systematic efforts to impede the recruiting service; to prevent their friends by persuasion, & their followers by menace, from loaning money to the government to prosecute the war; to prevent the Militia of the country from aiding in its defence, &c. Then, then, fellow citizens, would the faction rise into power by striding over the prostrate honor, the fallen character of the nation! It is not then manifest, that all zealous advocates of our rights all those who long for the return of honorable peace, all those who do not wish to see their country how its neck to the yoke of Britain, must join in support of the war?

True it is, that the political complexion of the legislature of your state cannot in any way impede the measures of the general government. But besides that it affects the character of the nation abroad, the state authorities are sometimes called on for a cooperation in spirit and in acts, a refusal, of

which might produce deleterious consequences. A triumph now also will render less difficult success in next year, when success will be all important.

But there is still other view of the approaching Election much more interesting, and which appeals even louder to your patriotism, to your love of country, to that honorable sentiment, which actuates you all, than that which we have stated.

The avowed leaders of the party which now claims dominion over the state of Maryland, which fills its chair of state, & stalks like a pestilence through your public offices, have within a few days openly adopted a course of conduct which in this quarter of the Union will receive universal execration. Under the guidance of a few infatuate men, and a cabal which may be called the Jacobin Club of Boston, the party in Massachusetts, have raised the standard of opposition to their government in a manner which appeals the stoutest hearted of the faction elsewhere. We know they are not to be feared; that all their blustering will evaporate, as it began, in wind; we know there is none of Heaven's own fire in the black cloud which now sweeps over the once patriotic land of Massachusetts. But the views of the faction are embodied—we now know at least what they are at. Timidity, & a physical weakness resulting from the conscious wickedness of their cause, all deter them from proceeding to the extremes they menace. Federalism is the watchword, but disunion the consequence. Hostility to the present form of government is openly avowed as the basis of their acts. These are the projects, now developing themselves, in which the participation of Maryland is openly boasted. Yes, of Maryland? Honest, republican, patriotic people of Maryland! Are you willing to be marshalled under the standard of a faction has erected? Are you willing longer to submit to the impudency of being non combatants? Are you willing to join in a course of measures which will render the war interminable unless with dire disgrace? Are you willing to be still considered as one of the States "looking up to Massachusetts for example?" No, no! your character is misunderstood, when calculations are made on your subservience to the views of faction? Awake, then, from your slumbers and burst asunder the yells of straw with which your enemy bound you when you slept. Redeem the State from the thraldom of faction, and place it on that high republican national ground from which it was in an unguarded moment, and by the deepest stratagem, downward precipitated.

Nat. Intell.

GEN. CHANDLER AND WINDER.
TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

As many injurious reports are in circulation, respecting the capture of our two unfortunate Gen's. CHANDLER and WINDER, I transmit you, for publication, the following extract of a letter from Assist. Adj't. Gen. to a gentleman high in office, on this interesting subject.

Yours, &c.

Camp, Forty Mile Creek, June 7, 1813.

It is with extreme regret that I announce to you the loss of our brave and worthy friend, Gen. CHANDLER, who was made prisoner yesterday morning, in the action with the enemy near Stony Creek. Unfortunately Gen. WINDER was also taken, both about the time victory was ours. The morning was extremely dark, so much so, that we could not distinguish a red coat from a blue one, at the distance of three paces. This induces me to believe that they were lost by entering the enemy's line, supposing it to be their own. They both behaved throughout the action with the utmost coolness and bravery, and it is with great satisfaction I can assure you that they were not taken by surprise or alarm. They anticipated an attack, and had made their arrangements accordingly. Our troops slept on their arms in line of battle, formed to the best advantage the ground would admit of.

The Gen's. spent the previous evening together until 12 o'clock in Gen'l. CHANDLER's tent, making arrangements for the victory they anticipated the next day.

After the departure of Gen. WINDER and our guides, Gen. CHANDLER & myself lay down, but did not sleep. About 20 minutes past 2 o'clock in the morning, our out posts and guards were fired on by the head or advance of the enemy's column. They immediately after advised us of their approach by a tremendous savage yell. Gen. CHANDLER and myself were mounted instantly; and the line formed and waiting for the enemy by the time they were within musket shot. Gen. CHANDLER immediately took post in the rear of the left flank of the right wing, where he issued his orders with the utmost coolness, and occupied his leisure moments in encouraging his troops to perform acts of valor. I carried his orders frequently to Gen. WINDER, who commanded the left wing where I found him busily employed and with great energy encouraging his men and giving orders.

In carrying these orders I lost sight of Gen. CHANDLER, and did not know that he was taken until day light. His horse was shot under him in the height of the action.

The Officers & Troops behaved like veterans, and if we had not lost our Generals, we should have been covered with glory.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. JOHNSON, Assistant Adj't. Gen.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1813.

On Monday the 5th inst. the day succeeding the anniversary of our ever memorable declaration of independence, was celebrated by a respectable number of citizens of Centerville and its vicinity, convened at the Fort for that purpose—Having appointed Dr. Perry E. Noel president, Maj. Thomas Emory vice-president, and Lieut. Clinton Wright and William Wright side-presidents; after dining, the following toasts were drunk, accompanied with discharges of the artillery, and the enthusiastic plaudits of the company—

1. The fourth of July, 1776—May this day, and the principles that produced it, never be forgotten by the sons of liberty.
2. The union of the States, the palladium of our liberty and prosperity—May its duration only terminate with the dissolution of the world.
3. The President of the United States, the tried and faithful servant of the people—May the Almighty soon restore him to health again.
4. The Vice-President of the United States—A revolutionary patriot, firm to his principles in his native State, amidst apostasy.
5. The Heads of Departments—May they continue to serve their country faithfully and diligently.
6. Our youthful heroes, King and Hindman.
7. The State of Maryland—May her religion and morality never degenerate into the Quincies kind, that would celebrate a Russian victory, and refuse to celebrate the glorious deeds of our own army and navy.
8. The War—as it originated in necessity, may it be prosecuted with vigour, and speedily terminate in an honorable and lasting peace.
9. Our Armies—May success crown their glorious exertions in the cause of their country.
10. Our Navy—May it continue to increase in strength, as it has in glorious deeds of valor, until the tyrant of the ocean is humbled, and taught to do us justice.
11. The memory of the illustrious Washington—First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.
12. Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence—May his retirement be as happy as his public life has been useful and honorable.
13. The memory of our gallant heroes, Lawrence, Pike, and Nicholson—May their glorious examples be imitated by each officer of our navy and army.
14. The American Eagle—May it always be triumphant over the British Lion, and our brave tars continue to give to English seamen lessons in gunnery.
15. Our Representative in Congress, Robert Wright, Esq. the friend of correct principles.
16. Sailors' rights and free trade—May our Embassy to Russia succeed in getting them recognized by our enemies.
17. American Manufactures—May they continue to increase, until we are completely independent of the *Bulwark of our religion*, even to a *hob-nail*.
18. Our fair country women—May they bestow their smiles only on those who bravely defend their country's rights.

Washington, July 8.
Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Dearborn, to the Secretary at War, dated
Head Quarters, Fort George,
June 25, 1813.

SIR,
I have the mortification of informing you of an unfortunate and unaccountable event which occurred yesterday. On the 24th, at evening, Lieut. Col. Boerstler, with 570 men, infantry, artillery, cavalry and riflemen, in due proportion, was ordered to march by the way of Queenstown, to a place called the Beaver Dams, on the high ground about 8 or 9 miles from Queenstown, to attack and disperse a body of the enemy, collected there for the purpose of procuring provisions and harassing those inhabitants who are considered friendly to the U. States. Their force was, from the most direct information, composed of one company of the 104th regiment about 80 strong; from 150 to 200 militia, and from 50 to 60 Indians. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when within about 2 miles of the Beaver Dams, our detachment was attacked from an ambuscade, but soon drove the enemy some distance into the woods, and then retired to a clear field, and sent an express for a reinforcement, saying he would maintain his position until reinforced; a reinforcement of 300 men marched immediately under the command of Col. Christie; but on arriving at Queenstown, Col. Christie received authentic information that Lieut. Col. Boerstler, with his command had surrendered to the enemy, and the reinforcement returned to camp. A man who belonged to a small corps of mounted volunteer riflemen, came in this morning, who states that the enemy surrounded our detachment in the woods, and towards 12 o'clock commenced a general attack; that our troops fought more than two hours until the artillery had expended the whole of its ammunition, & then surrendered; and at the time of the surrender, the informant made his escape. Why it should have been deemed proper to remain several hours in a position surrounded with woods without either fighting a decisive action, or affecting a retreat, remains to be accounted for, as well as the project of waiting for a reinforcement from a distance of 15 or 16 miles.

No information has been received of the killed or wounded. The enemy's fleet has again arrived in our neighborhood.

With respect and esteem,
I am, sir, yours, &c.

H. DEARBORN,
Secretary at War.

July 9.

Copy of a letter from Com. Lewis, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Off Sandy Hook, July 6, 1813.

SIR,
I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the British sloop (Eagle) which for some time had been employed by Com. Boreford for the purpose of burning the coasters, &c. Her force was two officers and eleven men, with a 32 brass howitzer.

This service was performed in a most gallant and officer-like manner by Sailing Master Percival, who with volunteers from the flotilla which I have the honor to command, jumped on board a Fishing Smack, ran the enemy along side, and carried him by a coup de main. I am sorry to add, that in this little affair, the enemy lost the commanding officer, one midshipman mortally wounded, and two seamen badly. I am happy to say we suffered no injury, which is to be attributed to the superior management of Sailing Master Percival, and the coolness with which his men fired, for which they all deserve well of their country.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. LEWIS,
Com. U. S. Flotilla.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. The capture was on Sunday, the 4th instant.

From our Norfolk Correspondent—July 6.

TIE ENEMY.

On Wednesday a part of the enemy's force, as stated in our paper of Tuesday last, moved up James River. We have since ascertained that one of the frigates came to anchor off the mouth of Pagan Creek, and the rest came too a little below Hog Island. The schooners proceeded as high as Cabin Point Creek, and sent ashore detachments of men at several points on both sides of the river to plunder.

Some of them landed at Sandy Point (lower end of Charles City) and took off many beavers as their hordes would carry; others were landed at different points in Surry county, where they succeeded in laying the inhabitants under contribution for supplies of fresh provisions; and not contented with that, they disfigured the houses, and committed numberless excesses, unauthorized by the usages of civilized warfare.

One of these freebooters told some of our people, that it was their intention to attack the fort at Hood's as soon as they could buoy off the channel so as to bring up their frigates. This fort is situated about 25 miles below City Point, and has hitherto been much neglected, though it is unquestionably of great importance to the safety of the upper towns. It is at present, however, we are happy to say, in a complete state of defence, and may defy the assault of the enemy.

On Friday last three barges from the frigate then laying off Pagan Creek, full of men, went up the creek as far as the rocks, (about three miles below Smithfield) they were fired upon by a small detachment of militia, (from 12 to 15) and after recurring their fire for about ten minutes, decamped. None of our men were injured, though the balls flew round them like hail. An attack on Smithfield was hourly expected; they have, however, a respectable force at that place—But even if they should succeed in getting possession of it, they will find nothing but bare walls, as every article of value is removed, and all the inhabitants, except those under arms, have left the town.

Extract from our Norfolk Correspondent.

JULY 7.

"The following was the situation of the enemy in Hampton Roads yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M."

"Admiral Warren's ship, the San Domingo, about 1 mile from the Point; the Marlboro' about half a mile from her, and a frigate about 2 miles beyond the Marlboro', in a line with the opposite shore. Four miles lower down, a 74 and a 44; a 22 and two frigates in a line with her, extending up to Hampton Bay. Two tenders under sail standing up towards James River. There were all the shipping that could be seen. The enemy had landed a considerable number of men about two miles above Old Point Light House, and encamped. The distance from Sewall's Point (where we made our observations) was too great to ascertain the precise number of barges that were on shore, of the number of tents pitched. There appeared to us to be about 20 of the former, and 50 of the latter, some of them partly concealed by the bushes; the men could be seen distinctly parading on the shore. Only one of the frigates, as we learn, that went up James River, has come down."

New York, July 7—Noon.

FROM NEW LONDON.

Nothing had occurred at New London of moment since our last accounts from that quarter. The boats from the blockading squadron off were cut out of Four Mile river last Sunday a sloop loaded with flour, and then ran into Plum Island inlet and burnt two small shallops. A flag from commodore Hardy was received on Sunday afternoon at New London relative to the arrest of Mr. Stuart, the British consul at that place. The officer who was bearer of the flag, presented the commander of the forces with a fine fat green turtle, as a present from Com. Hardy.

The smack Venus, capt. Lampridge, arrived this morning from the Vineyard sound; she passed the British squadron off New London on Monday last at 12 o'clock; it then consisted of a 74 and a frigate. Five barges full of men landed that day on the east end of Long Island, and took off nine head of cattle. Three smacks had been boarded from the boats of the squadron, and permitted to pass.

Extract from a letter, dated Sackett's Harbor, June 25, 1813.

"We daily expect to be attacked by the British, a prisoner at this place informs me, that the British knew at the time they were about to make the attack on the 25th ult. that Com. Chauncey's fleet was out, and that the place was destitute of men. It so happened that the enemy mistook the retreat of the militia towards the woods for an attempt to cut them off from their boats, and caused a precipitate retreat, otherwise we should have lost the day."

We expect to embark on board the new ship Gen. Pike as soon as she is finished, which will be in about 3 weeks. The fleet will then sail for Kingston. No doubt but we shall have a very severe engagement. It appears from all accounts that they are preparing for us. There are about 2000 effective men at this place. (Gazette.)

FROM LAKE ERIE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Erie, to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated

June 20.

"On Tuesday last the Queen Charlotte, and a large armed schooner made their appearance off this Harbor. They had coasted down this side of the Lake from Cleveland, & at the mouth of Ashtabula, sent a boat on shore and took off an ox. They left eight dollars for the owner of it, with written directions, that if it was not enough, they would pay him the balance on their return."

It appears they were looking out for Captain Perry, who was coming up from Buffalo with 5 vessels: which had been fitted out at the Navy Yard below Black Rock, and it was an object for them to prevent the junction of these vessels with the ones preparing here.

Capt. Perry arrived here unmolested on Thursday evening. The enemy had not kept a sharp look out, for that morning both squadrons were seen off the mouth of Chataque at the same time, not more than 11 miles apart, by a boat that was about an equal distance from each. The enemy steered down the Lake afterwards, and chased a boat into the mouth of Cataraugus the same afternoon. The boat has since arrived here; it came on after the enemy passed.

It may be thought a very fortunate escape of Capt. Perry, as the vessels he had with him were not able to contend with so superior a force, and had they been taken it might have frustrated all our operations on Lake Erie for this season.

Three of them were bro't over the bay yesterday, and the other two will be in to day.

We have now a force here of eleven vessels, two of which will carry twenty guns each.

Mercury.

Extract of a letter dated 28th June, Fort George.

"The 13th regiment and detachments from other corps to the amount of three hundred, were yesterday ordered to reinforce Boerstler, who had been sent off with near six hundred picked troops to beat in or skirmish with the enemy's advanced posts, at the distance of fifteen miles, and who had fallen into an ambuscade, extricated himself from it and retired to a position which he thought a strong one, where he determined to remain till he could be supported. Christie commanded our detachment, and we proceeded as far as Queenstown when we received information that the enemy, collecting his whole force, had upon Boerstler's position about 12 o'clock,

and after a most obstinate conflict of one hour & fifty minutes compelled his brave but ill-fated leader to surrender. Not a man out of the whole number escaped, but one to tell the story."

Boerstler ought to have retreated. His stand was gallant, but injudicious; the fault was that of a brave but untrained or ill advised officer. How much less blameable however than detaching at all without retaining the detachment? When shall we learn the first principles of the art? When shall the first dictates of common sense? Shall we perish in detail, in the face of a beaten and inferior foe, the dupes and victims of the little artifices of the *petite guerre*? Our detachment was made in the same folly—900 men were to fight an army that keeps cooped up at Fort George a division of 4000 effectives! I fling up for the sight of man, who understanding his business, will do justice to the army and the country, under such a man there is both honor and renown—under any other, confusion, disaster and disgrace. Adieu—we hope for better times."

Raleigh, (N. C.) July 2.

We understand that a communication has been received by Gov. Hawkins stating that the enemy on the 15th ult. landed in Currituck county, and committed some depredations on the property of individuals; that the militia detached from that county had in pursuance of orders given by the Governor in the month of November last, been called into actual service by Maj. Etheridge, of the detachment, to repel them, and that his Excellency has instructed the Adjutant General forthwith to distribute orders to each of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Chowan & Gates, to deliver to the order of Col. Flowers or either of the field officers of the first regiment of the detached militia, the arms with which they have been furnished by the State, should it become necessary to use them to repel the enemy.

We further understand, that in answer to a communication made not long since by Governor Hawkins, to the President of the United States, through our Senators in Congress, reiterating the exposed and defenceless situation of our towns near the seaboard, and having for its object to ascertain whether the General Government purposed to extend to them in due season, that protection which they required, his Excellency was, by the mail of yesterday, informed by the Hon. David Stone, that assurances had been given, that five gun boats, would be immediately ordered into commission, two of which would be employed for the protection of Wilmington, two stationed at Ocracoke and one at Beaufort. That three companies of the detachment would be ordered on duty, two to be stationed at Wilmington and one at Beaufort, and that ammunition would be furnished by the U. States. The troops will be armed with muskets and bayonets belonging to the State.

New York, July 6.

A COUP DE MAIN.

Yesterday forenoon a fishing smack was sent out from Musquit Cove, by Com. Lewis, who has the command of the flotilla of gun boats stationed at the Hook, for the purpose of taking by stratagem the sloop Eagle, tender to the British 34, Poitiers, cruising off and on Sandy Hook Light House. The Smack, named the Yankee, was borrowed of some fishermen at Fly Market, and a calf, a sheep and a goose purchased and secured on deck. Between 30 and 40 men well armed with muskets, were secreted in the cabin and fore part of the smack. Thus prepared, she stood out to sea, as if going on a fishing trip to the Banks, 3 men only being on deck, dressed in fishermen's apparel with a bull caps on.—The Eagle, on perceiving the Smack, immediately gave chase, and after coming up with her, and finding she had five stock on deck, ordered her to go down to the Commodore, then about five miles distant. The helmman of the Smack answered eye, eye, sir, and apparently put up the helm for that purpose, which brought him along side the Eagle, not more than 3 yards distant.—The watch word, *Lawrence*, was then given, when the armed men rushed on deck from their hiding place, and poured into her a volley of musketry, which struck her crew with dismay, and drove them all down so precipitately into the hold of the vessel, that they had not time to strike their colors. Seeing the deck was cleared of the enemy, Sailing Master Percival, who commanded the expedition, ordered his men to cease firing. Up on which one of the enemy came out of the hold and struck the colors of the Eagle. She had on board a 32 pound brass howitzer, loaded with canister shot, but so sudden was the surprise, that they had not time to discharge it. The crew of the Eagle consisted of 11 men, midshipman, and 11 marines. Mr. Morris was killed, and Mr. Price mortally wounded; one marine killed, and one severely wounded. The Eagle, with her prisoners, was brought up to town yesterday afternoon, and landed at White Hall, amidst the shouts and plaudits of thousands of spectators, as assembled on the Battery celebrating the fourth of July.

THE LATE GEN. PIKE.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, fell into the hands of an acquaintance, who has kindly handed us an extract from it for publication, supposing (as it certainly will be read with great interest by every American, as being the last letter ever written by one of the most gallant Generals in our army, who fell gloriously at the head of his column, at the reduction of York—Heaven was certainly propitious to his prayer, for by his gallantry he has "turned the scale of the war, & slept in the arms of victory."

Extract of a letter from the late Gen. Pike, to his father, written at Brownsville, near Sackett's Harbor, the day before the expedition set out from the latter place, in which that valuable officer has his life.

"I embark to-morrow in the fleet at Sackett's Harbor, at the head of a column 1500 choice troops, on a secret expedition.—If success attends my steps, honor and glory await my name, if defeat, still shall it be said we died like brave men, and conferred honor, even in death, on the AMERICAN NAME."

"Should I be the happy mortal destined to turn the scale of war—will not you rejoice, O my Father? May Heaven be propitious and smile on the cause of my country. But if we are destined to fail, may my fall be like Wolf's—sleep in the arms of victory."

MOST PITIFUL.

When Gov. Strong requested the proportion of arms which would belong to Massachusetts, under the law of 1808 for arming the whole body of the militia of the U. States, he was told that the general government had in the first place furnished arms to those States the most exposed, and which had come forward with their militia in the service of the country.—The *father*, who perhaps want these very arms to turn against the government of their country and to fight in favor of Britain, threaten an *improvement of the President*, because Ohio, Kentucky, Vermont, &c. places most exposed, have been furnished before them! Because the most exposed points are first furnished with the means of defence, the faction are urged almost to madness. And yet we hear their confiding clamors, because as they say, Gov't. have taken no measures to protect or defend the country. Would it not have been the height of folly to arm the *British faction* in *Raton*, & leave the exposed frontier without a supply? Massachusetts has in fact *revoked from the Union*, and allied herself to the enemy—and besides her

she was called on to contribute her portion of the general defence the *banal addresser of large* who in an evil hour, by the *base* means had gained the chair of State, declared an *improvement* to require aid, and perfectly in character of a British party, refused a compliance.—Now we ask any honest man if he has any cause of censure in the conduct of administration? The little, spiteful bellweather Quincy once moved an *improvement of the President*, but found only his own little silly enough to support his motion!!

[N. H. Gaz.]

"Anchored if we can—FORCIBLY IF WE MUST."

It would seem as if the Boston faction were determined to drive their weak adherents into an open resistance of the authority of the General Government and a defiance of their power.—Since the *patrician* and *poor* Strong has been in power, aided by the advocates of Britain, a course of conduct the most disgraceful to that State, and repugnant to the general interest of the community, has been pursued.—On the subject of imprisonment, a base tool of the enemy pretended to show that none of our fellow citizens are held in bondage by Britain—and like another hoary incendiary declared in effect, that she had done us no essential injury.—So many instances of outrage were immediately resented that the pious clergyman's statement little relied on by those most warmly attached to the British interest.—To enlist the religious prejudices of the weak on the side of the enemy. Gov. Strong in public proclamation impudently declared that enemy the "*Bulwark of the religion we profess*"—and all the efforts of the faction of which he acts as head, appear to have the same object in view, to frustrate every attempt of the Government to maintain our national rights and encourage Britain to persevere in her violation of them.—Another effort has been made, at the present session of the Legislature of Massachusetts to embarrass the general government, by a *remonstrance* on the subject of the war, which has been drawn up and passed. Whether it menaces the government with a separation of the Union, unless they submit to G. Britain or a conquest of that section of the country who love their own more than a foreign government, we are unable to say. That one of these if indirectly made, we have no doubt.—It would be perfectly in character of the faction. But they should remember that although they may carry a majority at the elections, that in such a project they would not be followed by a *large part* of those who are the dupes of their intrigues at the polls, and even these they have in Massachusetts and New Hampshire more than fifty thousand opponents not more *firm* and *factious* gentry who fear on paper, but firm friends of the Union, whom they can neither bribe or frighten from their duty. Such considerations should have weight in a question pregnant with such awful consequences to them. They will be held to their allegiance, "*anchored if they can, but FORCIBLY IF THEY MUST.*"

GEN. ARMSTRONG'S CRIMES.

This gentleman has become the subject of a hue on all occasions from a certain party.—And why is Armstrong abused? Is it because he did not do his duty as Senator in Congress? Is it because he did not do his duty as Minister to France? or is it because he has failed as War Minister?

As Senator in Congress, Armstrong uniformly supported republican principles—as Minister to France he acted the part of an American—and as Secretary at War, the success of our arms since he came into office speaks sufficiently plain in his favor. This is the history of his life, and these are his crimes.

It is true there is another charge against him—that is, he wrote the Newburg letters; but from any blame in doing this, Washington has exonerated him, by acknowledging his motives to have been just and honorable.

Why then must Armstrong be abused? Because he has talents to defeat the enemies of his country—because he has defeated them—and because it is known he will continue to defeat them.

As we predicted some time since, in proportion as Armstrong is victorious over the Savages and British, so will the British party in America continue to denounce him. We seldom see in the prints of that party, an account of an American victory unless it is accompanied, in the same paper, with some bitter, slanderous invective against the Secretary at War. But their censure is his praise—their praise would be his censure.

Armstrong has the good luck, like Jefferson had, of being the subject of abuse of the whole Tory gang from Maine to Georgia.

Kentucky Gazette.

Died, on Friday morning last, JOHN HARWOOD, Esq. Cashier of the Eastern Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

Departed this life, June 23, 1813, at her late dwelling in Portsmouth, Virginia, Mrs. Rebecca Morgan, widow of Capt. Ludovick Morgan, of the United States rifle corps. In obedience to the call of his country, Capt. Morgan took leave of home and family, and proceeded on to Canada to engage the services of his fellow citizens: he was favored with the prospect of a speedy restoration to the bosom of a beloved wife, and the embrace of a darling son. But, alas! Death, that cruel despoiler of human happiness, soon blasted their fondest expectations.—The amiable disposition of Mrs. Morgan had justly entitled her to the esteem of all her acquaintance; she was one of those patrons of female virtue, that so much adorn her sex. The general regret expressed at her death, form that criticism of her worth. She left an affectionate husband and an only son, with many relatives and friends, to lament her loss.

CAVALRY.

The "Independent Light Dragoons" are ordered to meet at Easton on SATURDAY, 21th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. in full uniform; it is expected that the members will be punctual in attending, as a court martial will be held on all absentees.

WILL HARRISON, Jr. Lieut. Com.

July 13—2

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders on the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on MONDAY the 24 day of August next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among them thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank at Easton, for the ensuing year.

By order—

JNO. HARWOOD, Cashier.

July 5th, 1813.—(13—3)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet at Easton on the first TUESDAY in August next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax.

By order—

J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk.

July 13—3

FOR RENT.

One half of Kent Fort Manor, lying in Queen Ann's county, on Kent Island, upwards of one thousand acres of land, bounded on the Eastern and Western Bays. I can venture to say there is one farm equal to any on the Island.—For terms apply to the subscriber, living near the premises.

WOOLMAN GIBSON.

July 13—6

CATTLE FOR SALE.

I will sell 25 or 30 head of good Cattle, low for cash.

Wm. G. TILGHMAN.

Crosses, July 13—m

N. B. 120 lbs. quarter blooded Merino wool for sale.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Concerning certain streets in Georgetown.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the proprietors of the ground to open a new street in the town of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, beginning at the termination of three hundred and seventy eight feet and six inches from the intersection of Washington and Bridge streets, on the east side of Washington street and south side of Bridge street, and then running parallel with Bridge street to Rock creek, the width of sixty feet, to be called Needwood street.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the street, in the said town, be opened and extended to Causeway street, in lines parallel with Washington street, and that Montgomery street, in the said town, be opened and extended from Bridge street to Needwood street, in lines parallel with Washington street.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the streets called and known by the names of Loxley and Wapping, and all that part of Montgomery street south from Bridge street to Causeway street, not embraced in lines parallel with Washington street, lying between Washington street and Rock Creek, in the said town, upon the opening and establishment of the said streets, be, and the same are hereby vacated; and the title to the ground over which the same now run, shall be vested in fee simple in the proprietors of the ground over which the streets to be opened and extended by virtue of this act, shall run, in proportion to the quantity owned by each proprietor.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

June 14, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

BOOKS

For Sale at the Star Office.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| American Orator | Letter writer |
| American Preceptor | Life of Franklin |
| American Selections | Life of Paul Jones |
| Ash's grammatical Institutes | Lowth's grammar |
| Bacon's laws of Maryland | Max's laws of Maryland |
| Benedict's poems | More's geography |
| Bloomfield's Cella | Modern geography |
| Brown's ark | Methodist hymns |
| Brown's poems | Murray's introduction |
| Brown's arithmetic | —English reader |
| Columbian orator | —sequel |
| Clark's introduction to speaking Latin | —grammar |
| Cornelius Nepos | —do abridged |
| Criminal Recorder | —exercise |
| Cass's journal | —key |
| Christian revelation | —spelling book |
| Corry's life of Washington | Nicholson's natural philosophy |
| Cavern of Death | Nelson's journal |
| Classical pocket companion | Narrations Excerpta |
| Craig's sword exercise | O'Neill's geography |
| Cromley's grammar | Olney Hymns |
| —spelling book | Pilgrims progress |
| Columbian do. | Pleasing instructor |
| Death, a vision | Philadelphia school dictionary |
| Divine breathings | Pomfret's poems |
| Dunne's hand book for infantry | Pari's geography |
| Dilworth's arithmetic | Pike's arithmetic |
| —spelling book | —key to do. |
| Edinburgh Encyclopedia | Pearce's spelling book |
| Elementary Linguas | Robinson Crusoe |
| Gracae | Rise and progress |
| Esop's fables | Romans in Greece |
| Enck's dictionary | Roman history |
| Family bible | Ready reckoner |
| Female friend | School bible |
| Fennings's spelling book | Scripture biography |
| Goldsmith's natural history | Sandford and Merton |
| —Rome | Scott's lessons |
| Greek grammar | Scott's geography |
| Gough's arithmetic | Scott's Rokeby |
| Geographical dictionary | Thinks-to-myself |
| History of England | Tales of fashionable life |
| History of America | Thornton abbey |
| Historic Saem | The World |
| Hick's Farrier | The's on the manners of the great |
| Hutton's book keeping | Testament |
| Harrison's grammar | Tereoti Delphini |
| —introduction to American orator | Universal restoration |
| Johnson's dictionary | Universal spelling book |
| Jewells Delphini | Viri Romae |
| Jefferson's inaugural address | Wallis's lectures |
| Jess's arithmetic | Wem's Washington |
| | Washington's farewell address |
| | Webster's spelling book |
| | Westminster do. |

CHAP BOOKS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Academy of Compliments | Little gipsy girl |
| Adventures of captain Boyle | Little rambler |
| American Jester | Memoirs of Washington |
| Arabian night's entertainment | Murder will out |
| Black Castle | Maid of Lochlin |
| Conquest of Peru | Musical banquet |
| Cheapside apprentice | Merry Songster |
| Clarissa Dornier | Musical miscellany |
| Children's friend | Narrative pieces |
| Champions of Christendom | Narrative of shipwrecks |
| Death of Abel | Nightingale |
| Dream book | Putnam's life |
| Dream dictionary | Panela |
| Economy of human life | Principles of politeness |
| Essay on Man | Prompter |
| Father's Legacy | Peasant's repast |
| Fennell's life | Poems for children |
| Franklin's works | Russell's sermons |
| Fair Rosamond | Robinson Crusoe |
| Funny companion | Roderick Randoi |
| False stories corrected | Sicilian Pirate |
| George Buchanan | Sir Charles Grandison |
| Gulliver revived | 7 wonders of the world |
| Goldfinch | 7 wise masters of Rome |

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.

CAVALRY.

The "Independent Light Dragoons" are ordered to meet at Easton on SATURDAY, 21th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. in full uniform; it is expected that the members will be punctual in attending, as a court martial will be held on all absences.

WILL HARRISON, Jr. Lieut. Com.
July 13—2

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders on the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on MONDAY the 2d day of August next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among them thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank at Easton, for the ensuing year.

By order—
JNO. HARWOOD, Cashier.
July 5th, 1813—(13—3)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet at Easton on the first TUESDAY in August next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax. By order—
J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk.
July 13—3

CATTLE FOR SALE.

I will sell 25 or 30 head of good Cattle, low for cash.

Wm. G. TILGHMAN.

Groves, July 13—m
N. B. 120 lbs. quarter blooded Merino wool or sale.

FOR RENT.

One half of Kent Fort Manor, lying in Queen Anne's county, on Kent Island, upwards of one thousand acres of land, bounded on the Eastern and Western Bays. I can venture to say there is no farm equal to any on the Island. For terms apply to the subscriber, living near the premises.
WOOLMAN GIBSON.
July 13—6

VOTERS OF TALBOT.

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.
DANIEL MARTIN.
June 29—m

FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland: should I be elected, be assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.
JONATHAN SPENCER.
June 29—m

NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined the Mercantile Business, and anxious to make payment to those to whom he is indebted, respectfully solicits those indebted to him to make immediate payment—otherwise coercive measures will be taken.
JAMES WILSON, Jun.
Easton, July 6—6

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees have employed masters of ability, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in this Institution. It is under the best discipline, and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STREPHENS is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French languages—Mr. SIXON CANTRELL Professor of the English language, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, &c. As the youth of Queen Anne's and the adjoining counties can receive as liberal an education at this Seminary as at any other, and the funds allowed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate terms, offers every inducement to parents and guardians to give it a preference. The situation of this place is well known for its healthiness—and board may be had in private families, on every reasonable terms.

KENNEY HARRISON, Sec'y.

to the Board of Trustees.
June 29—9

NOTICE.

The subscriber being desirous of bringing his mercantile concerns to a final and speedy close, earnestly solicits those who are indebted to him, in any way, to make immediate payment. He trusts that the circumstance of his late losses by the enemy will be a sufficient inducement to bring them forward, without further persuasions—coercion he hopes will not be necessary. His stock of goods on hand, he will sell on advantageous terms.
JOHN MEREDITH.
Easton, June 21—6

TO RENT.

FROM THIS PRESENT TIME, UNTIL THE END OF THIS YEAR.
That well known Tavern in Centreville where the subscriber now dwells; the person who may rent, if approved of by the proprietor, can have a lease for three years. Possession will be given in two days after contract (and if wanting) several articles of furniture will be disposed of on a credit until the end of the year.
JOHN BROWNE.
Centreville, July 6—3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL.

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIK.
April 6—m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Pryor, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of January next, ensuing, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

ELIZABETH PRYOR, Exec'tx
of Henry Pryor, deceased
July 6—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Queen Anne's county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Cornelius Conneys, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of June, in the year 1813.

ELIZABETH PRYOR, adm'x.
d. b. n. of Cornelius Conneys, deceased
July 6—3

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, Md.
July 1, 1813.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Joseph American | N. Daniel Newnam |
| B. Nicholas Brown | P. Lemuel Purnell |
| C. Nicholas Brown | R. William S. Richardson |
| D. William Conekin | S. Mary J. ads |
| E. William B. Carman | T. Sally Sparks |
| F. John Downey | U. Asa Smith—2 |
| G. William Gibbs | V. Robert Sparks |
| H. William Hackett | W. John Taylor |
| I. Thomas Harris | X. Philip Truesel |
| L. Alia Hackett | Y. Benjamin Townsend |
| M. Corbin Lee | Z. Clinton Wright—2 |
| N. Thomas Lowman | Benjamin Wright |
| O. Philemon Murphy | Robert Wright, Jr. |
| P. John Miller | Thomas Watkins |
| Q. William Wafield | Benjamin Walters. |

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, Md.
July 1, 1813.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A. William Anderson | E. Elisha Jester |
| B. James Burden | F. David Jones |
| C. Catharine Bordley | G. Mary Kendall |
| D. Joseph W. Brice | H. Thomas Morgan |
| E. John Comery | I. Aquilla Meaks |
| F. Capt. Edward Comery | J. Ann Motin |
| G. Elizabeth Comery | K. Samuel Nicholas |
| H. Joseph Cox | L. P. Gidlow Pearce |
| I. Thomas Clark | M. William Pearce |
| J. Catharine Cornuchel | N. Richard Preist |
| K. Sarah Dowdy | O. Macheck Reed |
| L. Maj John Dames | P. Charles Rickett |
| M. Daniel Denning | Q. Philip Reed |
| N. John Frazier | R. John Rutter |
| O. James Frisby | S. Joseph Reason |
| P. John Forman | T. James Eagle |
| Q. Edward Freeman | U. Nicholas Smith, or? |
| R. Nancy Grace | V. John Lacy |
| S. James Graves | W. William Spencer |
| T. Adj Gen. John Griffith | X. Rev'd Thomas Smith |
| U. Miss E. Hackett | Y. Matthew Tilghman |
| V. John C. Hymson | Z. Simon Wilmer |
| W. Ringgold Hymson | M. J. K. Wilson |
| X. Edward Hines | F. Wilmer |
| Y. Nathan Hatcheson | G. Edward Wright |
| Z. Thomas Jerroma | H. Susanna Waltham |
| Peter Jones | Charles Wallis. |

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md.
July 1, 1813.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Thomas Atkinson—3 | J. Sarah Jenkinson |
| B. William Arrington—2 | K. Celey Kenneman |
| C. Thomas Arrington | L. Rev'd James Aikens |
| D. Thomas Abbott | M. Corbin Lee |
| E. William Austin—2 | N. Thomas Matthews |
| F. Charles Blake | O. Nathaniel W. Mills |
| G. William Bryan | P. William Meloy—4 |
| H. Hager Bantom | Q. Bernard Nadal |
| I. Susan Bromwell | R. Isaac Parrott |
| J. Perry Brown | S. George Parrott |
| K. James Benson | T. William Parrott |
| L. Abdenago Botfield | U. Isaac B. Parrott |
| M. John Cockayne | V. Nancy Patton |
| N. Ann Cox | W. Mrs. Edwison's Peggy |
| O. Richard Cheesum | X. Sarah Robinson |
| P. John Cook | Y. John Ruth—2 |
| Q. Henry Casson | Z. Daniel Ross |
| R. Rebecca Cook | A. Andrew Stocker |
| S. Jabez Caldwell—4 | B. Levin T. Spedden |
| T. Cal. John Done | C. William Staughton—2 |
| D. John Dugan, Jr. | D. Benjamin Stuart |
| E. William Dickson | F. John Leeds Thomas |
| F. Henry Dickinson | G. Samuel Truitt |
| G. William Farlow—2 | H. Nicholas Th. 201 |
| Mrs. Freeman | I. Nicholas Rachel |
| Mrs. Ann Fraughton | J. Lewis Gano |
| K. Miss P. Cilla Goulder | L. Mrs. Martha Waggaman |
| M. Miss Sophia Goldsboro | M. Lewis Willis |
| N. Z. Gregory—3 | O. Noah Willis |
| P. Thomas Harper | P. Robert Waters |
| Q. Lemuel Holmes | Q. James Parrott & 2 |
| R. Ezekiel Hays | R. William Warner |
| S. Miss Harriot Hardcastle | S. Isaac Wickenslan |
| T. Frances Hall | V. Susan Yarnall |
| U. Miss Catharine Ingram | |

SPEECH OF MR. GRUNDY.

In the American House of Representatives, on the resolutions of an opposition member calling for information relative to the time when Government received the French repelling Decree of 1811.

Mr. GRUNDY delivered himself nearly as follows.

Mr. Speaker—Knowing that Congress had been convened at this time for the express purpose of providing an adequate revenue for the prosecution of the war in which our country is engaged, I did believe that a discussion not immediately connected with this subject should have been avoided; but as the Committee of Ways and Means are not yet prepared to act on the bills reported by them, that time may not be entirely lost which is given to the examination of points which have been introduced into this debate.

The motion before us is to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the resolution on your table; in other words to reject them; to this I am opposed. I shall vote for them, and if modified in an inconsiderable degree, shall do so with pleasure. In doing this I shall be governed by reasons entirely different from those which have been assigned by gentlemen who have preceded me. I shall vote for them to do away the effect which has been produced, and may again be produced, by the misrepresentations of the friends of that nation which has done us so much injury. I shall vote for them, that the friends of that nation which is styled by some the *half-breed* of our holy religion may not mislead any portion of the American people. I shall vote for them, that the advocates of that nation which is said to be fighting the battles of the world may not have in their power to weaken the arm of this Government in its present contest with a foreign power. These, sir, are the reasons on which I act, and not because I believe their adoption necessary to vindicate the honor of the government or the character of those who administer it. The reputation of this administration stands on a basis too solid to be shaken by any statement which the Duke of Bassano has or can make; and had not these new guardians of the Executive honor (Messrs. Webster, Oakley & Grosvenor) been more sensitive than its old friends, no measure of this kind would have been deemed necessary. As this however is the first effort in their new vocation, so far as depends on my exertions, they shall be indulged and gratified. I have already said, that I shall vote with gentlemen on the other side of the House for reasons very different from their own. Were I at liberty to speak of motives, I would undertake to show that in these we differ no less than we have already in the reasons assigned. It has been alleged by those who have advocated these resolutions, that if an authentic document containing the decrees of the French government bearing date of the 23d day of April, 1811, and which so modifies the decrees of Berlin and Milan as to exempt the U. States from their operation, had been furnished to the British government before the Declaration of War that the Orders in Council would have been revoked, and thereby war would have been avoided. If I have mistaken the position which gentlemen have laid down as the basis on which their whole argument is founded, I beg now to be set right. [Mr. Grosvenor of N. York stated that Mr. Grundy had not mistaken their meaning.] Mr. Grundy then proceeded—Then, sir, we are at issue. I deny the position laid down, and aver that the British cabinet would not have repealed the Orders in Council, had a copy of the French decrees of the 23d of April, 1811, been communicated previously to the declaration of war. I shall not follow the example which has been set by the gentleman from N. York (Mr. Grosvenor)—I shall not quote from memory the evidence on which I rely. I will not expose myself to that error into which others have fallen by trusting to their recollection, when referring to documents in their support. I have these documents before me, and will shew from them, that G. Britain required as the condition on which she would revoke her Orders in Council that the French Decrees of Berlin and Milan should previously be rescinded, not as to the U. States only, but as to all neutral nations. It is to be done, gentlemen must be driven from that ground which they have occupied with so much ostentation; for it will be recollected that the French decree merely vindicated from the U. States the operation of the Berlin & Milan decrees, and leaves the decrees themselves in full force against all other neutrals. The Prince Regent, in his declaration of 21st of April, 1812, uses the following language when speaking of the Orders in Council—

"And which his Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, as soon as the Decrees which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally rescinded, as the common sense of neutral nations be restored to its accustomed course."

In the same instrument he also says, "And to give a decisive proof of his royal highness's disposition to permit the engagements of his Majesty's government by revoking her Orders in Council whenever the French Decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed, his Royal Highness declares, &c. that if any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall by some authentic act of the French Government be publicly promulgated, then and from thenceforth the Orders of 7th of January, 1807, and 26th of April, 1809, shall without any further order be thenceforth revoked."

Now, I would ask any legal character to put a construction upon what has been read. Will he not answer, as every man must answer who understands the meaning of English words, that the term *repealed* imports *ex tunc* a total abrogation of the act to which it refers? It does not mean modification or alteration, but an entire annulling of the act itself, placing every thing as it was previous to its passage, saving only the rights which had accrued under it. But, here it appears that the Prince Regent not only requires a repeal, but he requires it also to be *unconditional*, not limited and partial, but universal in its operation. Can gentlemen longer affect to believe that a modification of the Berlin & Milan decrees would have satisfied the demands of the Prince Regent? Surely they have not read with attention those documents, or have read them without a disposition to understand them correctly. But, sir, why rely upon construction, when we have the interpretation which the enemy himself has put upon his own act? It shall be shewn that no ministerial advocate in Parliament has a number of England at home or abroad; is not even Lord Castlereagh, has ever advanced such a position,

then why should gentlemen upon this floor assume this new and extraordinary ground, unless they are resolved to out-Herod Herod, and out-Castlereagh Lord Castlereagh himself?

When Mr. Foster was in this country, he corresponded with our government on this point. He, the minister of his sovereign, and sent here to interpret his will; he who it must be presumed well understood the views of his own government, demanded (as I will shew from communications which passed between him and the American Secretary of State) as a condition of the revocation of the Orders in Council, a total and entire repeal of the French Decrees. That minister, in his letter of the 30th of May, 1812, says—

"America, as the case now stands, has not a pretence for claiming from G. Britain a repeal of Orders in Council: she must recollect that the British government never for a moment countenanced the idea that the repeal of those orders could depend upon any partial or conditional repeal of the Decrees of France. What she always avowed was her readiness to rescind her Orders in Council, as soon as France rescinded *absolutely and unconditionally* her Decrees. She could not enter into any other engagements without the grossest injustice to her allies as well as to neutral nations in general, much less could she do so, if any special exception was to be granted by France upon condition, a totally subversive of the most important and indisputable maritime rights of the British empire."

Here the British minister plainly lays down the principle upon which the British government is determined to act. The French decrees are to be rescinded absolutely & unconditionally, by which it appears that England required of us not only that we should cause the decrees of Berlin and Milan to be repealed as to the U. States, but as to all the world. Could a more unreasonable requisition be conceived? We had a right to demand of France a modification of her decrees so far as we were affected by them, but no further—whenever she went so far as to prevent any injury to us by their operation, our claims upon that government ceased, we having no right to interfere between her and her enemy, except so far as we were interested. But England, not content with this, insists that we shall cause the French government to open the ports of all neutrals to British commerce, and make the continent of Europe a market for her manufactures. This we had no right to demand of the French government, and England knew we could not obtain it. In the letter of the 3d of June, 1812, from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, reference is had not only to the declaration contained in the letter I have just read, but also to the instructions given by Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Foster, which conveys the same ideas in stronger terms. It says, "in the letter of M. y the 30th, which I had the honor to receive from you on the 1st inst. I perceive a difference in a particular passage of it from a passage on the same subject, in the despatch from Lord Castlereagh to you which you were so good as to communicate to me entire, as appears from the tenor of the letter to have been intended by your government."—The passage in your letter to which I allude is as follows, "America as the case now stands," &c. as in the preceding quotation—Mr. Monroe then proceeds—

"According to the tenor of the despatch of Lord Castlereagh to you, my recollection is, that in stating the condition on which the Orders in Council were to be repealed in relation to the U. States, it was specified that the decrees of Berlin and Milan must not be repealed singly & specially in relation to the U. States, but be repealed also as to all other neutral nations, and that in no less extent of a repeal of the Decrees had the British government ever pledged itself to repeal the Orders in Council. However susceptible the passage in your letter may be, of a construction reconcilable with the import of the despatch from Lord Castlereagh, yet as a similar phraseology of your government on other occasions has had a construction less extensive, and as it is important in every respect, that there should be no misunderstanding or possibility of error, you will excuse me for requesting that you will have the goodness to inform me whether in any circumstance my recollection of the import of this passage in Lord Castlereagh's despatch is accurate."

Mr. Foster in no part of his communications pretends that Mr. Monroe had mistaken the contents of Lord Castlereagh's instructions. Here then you have not only the statement of the British minister to our government, but the authority under which he acted. In this there can be no mistake, no misapprehension.

On the 10th of June, 1812, Mr. Foster, if possible, becomes more explicit. He then declares to the Secretary of State,

"I have a hesitation in saying that G. Britain, as the case has hitherto stood, never did or ever could agree to be the friend of the enemy—I accuse him who set himself to work systematically to weaken the arm of this government by destroying its credit and crippling the ardor of its citizens—I accuse him who has used his exertions to defeat the loan and to prevent the young men of the country from going forth to fight their country's battles—I accuse him who announces with joy the disasters of our arms, and, and sighs into melancholy when he hears of our success—such men I cannot consider friends to this nation."

"This declaration it would seem had removed every doubt which could possibly exist in relation to the intention of the British gov't. But the Executive of the U. States, solicited to avoid the evil of war and to prevent an appeal to the last resort of injured nations, on the 13th day of June, 1812, again addresses the British minister in the following terms:

"It is satisfactory to find that there has been no misapprehension of the condition without which your government refuses to repeal the orders in council. You admit that to obtain their repeal in respect to the United States, the repeal of the French decrees must be absolute and unconditional, not as to the United States only, but as to all other neutral nations, not as far as they affect neutral commerce only, but as they operate internally and affect the trade in British manufactures with the enemy of Great Britain. As the orders in council have formed a principal cause of the differences which unhappily exist between our countries, a condition of their repeal communicated in any authentic document or manner was entitled to particular attention. And surely none could have so high a claim to it as the letter from Lord Castlereagh to you, submitted to my view for the express purpose of making that condition, with its other contents, known to this government."

of the Berlin and Milan decrees so far as related to the United States, but communicated that knowledge to their minister resident in this country, with a view that he might confer with this government respecting the terms and conditions contained in it. How then can it be concluded, with the least degree of plausibility, that it was the want of evidence of the existence of the decrees of the 23d day of April which induced the British government to persist in its orders in council? To the letter last mentioned Mr. Foster on the 14th of June gives an answer, which closes the correspondence between the parties. The language is too plain to admit of but one construction. Listen to it and tell me if the most scrupulous man can doubt.

"I will now say that I feel entirely authorized to assure you, that if you can at any time produce a full and unconditional repeal of the French decrees, as you have a right to demand it in your character of a neutral nation, and that if it be dispensed from any question concerning our maritime rights, we shall be ready to meet you with revocation of the orders in council. Previously to your producing such an instrument, which I am sorry to see you appear to regard as unnecessary, you cannot expect of us to give up our orders in council."

The prince regent, on the face of the decree which revokes the orders in council, shews that the meaning of the British government was what I have contended for; and although other gentlemen may understand the views of the British cabinet better than I do, yet I am bound to consider the prince regent of England as good authority, when speaking of the intentions of his own government and to its disadvantage. The French decree, bearing date the 23th of April, 1811, is a full and absolute repeal as it relates to the United States. The language is—

"The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and to date from 1st November last, considered as not existing in regard to American vessels."

More than thirty days after a copy of this decree was furnished to the British government, they repeal the orders in council—And upon the face of that repeal, the Prince Regent declares—

"That he cannot consider the tenor of the said instrument as satisfying the conditions set forth in the said order of the 21st of April, 1812."

Why was this not a compliance with the declaration of April, 1812?—as to the United States it was full and complete. It was because it was not a repeal as it related to all neutral powers.

Mr. Speaker—I feel humbled and abashed, that it has become my duty to quote the authority of the prince regent and the British ministers against the representatives of my own country. I am mortified to hear doctrines advanced here in behalf of the British cabinet, which the British ministers never avowed, and which they would not avow were they present and entitled to be heard on this floor. Sir, they would not dare to do so—their own words would confound them. I do hope, sir, that gentlemen who are still determined to persist in opposition, will take some other ground on which to rely; for surely adds nothing the honor of this country or to their individual credit to advance and advocate doctrines which the British ministry would be ashamed to own.

Sir, unless I am altogether mistaken in the meaning of the plain terms—unless the English language is entirely unintelligible to me—the point is sufficiently established, that the British government would not have revoked the orders in council, had a copy of the French decrees modifying the Berlin and Milan decrees been presented to them; and the gentlemen on the other side of the house must be constrained to abandon the ground they have relied on; and here this debate might close. For although the French decree made the pretext for the repeal of the orders in council, every man acquainted with the political state of the two countries must be satisfied that it was the suffering condition of the British manufactures, united with the apprehension of an American war, which produced that change in British policy which did take place.

Remarks have fallen from gentlemen which merit a reply. An honorable member from New York (Mr. Oakley) has told you, sir, that we have charged upon the opposition all the calamities and disasters of the war. I am one of the accusers, but I do not raise the accusation against those who voted against the war upon this floor, nor against any who express their opinions against it elsewhere. I know there are many in the opposition who are governed by honest motives, who oppose the war from an honest conviction, and whose opposition is confined within reasonable and constitutional bounds. Whom then do I accuse? I accuse him, sir, who professes himself to be the friend of this country and enjoys its protection, yet proves himself by his actions to be the friend of the enemy—I accuse him who set himself to work systematically to weaken the arm of this government by destroying its credit and crippling the ardor of its citizens—I accuse him who has used his exertions to defeat the loan and to prevent the young men of the country from going forth to fight their country's battles—I accuse him who announces with joy the disasters of our arms, and, and sighs into melancholy when he hears of our success—such men I cannot consider friends to this nation.

Sir, I speak in plain language, because I am speaking the language of truth in the course of my country. I ask, how is this war to be carried on and how are we to gain an advantage over the enemy? Money has justly been called the *nerve* of war; without money men cannot be raised, and without men battles cannot be gained—yet battles must be fought and gained before a peace, *safe, honorable and durable*, can be obtained by the nation. Is not that man then subverting the interest of the enemy, who to the extent of his power keeps money from our coffers and men from our armies? And what, sir, is the greatest crime known to our constitution and laws? Its citizens give over to the enemy and arms in his behalf, he is guilty of treason. The secret act is condemned, and the wickedness of his heart is demonstrated. Should the same citizen remain amongst us, and employ himself in aiding the enemy by paralyzing the national energies, is not the turpitude of his conduct and his moral guilt equally great? Does he not serve the enemy as effectually? Nay more, suppose he shall succeed in preventing ten men from joining the army, has he not rendered the enemy much more service than if he had actually joined the ranks of the enemy and raised his sword in favor? To my mind, it is impossible to draw a line of distinction between the strength of the enemy and taking from the strength of his own countrymen.

[For the conclusion, see last page.]

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, May 8.

Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen and Regent, has received the following news from the army:—

The battles of Weissenfeld and of Lutzen are preludes of events the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with all their forces, at the latter end of April, learning that the French had planted themselves before Thuringe, adopted the plan to give him battle on the plains of Lutzen, and made a movement to take their position; but were prevented by the rapid movements of the French army—yet they persisted in their projects, and resolved to attack the army in order to maintain the position they had taken. The position of the French army on the 2d of May at 9 o'clock in the morning, was as follows:—The left of the army was on the Elster. It was formed by the Vice Roy, having under his command the 5th and 11th corps.—The Centre was commanded by the Prince of Moscow, at the village of Kaia. The Emperor, with the old and young guard, were at Lutzen.

The Duke of Ragusa was in the defile of Poserna and formed the right with his three divisions.

In fine, Gen. Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to join the defile. The enemy made a movement and passed the Elster, over the bridges of Zwickau, Pegau and Zeitz. His Majesty, hoping to prevent that movement, and thinking he could attack only the 3d, ordered Gen. Lauriston, whose corps formed the extremity of the left, to repair to Leipzig, in the end to disconcert the projects of the enemy, and to place the French army in a situation for the event of the 3d in a position entirely different from what the enemy expected to find it; (and where it was effectively on the 2d,) and thus cause confusion and disorder in their columns.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, his Majesty bearing the cannonading near Leipzig, repaired thither at full gallop.—The enemy descended the little village of Listenan and the bridges in advance of Leipzig. His Majesty waited only for the moment when these places should be carried, to put his whole army in movement in this direction to wheel upon Leipzig, pass over the right of the Elster, to take the enemy in flank; but at 10 o'clock the enemy's army moved towards Kaia, in many columns of great depth, which obscured the horizon.

The enemy presented forces which appeared immense. The Emperor immediately made his arrangements. The Vice Roy received orders to repair to the left of the Prince of Moscow; but it took him 3 hours to execute this movement. The Prince of Moscow took arms, and with his five divisions sustained the battle, which at the end of half an hour became terrible.—His Majesty himself, at the head of the guard, behind the centre of the army, sustained the right of the Prince of Moscow. The Duke of Ragusa with his 8 divisions occupied the extreme right. Gen. Bertrand had orders to repair to the rear of the enemy army, at the moment when the line was most warmly engaged. Fortune was pleased to crown with the most brilliant success all these dispositions.

The enemy, who appeared certain of success, marched to turn our right and to gain the road of Weissenfeld; Gen. Compans, a General of the first merit, at the head of the first division of the Duke of Ragusa, stopped all short. The Regt's of Marines sustained many charges with sang froid, and covered the field of battle with the light cavalry of the enemy; but the grand efforts of the infantry, cavalry and artillery, were in the centre. Four of the five divisions of the Prince of Moscow were already engaged. The village of Kaia was taken and retaken many times. This village remained in the power of the enemy. The count of Lebeau directed Gen. Ricard to re-take the village; it was re-taken. They occupied a line of two leagues covered with fire, with muskets and clouds of dust. The Prince of Moscow, Gen. Souham, & Gen. Girard were every where facing the battle.—Wounded with many balls, Gen. Girard resolved to remain upon the field of battle.—He declared himself willing to die when commanding his troops, as the time had arrived for the French who had the heart, to conquer or perish.

Now we began to perceive at a distance, the dust and first fire of Gen. Bertrand—instantly the Vice Roy entered the line on the left, and the Duke of Terante attacked the reserve of enemy, and charged upon the village where the enemy supported his right.—At this time the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre. The village of Kaia was carried again. Our centre was broken—some battalions disbanded themselves; but these valorous youths, at the sight of the Emperor, rallied crying vive l'Empereur.—His Majesty, judging that the crisis had arrived which decides the gain or loss of battles, did not lose a moment. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Trevis to repair with 15 battalions of the Young Guards, to the village of Kaia, to overturn the enemy, and re-take the village, and destroy every thing found there. At the same time his Majesty ordered his aid de camp, Gen. Duot, (an officer of the greatest distinction) to collect a battery of 30 pieces, and to place them in advance of the old guard, which was disposed in echelon, as four redoubts to sustain the centre—all our cavalry were arranged in battle behind. Generals Dulahey, Duot, and Davaux, started full gallop, with their eighty pieces in a body. The fire became desperate. The enemy fled on all sides.

The Duke of Trevis carried without firing a gun, the village of Kaia, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The cavalry, artillery and infantry of the enemy fled. Gen. Bonner, commander of one of the divisions of the Duke of Ragusa, received orders to make a movement on his

left upon Kaia, to succour the centre.—He sustained many charges of the cavalry, in which the enemy experienced many losses.

In the mean time, Gen. Count Bertrand advanced upon the line. It was in vain that the enemies cavalry wheeled into squares.

His march was not impeded—the Emperor ordered a change of the direction by wheeling on Kaia—all the right made a change of front, the right in advance. The enemy fled—we pursued them three leagues and an half. We soon after arrived at the height that the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and the Brandebourg family occupied during the battle. An officer (a prisoner) whom we found there, informed us of this circumstance.

We have made many thousand prisoners. The number could not be greater, considering the inferiority of our cavalry and the desire the Emperor has shewn to spare it.

At the commencement of the battle, the Emperor said to the troops, "It is a battle of Egypt. A good infantry sustained by Artillery; that should suffice."

Gen. Gouvre chief d'état Major of the Prince of Moscow, was killed, a death worthy so good a soldier!—Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed or wounded; that of the enemy may be valued at 25 or 30,000. The Royal Guard of Prussia was destroyed. The Emperor of Russia's guards suffered considerably. The 2 divisions of 10 Regt's of Russian Cuirassiers were crushed to pieces.

His Majesty cannot bestow too much praise for the gold will, courage and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers did not regard danger—they have, in this grand affair, recovered the nobleness of the French blood.

The état Major General, in his account will make known the brilliant exploits which have illustrated this famous day— which, as a stroke of thunder has frustrated the chimerical hopes and all the calculations of the destruction and dismemberment of the Empire. The dark plots hatched by the Cabinet of St. James during the winter will be found in an instant destroyed—as the gordian knot by the sword of Alexander.

The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, was killed. The prisoners say that the young Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded, and that the Prince of Mecklenbourg Sueditz, was killed.

The infantry of the old guard, of which six battalions had only arrived, maintained the affair with the sang froid, which characterizes it. They did not fire a gun—one half of the army were not engaged; for Lauriston's four divisions occupied Leipzig—the Duke of Reggio's three divisions were two days journey from the field of battle. The Count of Bertrand, engaged with only one of his divisions, and that so lightly that he did not lose 50 men. His 2d & 3d divisions did not act.

The corps of cavalry:—Gen. Sebastiani, with the Prince of Eckmull's 3 divisions were at the lower Elbe. The allied army, 150 to 200,000 strong commanded by the two Sovereigns, having a great number of the Prussian Princes at its head, has been defeated and put to rout by less than half of the French army.

The field of battle presented an affecting spectacle—the young soldiers at the sight of the Emperor compromised their grief in crying Vive l'Empereur.—"For 20 years," said the Emperor, "I have commanded the French armies, I have not seen so much bravery and devotedness."

Europe would be tranquil if the Sovereigns and Ministers who direct their Cabinet could have been present on this field of battle. They would renounce the hope of making the Star of France retrograde.—They would perceive that the Councilors for the dismemberment of France, are preparing for the ruin of their Sovereigns.

PARIS, May 12.

Her Majesty the Queen Empress and Regent has received the following news relating to the situation of the army the 5th inst. in the evening.

The Head Quarters of the Emperor were at Colditz, that of the Vice Roy at Harta, that of the Duke of Ragusa in the rear of Colditz, that of Gen. Lauriston at Wurtzen; of the Prince of Moscow at Leipzig, of the Duke of Reggio at Altenbourg, and of Gen. Bertrand at Rochlitz.

The Vice Roy arrived before Colditz the 5th, at 9 A. M. The brigade was cut up, together with the columns of infantry and cavalry, with the artillery which defended the passage.—The Vice Roy betook himself to a ford with a division, which is on the left, and crossed the River, and gained the village of Komichan, where he planted a battery consisting of 20 pieces of cannon: the enemy then evacuated the City of Colditz in the greatest disorder, in defiling under the shot of our 20 pieces of artillery.—The Vice Roy closely pursued the enemy, bearing the remains of the Prussian army, 20 or 25,000 strong, which took their rout partly on Luzzning and part on Gersdorff. Having arrived at Gersdorff, the Prussian troops passed through a body of reserve, which occupied this position; being the Russian corps of Milloradowitch, composed of two divisions, forming about 8,000 men bearing arms; the Russian regt's, being but 2 battalions, of 4 companies each, & the companies containing but 150 men; and having but 100 men then under arms, this composing but 7 or 800 men to a regt.; these 3 divisions of Milloradowitch arrived just as the battle was over, and was not in season to take a part in it.

As soon as the 35th division had rejoined the 35th, the Vice Roy gave orders to the Duke of Terante to form the 2 divisions in 3 columns and to dislodge the enemy.—The attack was warm and spirited, our braves rushed on the Russians, pierced their columns & drove them on Harta. In this battle we had from 5 to 600 wounded and have taken 1000 prisoners, the

enemy has lost on this day 3000 men. Gen. Bertrand, has arrived at Rochlitz, having taken some convoys of the wounded and sick and their baggage, and has made some prisoners: More than 1200 carriages of the wounded have passed by this route. The King of Prussia and Emperor Alexander slept in Rochlitz.

An Adjutant of the 17th division who was taken prisoner at the battle of the 2d has made his escape, and relates that the enemy have met with great loss and retreated in the greatest disorder. That during the battle, the Russians and Prussians kept their colors in reserve; this was done to prevent our taking them—that they had taken 102 prisoners, of which 4 were officers. That these prisoners were conducted in the rear under the guard of the detachment left to guard the Standards: That the Prussians had treated their prisoners brutally—that two prisoners not being able to march, by extreme fatigue, were sabred. That the astonishment of the Prussians and Russians, finding an army so numerous and also so well disciplined, and equipt with all, was overawed—between them there was misunderstanding—and that they accused each other respectively of their loss.—General Count Lauriston, of Wurtzen, is on his march on the great road to Dresden. The Prince of Moskwa has gone to the Elbe to relieve General Tileman who commands at Torgau, and to take position of that point, and to relieve Wintenberg; it appears that this last place made fine defence & repulsed several attacks which have cost the enemy very dear. The prisoners say that the Emperor Alexander seeing the battle lost, rode through the Russian line to animate the soldiers in saying, courage! God is on our side! They add also that the Prussian Gen. Blucher is wounded, and that there are five Prussian Gens. of Division and Brigade are wounded.

Extract of a letter, dated Lobsted May 4th.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the retreat commenced in great disorder—there passed at the same time more than 350 carriages provisions.—The carriages are gone to Borna, Froburg and Pening. The directors (Link) believes there has passed in all about 60,000 men, of which a part of them had defiled in Wieda and Leipsick. Towards noon, the King of Prussia repassed alone to Lobsted, on his way towards Borna, a Prussian Colonel assures that the Regiment of Cavalry have not returned in all but 12 men.

Borna same date, says, there has been a continual passing of Carriages, Artillery, Munitions, baggage and Wounded. We have enumerated 300 of the carriages. The wounded officers say that several regiments remain without officers.

The corps of Gen. Yorck has left Berlin to the number of 24 or 25,000 men. These troops have effected their retreat by Borna; they have considerably suffered and appeared entirely discouraged. The Prussians report their total loss on the 2d from 25 to 30,000 men—they say no one can hold out when the French Voltigeurs commence their fire.

A general consternation has taken place in the confederated armies. It is proportioned to the extraordinary degree of confidence that the Russians and Prussians had before the catastrophe of the 2d. For fifteen days previous there was nothing talked of but to drive the French upon the Rhine, and there to dictate to them the conditions of peace—a great personage even said that if the Emperor Napoleon did not accept the conditions offered, the confederated army should enter France & dictate peace at Paris.

It appears they are ignorant entirely of what has been going on in France; they suppose there exists a general dissatisfaction and that the Emperor has no longer an army—they now hold a very different language—the battle of Lutzen has dissipated all their hopes.—The Prussians have not yet got over the astonishment and a general sorrow seems to pervade them.—The officers and soldiers complain bitterly of the councils which have led to this great disaster.

PARIS, MAY 12.

Her Majesty the Empress, Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the army, on the 6th, at eve.

The head quarters of his majesty the emperor and king was at Waldheim; that of the vice-roy at Ertzdorf; that of Gen. Lauriston at Orschaltz; that of the prince of Moskwa between Leipsic and Torgau; that of count Bertrand, at Mettwedya; and that of the duke of Reggio, at Penig.

PARIS, May 15.

The King of Saxony, who took the route to Prague, in order to be nearer this capital, will return to Dresden in the course of to-morrow. The Emperor has sent an escort of 500 men of his guard, with his aid de camp, Gen. Flahaut, in order to receive and accompany his Saxon Majesties.

2000 of the enemy's cavalry have been intercepted by the Elbe; also a great quantity of baggage, & many light troops and Cosacs; they are said to have fled for refuge into Bohemia.

May 14.

The Empress Regent has ordered a Te Deum to be sung, for the victory at Lutzen.

One of the accounts to the Empress states our loss at Colditz, the 5th May, at from 5 to 600—the enemy 2000.

May 15.

Her Majesty the Empress, &c. has received news from the army to the 16th at night.

THIRD BATTLE.

On the 9th, the head bridge director, Lassalle, began to replace the rafts for a bridge at Prielnitz, and formed a go and come, (un va et vient)—300 voltigeurs passed over to the right bank, protected by 20 pieces of cannon. At 10 the enemy advanced; the cannonade began, and three battalions were destroyed by our grape. The Emperor hastened to the spot. We had established a battery to the amount of 80 pieces; & our Traillours sheltered themselves in a hollow, in the form of a tete de pont.—After having from 12 to 15 pieces of cannon dismounted and losing from 15 to 1800 men, the enemy discovered their folly, and marched off. We worked all night at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, and the bridge could not be finished that night.

On the 10th May, the Emperor sent Carpenter's division into the new town, by the bridge of Dresden; & the bridge being finished, the whole army is passing the Elbe.—The enemy is retreating on the Oder. Marshal Noy (Prince of Moskwa) is at Wittenburg; gen. Lauriston, at Torgau. Four corps d'armee will pass the bridge at Dresden tomorrow. The guards are around Dresden. One division is at Altenburg.

The King of Saxony goes to Dresden, his capital, to-morrow, escorted by 500 men—2000 of the enemy's cavalry have been cut off from the Elbe, with a great quantity of baggage, light troops, and Cosacks, and appear to be marching on Bohemia.

May 17.

The Empress Regent has received the following accounts respecting the situation of the armies to the night of the 11th:

The Viceroy has advanced with the 11th corps to Bischofswerda; General Bertrand, with the 4th to Konigsbruck; the Duke of Ragusa, with the 6th, to Reichenbrach; the Duke of Reggio to Dresden, where both the old and the new troops do garrison duty.

The Prince of Moskwa entered Torgau the morning of the 10th, and has taken a position on the right bank, within a day's march of the town. Gen. Lauriston arrived there the same day with his corps in the afternoon.

The Duke of Belluno, with the 2d corps, is directed to march upon Wittenburg, as are also the cavalry under Sebastiani.

The corps of cavalry commanded by General La Tour Manpourg, marched over the bridge of Dresden, at three in the afternoon of the 11th.

Her Imperial Majesty has also received the subjoined accounts respecting the situation of the Army, to the night of the 12th:

At six o'clock of the morning of the 12th, the Imperial Guard were under arms, and placed in the battle array on the road of Pirna, as far as the Gross Garchen. The Emperor then passed it in review. The King of Saxony, who had laid the over night at Seiditz arrived this day at noon. The two Sovereigns descended from their horses, embraced, and afterwards entered Dresden at the head of the Imperial Guard. They were received with the acclamations of the people; the sight was really interesting.

NEW YORK, JULY 12.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the schr. Whig, Penrice, in 44 days from Bordeaux, with a valuable cargo. By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of Paris papers to the 21st May, from which the following articles were translated.

We learn verbally, by this arrival, it was reported in Bordeaux, that negotiations were opened between the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, for a Peace; and that great rejoicings had taken place in Bordeaux, in consequence of the signal victory achieved by the French over the Allied Army.

Situation of the French army, on the morning of the 14th of May.—Translated from the Journal of Paris, of the 21st of May. The army of the Elbe has been dissolved, and the two armies of the Elbe and of the Maine, are now united.

The Duke of Bellune was, on the evening of the 13th, at Wittenburg.

The Prince of Moskwa left Torgau for Lutzen.

Count Lauriston marched from Torgau upon Dohligk.

Count Bertrand was at Kaemgsbruck. The Duke of Tarento, with the eleventh corps, was encamped at Bischofswerda and Bantzen. He had vigorously pursued the enemy on the 11th and 12th. Gen. Miloradowitch, was an after guard of 20,000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon on the 12th, wished to hold the positions of Firschbach, of Capellenburg, and of Bischofswerda, which caused three successive battles, in which our troops conducted themselves with the greatest intrepidity.—The division Charpentier, distinguished itself in the attack on the right. The enemy was turned in the positions, and foiled at every point; one of his columns cut off. We made 1600 men killed and wounded. The artillery of the 11th corps, made a discharge of 2000 shot in the combat.

The wreck of the Prussian army commanded by the King in person, which had passed at Meissen, directed their course by Konigsbruck, to Bantzen, to join the Russian army.

The corps of the Duke of Reggio, passed the bridge of Dresden yesterday at noon.

The Emperor has reviewed the corps of cavalry and of "légers cuirassiers" of Gen. La Tour Manpourg.

It is said the Russians have advised "Prussians to burn Berlin and Potsdam, and to lay waste all Prussia. They have begun already to set the example, and have burnt the little city Bischofswerda. The King of Saxony dined the 13th with the Emperor. The 2nd division of the young guard, commanded by gen. Banais, is expected to-morrow at Dresden.

On Sunday, the 23d, the empress will go in State to the Metropolitan Church, where will be sung Te Deum, in consequence of the victory gained by the Emperor and King, over the Russian and Prussian army in the plain of Lutzen. At 6 in the morning a discharge of artillery will announce the ceremony. In the evening the Thuilleries and Public Edifices will be illuminated.

DRESDEN, May 12.

It is believed the Russians are retiring to the Oder. It is probable the French army will be soon on the Vistula.

PRAGUE, May 8.

We were many days in doubt of the result of the sanguinary conflict in the environs of Leipsic, yesterday evening we heard that the allied armies were in full retreat, and that they had evacuated Dresden. We are ignorant of the cause of such retreat. The account published by the Russians at Dresden, mentions advantages gained, on manifest contradiction, to the precipitate retreat of the allied armies, a retreat which exposes to great danger the cities of Hamburg and Berlin. Many private letters state the losses of the Prussians in the battle of the 2d to be immense.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, July 10.

Mr. John G. Jackson, (of Va.) offered a resolution on Saturday for amending the constitution of the U. S.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed as amendments to the constitution of the U. S. each of which, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents & purposes, as part of the said constitution.

1. Congress shall have power to lay a tax or duty on articles exported from any state.

2. Congress shall have power to make roads in any state, with the consent of the state within which the same shall be made.

3. Congress shall have power to make canals in any state, with the consent of the state within which the same shall be made.

4. Congress shall have power to establish a national bank, with branches thereof in any state or territory of the United States.

The bill imposing a carriage tax passed the house by ayes and noes, 99 to 52.

Mr. Benson, from the joint committee, reported the business necessary to be done before the close of the present session, which chiefly related to revenue and army bills, and the bill prohibiting exportation under the protection of a foreign license.

Monday July 12.

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the several tax bills.

After a sitting of two or three hours, the committee rose & reported the progress they had made.

MR. WEBSTER'S CALL.

A message was received from the President of the United States, through Mr. Graham, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State in reply to the resolution calling for certain information in relation to French affairs.

Tuesday, July 13.

Mr. Calhoun, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made the following REPORT.

The committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the President's message of the 12th inst. and the accompanying documents.

REPORT. That they have examined the message and documents with all the attention their importance demands. Your committee will not indulge themselves in making the various observations which the interesting subjects brought under their consideration naturally suggest. The delay incident to such a course, connected with the lateness of the session and the advanced season of the year, forbid so wide a range; but they cannot abstain from remarking that, while the message and documents furnish strong additional proof of the justice and necessity of the war, they also present powerful motives for the steady and vigorous prosecution of it, as the surest means of a safe and honorable peace. It can now no longer be doubted, that it was the pressure of our measures, combined with the determination of Congress to redress our wrongs by arms and not the repeal of the French decrees, that broke down the orders in council of 1807 and 1809; that dangerous system of monopoly by which we were, as to our commerce, in fact re-colonised. Let us then persevere, and under a just Providence we doubt not of final success. The reward is worthy of the cost & privation. It is no less than the lasting peace and independence of ourselves and our posterity.

There is another view of the subject your committee are compelled to present to the House. It is due to justice to consider the message & documents in relation to the conduct of the executive.—They are aware that on ordinary occasions it is not proper for this House to express sentiments of approbation or censure on the conduct of the President; submit with deference, that as

this body he is responsible to the people for the faithful discharge of his duties, there are cases in which it is not only the right but the duty of this house, to express its opinion. Such, in the judgment of your committee, is the present. The language of the resolutions, and the motives avowed by their supporters, leave no alternative. To be silent, would be to condemn. Upon a full investigation of the conduct of the executive in relation to Britain and France, as disclosed in the message and documents, your committee are of opinion that a just course has been pursued towards both nations, and in no instance has the dignity, honor or interests of the U. S. been compromised.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the conduct of the Executive in relation to the various subjects referred to in the resolutions of the 21st day of June, 1813, merits with the approbation of this House."

The report having been read, a desultory discussion of some length took place on the proper mode of disposing of the same. It was finally referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Tuesday. Five thousand copies were also ordered to be printed thereof, being the same number as was yesterday ordered to be printed of the message.—A. J. Journal.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1813.

Richmond, July 14.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, one of the Videttes brought a letter from Maj. Beverly Robinson, commanding at Williamsburg, dated yesterday, from which the following is extracted:

"The enemy have quitted Hampton Roads; and two of their seventy-four's, with eleven other vessels, of various sizes, besides their launches, barges and boats, have proceeded up the Chesapeake bay. Some of them passed the mouth of York river the evening before last."

POSTSCRIPT.—Just as our paper was closing, we were favored with the following clear and satisfactory communication, which, in addition to our information from York town and Williamsburg, marks distinctly the progress and course of the enemy. The monitor suggested in the conclusion of Gen. Taylor's despatch, is a precept of wisdom, which coincides precisely, we believe, with the previous impression of the executive.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[OFFICIAL.]
Head Quarters, Norfolk, 2
12th July, 1813.

SIR—I am directed by the General to communicate to you, that the outpost at Sewells reported last evening, that all the enemy's squadron in the Roads got under way, consisting of three ships of the line, one razee, five frigates, six large schooners, 4 small and many barges—and from the outposts at the Pleasure house, I am informed this morning, that six ships, a brig, and several tenders, were out of sight at sun set evening, standing up the bay. These remain now in Lynnhaven bay, only one ship of the line, two frigates and three tenders.

The day before yesterday, two deserters came in. They are marines, that were placed as sentinels to a water party, which landed near Cape Henry. They came in separately, and being intelligent, were closely examined by the general.

From their corroborative statement, the general is under a strong impression, that some of their transports have departed for reinforcements; and he thinks, that no measures should be relaxed, by which the future designs of the enemy may be effectually counteracted.

Have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(By order) JOHN MYERS, Captain
and Aid de Camp.
His Excellency James Barbours,
Governor of Virginia.

Washington, July 16.

Yesterday morning soon after day light, several expresses reached this city, announcing that the British squadron, or part of it, was in our waters, about forty or fifty miles from this place, and menaced an attack on this city or some neighboring town.

Orders were forthwith issued by the proper authority for the assembly of our military forces, and by 10 o'clock all our regulars encamped in the neighborhood, and nearly all the volunteer companies of the city and Georgetown were on march for Fort Warburton and its vicinity. In about three hours, near three thousand men were under arms. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed; not a man shrunk from the combat which appeared to offer itself.

The Secretary at War went down in person: Col. Monroe, (the Secretary of State) and many gentlemen not attached to any military corps, have gone down as volunteers. All business ceased, not in consequence of the magnitude of the alarm, but because a great proportion of our citizens had left the city. We hope this place may not be the destination of the British force; but if it be, we are confident they will meet with defeat and disgrace. We sorely regret the occasion, as it has afforded so honorable a testimony to the spirit of our people. We shall in our next be able either to remove or confirm the apprehensions of our readers for this place, by ascertaining the destination of the squadron.

POSTSCRIPT.

At ten o'clock last night, one of Capt. Caldwell's troopers came up, express from Fort Warburton, and brought the pleasing intelligence that the enemy had not advanced since the alarm first given, notwithstanding the very favorable wind which has blown these two days. His force is 11 sail in the Potomac.

About one half of the regulars, drafted militia and volunteers encamped at Warburton heights last night; the remainder within a few miles of them.

The frigate Adams lies, with some gun boats, near the fort at Warburton, which is in very good order and well garrisoned.

We think it likely, as the cause for immediate alarm is done away, that most of the volunteers, whose alacrity has done them eternal honor, will be permitted to return to their homes to-day or to-morrow.

The new Sloops of War of the United States Navy, lately built at Erie, are noble vessels.—They are of the rate of the Wasp and Hornet, each mounting 18 thirty-two pound carronades and two long 12's.

One is called the LAWRENCE, in honor of our lamented hero—the other the NIAGARA.

[Not Int.]

Chesler Town, July 5, 1813.

The national anniversary was celebrated at this place on Saturday the 3d inst. by a respectable number of the democratic republicans of Kent county, with their accustomed demonstrations of respect for the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence.

The day was ushered in by a salute from the Chesler Town artillery company, commanded by Capt. Morrison, and the company of infantry commanded by Capt. Chambers.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the two companies and a number of citizens assembled at the meeting house, when the Rev'd John M'Clasky delivered a very impressive and appropriate discourse pursuant to the request of the committee of arrangement.

After service they repaired to the market house, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Joseph Wickes, 4th, Esq. and heard with enthusiasm.

They then sat down to an excellent dinner provided at the market house, under the direction of a committee appointed for the purpose, whose arrangements on the occasion gave universal satisfaction.—Gen. Benjamin Chambers was appointed President, and Judge Houston Vice-President of the day.

After dinner the following toasts were drank, accompanied by a discharge of cannon from the artillery, and of small arms from the infantry.

The two companies then marched through the principal street of the town, accompanied by a number of citizens, and returned to the market house, when the whole assembly separated in good order.

1. The day: May the spirit that actuated our fathers, on the 4th July, 1776, pervade our beloved country in 1813.

2. The memory of the gallant Pike, and his associates in arms, who gloriously died in defence of their country's rights.

3. The memory of the brave Lawrence, and his companions, who fell on board the Chesapeake: They have sealed with their blood their devotion to their country's cause.

4. Jones, Hull, Decatur, Porter, Bainbridge, and the other gallant officers and seamen of the navy: Americans will rejoice at their brilliant exploits, though the malevolence of faction may attempt to stifle their applause.

5. Our Army and Navy: The ablest negotiators for an honorable peace.

6. The memory of Washington, Franklin, and other heroes and sages of the revolution.

7. Thomas Jefferson: The patriot and philosopher.

8. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures: A due attention to these will establish our independence on the most solid foundation.

9. Our enemies—the savage Indians, and their more savage allies, the British: They have proved to the world that they are as closely connected by similarity of habits, as they are by compact.

10. The President of the United States: He has never ceased to deserve well of his country.

11. Impression—in itself a cause of war: War and it must terminate together.

12. The war: As we have been compelled to wage it in defence of our dearest rights, so may it continue, until those rights are unequivocally recognized.

13. The embassy to Russia: We rely on the integrity & talents of our envoys, and trust their exertions will be productive of peace on a solid basis.

14. The Heads of Departments in the General Government.

15. The United States: Perish the man that would separate them.

16. Our defenceless towns in flames: We see in these conflagrations the real character of our savage enemies.

17. The State of Maryland: May she be found among the foremost in repelling the enemy.

18. The Ladies: May their smiles cheer only the defenders of our rights.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Dr. George W. Thomas, Captain Stephen Moore, and his patriotic band of Volunteers: The services they have already rendered their insulted and oppressed country, presages what may be expected from Americans of the Baltimore stamp, without counterfeit or alloy.

By Dr. Robert G. Maxwell: Gen. Thomas M. Forman: The firm and tried patriot, who gathered unfading laurels in our revolutionary struggle.

By Joseph Wickes, 4th, Esq. The Rev'd John M'Clasky: His piety and patriotism are alike exemplary.

On Saturday the 3d inst. a number of the respectable inhabitants of St. Michaels and its vicinity, assembled for the purpose of celebrating the auspices of American Independence; Mr. Langford Higgins and Nathan Harrington, and Thomas L. Haddaway and Wm. Roberts, Esq's, were appointed a committee of arrangements.—After partaking of an elegant Turtle, dressed in different ways at Mr. James Harrison's, the cloth being removed, Mr. Roberts at the head of the Table, proceeded to read the Declaration of Independence, and officiated as President of the Board.

The following toasts were drank, accompanied by three, six, nine, twelve and fifteen cheers; after which the company dispersed in peace & good order.

1. This day thirty seven years—That auspicious day gave birth to American freedom.

2. The memory of the illustrious Washington—May the brilliancy of his unfolded character be revived by the latest ages.

3. The President, the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States—May they be guided by wisdom, influenced by justice, and guarded by an Angel of Peace.

4. The great family of America—If united at home, they will be respected and dreaded abroad.

5. The memory of the gallant patriot, General Pike—May that zeal for his country's cause, which deprived him of life, be held in a continual adoration by all true Americans.

6. The memory of the brave Captain Lawrence—Though dead, yet he liveth in the hearts of his countrymen.

7. The Army and Navy of the U. States—May honor and success crown their contending for free trade and sailor's rights.

8. Our late mission to St. Petersburg—May it prove to the world, the American will; to wit, peace and justice.

9. The frigate Gen. Pike—May she prove the ark of safety to Com. Chauncey, his officers and crew, and the bearer of destruction to all that oppose her.

10. The American Seamen—May their personal rights be defended as long as we enjoy a right worth defending.

11. The infant American Navy—The present war has made her the admiration of an astonished world.

12. The highway of all nations—May the time speedily arrive, when it may be traversed by all the world in peace.

13. Give us agriculture, commerce and manufactures—They are the productives of peace and plenty.

14. John Q. Adams, our first minister to Russia—The inflexible republican and true American.

15. The British Yeo of the Lakes—May Commodore Chauncey speedily dress him in that way which may best suit the taste of American tars.

16. The British Rear Admiral Cockburn, a man in person, but a brute in principle—May the Chesapeake be his watery grave.

17. This town, St. Michaels, a place of mechanism—May its nervous souls be ever ready to defend it.

18. The Daughters of Columbia—May they, by their allies, and more disastrous to them in consequence of their domestic concerns in plenty, while we are contending for our national rights.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Roberts: The venerable Jefferson, who penned the glorious plan of independence and rights of man.

By Nathan Harrington, Esq. A speedy and an honorable end to the war.

By Mr. James Martin, (of Baltimore.) Palsey to the head, and unnered the arm that would not support our Constitution and Independence.

By Mr. Henry Spencer. The American Eagle—May it shortly be raised over the Tomb of Lawrence.

By Mr. Richard Kenney. The surviving officers of the Chesapeake—May they live to be revenged of their enemies for the loss of their commander.

Hartford, July 13.

We learn from New London, that Gen. Latham ordered a detachment of the infantry to assist in repairing Fort Griswold; and requested Lieut. Johnson (who commands the Hartford Artillery Company) that a part of his men would assist in laboring at the fort. Lieut. Johnson made known this request to his company, and every man volunteered his service.—Johnson, Mosely and the other officers, with the men went to work and accomplished before breakfast what it was thought would require a whole day.

By an express, who passed thro' this City on his way to the Governor, and who left N. London on Saturday last at 5 o'clock, P. M. we are informed, that the number of the enemy's vessels off that harbor is increased; and that it now consists of 2 ships of the line, 2 frigates, and 1 brig, besides a number of transports with troops on board. From this accession of force, and some movements of the squadron, an attack was supposed to be not far distant. A Spanish vessel arrived there on Friday, which was at first ordered off by the blockading squadron, but in consequence of having sprung her mast, & being short of provisions, was permitted to enter the harbor.

The captain informs, that he was advised by the boarding officer from the squadron not to tarry long, as it was their intention to make an attack as soon as an expected reinforcement arrived.—These circumstances had excited considerable alarm at N. London, & exertions for the defence of the town, as well as the frigates in the River, had been redoubled.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The answer of the Executive to the Resolution of the House of Representatives respecting the time, place, manner, &c. of the first communication to this government of the Decree purporting to be a definitive repeal of the French Decrees of Berlin and Milan, was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives in the form of a Report from the Secretary of State.—It is an able and valuable state paper of considerable length, and will occupy several columns in our next paper.

The report embraces the following facts, stated in distinct and unequivocal terms: That the first intelligence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was communicated by Mr. Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12th May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th July following: that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow of the existence of that Decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow was made on the 10th of that month at his request: that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter, announcing it to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he informed Mr. Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the Decree had been duly communicated to him; that Mr. Russell replied in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of this Decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same since to this government.

The Secretary of State reports also that no communication of the Decree of the 28th of April, 1812, was ever made to this government by the Minister of France, or other person, than as is above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to his government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as is informed to the representatives or agents of the U. States in Europe. The Minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding so extraordinary & exceptional, who replied that his first intelligence of that Decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812, in which he expressed his surprise excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May, 1811, in which he had transmitted a copy of the Decree for the information of this government, had not been received.

Mr. Secretary Monroe, after this, enters into an examination of the state of our foreign relations, to which it would be doing great injustice to attempt an abbreviation of it. We cannot, however, forbear quoting the last paragraph of this most important report, the whole of which our readers, of whatever political character, will pursue with the greatest interest, and we venture to say, with the most entire conviction, if not satisfaction.

"It was anticipated by some, that a declaration of war against Great Britain would force the United States into a close connection with her adversary, much to their advantage.—The Secretary of State thinks it proper to remark, that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favor of France, according to law, in consequence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to them in that special case, but in that only. The war with England was declared without any concert or communication with the French government. It has produced no connection between the U. States and France, or any understanding as to the preservation, continuance or termination. The ostensible relation between the two countries, is the true and only one.—The U. States have just claims on France for spoliation on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late Minister was, and their present Minister is, instructed to demand reparations for these injuries, and to press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims and to the character of the United States."

NOTICE.

The subscriber, from Easton, (where he has worked in one of the most fashionable shops on the Eastern Shore, for several years), has commenced the

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

At Denton, in the house of Mr. Maxwell, lately occupied by Dougherty & Madry as a carriage maker's shop, where he hopes by his unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage; and assures them that the utmost attention shall be paid to neatness and dispatch.

JOHN HUGHES.

Denton, July 20—3

CABINET TOOLS, &c.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to decline the Cabinet Making business in Cambridge, will dispose of his Shop Tools, benches, &c. with the stock on hand; also the time of three valuable apprentices. Terms will be made easy, and immediate possession may be had.

ISAAC CHARLES.

Cambridge, July 20—3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deceased from my rendezvous, on Saturday the 10th of July, a Recruit by the name of Andrew Carmine. He was born in Caroline county, aged twenty two years, five feet eight inches and a half high, of dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and by profession a farmer. Whoever may apprehend the said deserter, and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

CLINTON WRIGHT,

Lieut. U. S. L. D.

Centerville, July 20—m

sequences, than any event which has transpired for some years past. We look forward with much anxiety for further intelligence. Every account from Europe will be read with interest.—The success of the French, at present, is of the utmost consequence to America, in the deprivation of our national enemy—and as such, we cannot but hail every Russian, and Prussian, and English disaster, with joy. The pride of Britain swells with every success of her allies; the prospect of peace and recess is farther removed; as Americans, therefore, we hail the defeat of the allies of Britain.

Bull. Fat.

From the Virginia Argus.

OUTRAGES AT HAMPTON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to his friend in this place, dated "A. M. near Hampton, 2 May 10th, 1813."

"Your favor of the 7th inst. has been just received thro' the politeness of Major Critchfield, who has had it forwarded to me at this place.—I am surprised to hear that you have among you a man, who would endeavor to apologize for the unprecedented villainy and brutal conduct of the enemy in Hampton. Be assured of one fact, that which I informed you of in my last was directly true. You request me to make known to you a few of the distressing particulars, in a way which will force conviction upon the minds of the credulous. I will attend to it, my friend, that you may be enabled to confound such with positive proofs.—At present you must content yourself with the following, and believe it as religiously as any fact friend denial.—Mrs. Turnbull was pursued up to her waist in the water and dragged on shore by 10 or 12 of these ruffians, who satiated their brutal desires upon her, after pulling off her clothes, stockings, shoes, &c. This was seen by your nephew, Keith, and many others. Another case—A married woman, her name unknown to me, with her infant child in her arms (the child forcibly dragged from her) shared the same fate. Two young women, well known to many, whose names will not be revealed at this time, suffered in like manner. "Dr. Cotton, Parson Hansen and Mrs. Hopkins have informed me of the particulars.—Another in the presence of Mr. Mope, had her gown, &c. cut off with a sword and violence offered in his presence, which he endeavored to prevent, but had to quit the room, leaving the unfortunate victim in their possession, who no doubt was abused in the same way. "Old Mr. Hope himself was stripped naked, picked with a bayonet in the arm, and slapt in the face—and were I to mention a hundred cases in addition to the above, I do not know that I should exaggerate."

"The former of these gentlemen acted as surgeon to the detachment lately stationed at Hampton, and is a young gentleman of the first respectability. The latter is President of the Academy at that place, and stands deservedly high in public estimation. Mrs. Hopkins is also a Lady of very high respectability, and of the most unquestionable veracity."

"This worthy old gentleman is bowing beneath the pressure of age, being upwards of sixty five or seventy, if not older, has a numerous family, most of them sons, now in the service of their country."

Extract of a letter from a Lady in Norfolk to her friend in N. York, dated July 1.

"I have this moment heard, from authority which cannot be doubted, that Admirals Warren, Sir James Beckwith, and the vile monster, Cockburn, told their men, that if they should take Norfolk, and burn it, they should have twenty five pounds a piece, three days' plunder, and all the pretty women as long as they wanted!!—that upon their taking Hampton, the British forced all the women to their purposes, and then at tempted to stab them; and did stab one, but did not kill her—they were prevented from doing the unfortunate maiden this favour.—One of the young women that was served in this horrid manner is now dangerously ill. Married men were forced from their wives, &c. &c. &c."

"The Admirals then permitted their men to strip those unhappy women naked, and, with drawn bayonets, drove them through the streets before them. Most of these unfortunate females (now rendered wretched for life, by the Bawdery of our Religion) are well known, and are beautiful beyond description. Women were flying in all directions, with children in their arms, pursued by these savages. It is a stigma on the British character.—My heart bleeds for these unfortunate females. Will not the thunderbolts of Heaven strike these wretches and clear the earth of such monsters? The companies at Hampton could not protect themselves. The Hamptonians opposed the enemy with only 500 men to 4 or 5,000—of the British force 70 were killed, and 100 wounded. The British and French landed together. They made an attempt on Norfolk, but we sunk 5 or 6 their barges, and killed great numbers on their landing. The people here calculate that the British loss at this place was from 5 to 600 men. They then made for their ships as soon as they could. We are in daily expectation of another attack. This day the town is in arms to receive them, but they did not make their appearance. We think, with what they lost in the engagement with the Gun Boats, at Coney Island and Hampton, must have amounted to nearly 1000 men."

Deid, on Friday night last, Dr. Stephen Theodore Johnson, for many years an eminent practitioner of the town.

On Thursday morning last, at 4 o'clock, the Hon. John Scott, Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Baltimore county.

On Wednesday night last, about 12 o'clock, John Hutchins, Esq. High Sheriff of Baltimore county.

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At Denton, in the house of Mr. Maxwell, lately occupied by Dougherty & Madry as a carriage maker's shop, where he hopes by his unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage; and assures them that the utmost attention shall be paid to neatness and dispatch.

JOHN HUGHES.

Denton, July 20—3

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FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to decline the Cabinet Making business in Cambridge, will dispose of his Shop Tools, benches, &c. with the stock on hand; also the time of three valuable apprentices. Terms will be made easy, and immediate possession may be had.

ISAAC CHARLES.

Cambridge, July 20—3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deceased from my rendezvous, on Saturday the 10th of July, a Recruit by the name of Andrew Carmine. He was born in Caroline county, aged twenty two years, five feet eight inches and a half high, of dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and by profession a farmer. Whoever may apprehend the said deserter, and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

CLINTON WRIGHT,

Lieut. U. S. L. D.

Centerville, July 20—m

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 15th, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution are requested to meet at the new Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to determine whether they will accept, or decline, the terms offered by the late act of the Legislature, for renewing the charter of the several Banks in this State.

By order of the Board,
GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

P. S. The Fredericktown Herald, and Easton Star, will insert the above once a week until the 13th of September, and forward their accounts to the Bank for payment.

July 20—3

TAKE NOTICE.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry King, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

AMELIA KING, adm'x.
of Henry King, dec'd.

July 20—3

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by James B. Williams, 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 his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application; and being also satisfied that he is the said James B. Williams is actually confined for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said James B. Williams 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 I do further order that the said James B. Williams, 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 first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

R. T. EARLE.

July 20—4

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of Maryland, by Thomas Welch, of Talbot county, in the recess of Talbot 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, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Welch is in actual confinement for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said Thomas Welch be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Talbot county court on the first Saturday of November 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 Thomas Welch give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for two weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in the said November term, before Talbot county court on the first Saturday in November term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

July 20—1223m: 2204.37.31.31.28.012.26.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Henrietta Green, says she is 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; her clothing when committed was a

(Continued from first page.)

In both cases he is working the ruin of his country, so far as that result depends on his exertions—and the only difference to himself is that in one case he forfeits his life for his crime, in the other he lives an object of public execration and loaded with the abhorrence of all good men.

While upon the subject of the war & the conduct of opposition, suffer me, Mr. Speaker, to devote another moment to the almost incomprehensible part which they are seen to act. They call themselves the friends of peace, yet what step do they take to procure it for their country? Now that the war rages upon the frontiers, peace can only be obtained by expelling the enemy from our borders, or by negotiating with him.—Which method do the opposition prefer? It cannot be the former, because they withhold from the government, so far as they can do so, all the means of effecting it. Is it the latter? Then why not come out with a candid declaration in favor of the Russian mediation—why not rejoice that an extraordinary mission is despatched to St. Petersburg? And yet upon this subject an impenetrable silence has been preserved; no sentence of approbation has escaped their lips; from them we have not heard the emperor of Russia applauded for his friendly disposition manifested towards the country, by interposing his kind offices between the two nations. Sir, an eternal cry of peace, peace, peace, is kept up, while, at the same time, objection after objection, difficulty after difficulty, obstacle after obstacle, are thrown in the way of the government, in every attempt made to bring the war to a speedy termination. Every attempt to negotiate is treated with ridicule, and every means of carrying on the war successfully is withheld so far as they can effect it—and these are the friends of peace! Can gentlemen believe that the American people are to be deceived and imposed on by professions, which are daily contradicted by actions? What does this extraordinary conduct mean?—For something must be meant when even a system of contradiction is persisted in with so much pertinacity and zeal. Will gentlemen compel me to say, that self-aggrandizement is the object and aim of many who practise this conduct?—That war, protracted and disastrous, lingering and ruinous, is the secret wish of no small portion of the leaders of that party which cries so loudly for peace; war which shall involve in ruin the administration that declared it, and which shall bring into power the men who were put down by the people twelve or thirteen years ago?

Sir, I felt some astonishment to hear the member from New York (Mr. Grosvenor) who had no seat in this House when war was declared, who was not even in this city at that time, state with so much confidence in what events the war would or would not have taken place. If the public documents are referred to, it will be seen, that the impression of our seamen was considered as a principal cause of the war. In executive messages of that session, in the reports of the committee of foreign relations, it will be seen that the language of freedom was employed, the liberty of the citizens being deemed more valuable and precious than his property. I was one of those who voted for the war, & ought to be presumed to know something of the opinions and sentiments which prevailed at that time, and yet I feel no hesitation in saying, that no man can pronounce what would have been the course pursued, had the orders in council been revoked. I have heard many members say they would have voted for the war, had the orders in council been previously abandoned—I have heard others say they would not; and yet the gentleman from New York (Mr. Grosvenor) affects to speak with great confidence and precision on this subject. There are two reasons why this honorable gentleman should have been less confident in his assertions. In the first place, he was not present when the war was declared. In the second, he belonged to the opposition, & would not on that account have been so freely communicated with by those who supported it.

Sir, I wish gentlemen clearly and distinctly to answer me this question—Will they give up the principle of impressment? Will they suffer the petty officers of the British navy to seize at their pleasure American citizens, force them into a foreign service, and compel them with stripes to fight the battles of the enemy, even against that country which gave them birth? If so, let it be known to the people—let it be proclaimed to this nation of freemen—and let the line of distinction be drawn between those who will and will not submit to this tyranny of "the mistress of the seas."—Gentlemen have indeed said that they will no longer fight for the question of impressment. But will they surrender it?—Will they say that the slaves of George the Third have a right to seize & drive into captivity the freemen of the American states? I demand an answer—yes or nay. There is no difficulty in understanding the question. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Grosvenor) in adhering to the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, affects great difficulty in understanding its meaning. I cannot see wherein this difficulty lies—the language is plain, void of ambiguity, conveying distinct ideas, in clear and unequivocal expressions.—The same gentleman has the modesty to tell you that Mr. Monroe and Mr.

Foster did not understand the meaning of the words: actually and unconditionally. What, sir, your Secretary of State, who has visited in the character of an American minister nearly half the courts of Europe—he whose literary acquirements have done honor to this nation, not understand the meaning of the common English words actually & unconditionally? Mr. Foster, too, the accredited minister of the "fast anchored Isle," sent by the British government upwards of three thousand miles to negotiate upon delicate and difficult points, is charged with the like ignorance. Sir, the gentlemen who introduced these resolutions, (Mr. Webster) if he has ever read his name sake's book, (and no doubt he has) can readily expound them. Even a school boy can tell you their meaning. I feel no great solicitude or tenderness about the reputation of the late British minister, but surely he ought not to be subject to this imputation.

In one idea advanced by the opposition, I perfectly concur: if the Executive had received a copy of the French decrees previous to the declaration of war, and had withheld it from the British minister, I should say he deserved the execration of his country. The honorable gentleman who has manifested such critical skill in language might have drawn his character in terms of blackest import, and I would subscribe to it; but I know, with moral certainty, that the answer of the President will dissipate every idea of that kind—it will show, that in the whole of this transaction, he has conducted with fairness and uprightness, and from a desire to prevent a conflict between this and any other nation. Yes, sir, he has acted in obedience to honorable feelings, to which many who implicate him are entire strangers.

It is said, that formerly, when Mr. Jackson insulted this government, there was great solicitude manifested to resent it. Sir, who manifested on that occasion a disposition to maintain the honor and dignity of this nation? I answer, this side of the House. At the same time, who palinated—who excused—who apologized for that greatest of outrages, and who attempted, finally, to justify it? Why, sir, the political associates of these very men who have just taken the honor of this administration into their keeping.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. Grosvenor) says, that a suspicion prevails among many of both parties in this country, that French influence has found its way into our councils. I do believe, that among the prevailing party, the great majority of the nation, there are none who suspect it.—In the opposition, I am satisfied there are a few who have been so far misled as to entertain such a suspicion; but many a one they who speak of French influence, and do not believe it exists; they use it to alarm & deceive others. But is it not strange that the very party which has labored to excite this suspicion should now become so clamorous to put it down?

Having answered all the observations of others which are deemed material, I will make a few enquiries of the honorable mover of those resolutions (Mr. Webster.) He certainly best knows the objects intended, and I pray him to answer for himself, and not to prey. Is it his object to make it appear that the Duke of Bassano has been guilty of falsehood? If that shall turn out to be the case, what then? Will he make it a ground of going to war against France? Great, indeed, are the insults and injuries which we have received from the French government, and much noise has the opposition made respecting them; but, sir, when my friend from Kentucky (Mr. McKee) offered a proposition to declare war against France, did the gentlemen on the other side of this house vote for it? To the best of my recollection, three of them only voted for the measure—a majority of the votes in favor of the proposition were given by this side of the House. He will not, I apprehend, say that he will go to war with France on this account. Is it intended to predicate any legislative act on the information which may be received by the Executive? I can conceive of no legislative act which can grow out of it. What, then, do gentlemen mean? What can be the object of these resolutions? To make it appear that France has acted with bad faith, and yet neither to go to war nor pass any legislative act in consequence of it? I can see but one thing which gentlemen can promise themselves to follow from this course—proceeding. They may hope by this to throw new difficulties in the way of the administration, to draw off the attention of the people from the prosecution of the war, to paralyze the national energies, & multiply the chances of getting new men into power. If this be the object, the gentleman may please himself with the idea of having labored for the good of his country; but sure I am that the country can derive no benefit from such a course, however great his labors may be.

To show what has been done by an American Congress, how men have ceased their opposition, when the good of the country required it, I know full well, sir, would avail but little. But on this occasion, we may profit from the conduct of the enemy: he has set an example well worthy of imitation. Although in the British Parliament many were opposed to war with America and all those measures which produced it, yet war had broken out they threw no obstacle in the way of its success—they voted the necessary supplies, they joined

in the resolution to carry it on with vigor—for they recollected that England was their country and America its enemy. If such has been the conduct of an English opposition, what ought to be the conduct of American representatives? If the slaves of a despot feel the impulse of patriotism, and set in obedience to his mandates, how much more should it be the case in this land of liberty, where the interest of each individual is intimately connected with the welfare of the government, & where every citizen is his own master?

FROM THE TRENCH TRUE AMERICAN

"THE FOOLISH WAR."

Attempts have been made to impress an opinion on the public mind that the struggle with England against insufferable wrongs & for unquestionable rights is a "foolish" contest. To prove this, every disaster which has attended the struggle is given in evidence. By the same mode the Peace men of the Revolution endeavored to prove the contest for independence "foolish." If any misfortune attended Washington and the War men, they clamoured lustily against "the foolish war." But their clamors were disregarded. Though defeat after defeat pursued our little band of patriots, they were not disheartened.—Though destruction stared them in the face, they were not dismayed. When Washington and his war men fled through the state and had scarcely time to escape across the Delaware, they were not discouraged. Knowing the justice of their cause, & relying on the favor of the Governor of the Universe, they persevered. The scene suddenly changed. The British in their turn were defeated and pursued. The Americans gained spirits, & were more settled in their purpose.—They sustained the conflict for seven years—sometimes victorious, & sometimes defeated—but they were sensible that no change of fortune could alter the nature of their cause, & they adhered to it as closely in adversity as in prosperity.—The result is well known. They succeeded in their ultimate hopes. And the war which appeared so "foolish" in the eyes of many at its commencement, at its conclusion attracted the applause & admiration of the world.

Just so it will be now. Defeat & disasters may befall us, as they did then. Timid & treacherous men may be inclined to give up this struggle, as many were that. But the nation will be in favor of its continuance, & the government will conduct it to a successful termination. Those who have opposed it, will then feel, as the Peace men felt at the acknowledgement of our independence. Those who have sided with it will then be proud of the part they have acted; & in addition to the rich reward of knowing they have done right, will receive the warmest gratitude and highest honors of their country.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

Since March, 1813.

The Board of Visitors of this institution report, that during 6 months, ending on the 1st December last, fifty seven patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and thirty eight into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	5
Died,	14
Remaining,	17
Total,	85

The Board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the Institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward & Matron, is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

And the plan on which the Hospital is conducted, a year not to have been generally understood, the Visitors think it proper to state, that the patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted. The funds, hitherto arising from the admission of patients, have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the Visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an Institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentleman who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labor under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this Hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians.

Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon.

Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians.

Dr. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Kirkhead, Chatard, Crouwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors.

John Hillen, James Mosher, William McDonald, William Rose and Job Miller.

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

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Frederick Town, Herald at Hagers Town, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement once a week for 8 weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

They will please furnish their former charge post paid.

The Editors of the STAR and MONITOR at Eastern, are requested to copy the above, and send their accounts to the Whig office.

June 15—5

BOOKS

For Sale at the Star Office.

American Oration
American Preceptor
American Selections
Ain's grammatical institutes
Benvenuto Cellini
Bloomfield's poems
Brook's ark
Browne's poems
Bennett's arithmetic
Clark's introduction
Cornelius Nepos
Criminal Recorder
Cass's journal
Christian revelation
Corry's life of Washington
Cavern of Death
Chemical pocket companion
Craig's sword exercise
Comley's grammar
Columbian do.
Columbian do.
Death, a vision
Divine breathings
Dunne's hand book for infants
Dilworth's arithmetic
Edinburgh's spelling book
Edinburgh's Encyclopedia
Elementa Linguae Graecae
Esop's fables
Entick's dictionary
Family bible
Female friend
Fleming's spelling book
Goldsmith's natural history
Greece
Greek grammar
Grogg's arithmetic
Geographical dictionary
History of England
History of America
Historic Sacre
Hick's Farmer
Hutton's book-keeping
Harrison's grammar
Introduction to American orator
Johnson's dictionary
Juvenal's Delphin
Jefferson's inaugural address
Jes's arithmetic

Letter writer
Life of Franklin
Life of Paul Jones
Lowth's grammar
Macy's laws of Maryland
Morse's geography
Modern geography
Methodist hymns
Murray's introduction
English reader
English sequel
English grammar
English do. abridged
English exercise
English key
Nicholson's natural philosophy
Nelson's journal
Narrations Excerpt
O'Neil's geography
Olney's hymns
Pilgrims progress
Pleasing instructor
Philadelphia school dictionary
Fomiret's poems
Pike's arithmetic
Pike's key to do.
Pearce's spelling book
Robinson Crusoe
Rice and progress
Romans in Greece
Roman history
Ready reckoner
School bible
Scripture biography
Sandford and Merton
Scott's lessons
Scott's geography
Scott's Rokeye
Thinks I to myself
Tales of fashionable life
Thynnton abbey
The World
Thos's on the manners of the great
Testament
Terentii Delphin
Universal restoration
Universal spelling book
Viri Romae
Wallin's lectures
Weems's Washington
Washington's farewell address
Webster's spelling book
Westminster do.

CHAP BOOKS.

Academy of Compliments
Adventures of captain Boyle
American Jester
Arabian night's entertainment
Black Castle
Conquest of Peru
Cheapside apprentice
Clariissa
Clarissa Dornier
Children's friend
Champions of Christendom
Death of Abel
Dream book
Economy of human life
Essay on Man
Father's Legacy
Fendall's life
Franklin's life
Franklin's works
Fair Rosamond
Fanny companion
False stories corrected
George Buchanan
Gulliver revived
Goldfinch
Heart's ease
History of M. Mariti
History of witches
Hocus-Focus
Irish jest & song book
Jack & his 11 brothers
Joseph & his brethren
Luther & Calvin
Look ere you leap
Life of Lord Nelson
Life of John Wilmot
Letter writer
Lazy Lawrance

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF
TOY BOOKS.

July 13—

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jacob Harrison, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for 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, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Harrison 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 he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Eastern, once in every two weeks for three months, before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House before eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th June, 1813.

R. T. FARLE.

July 6—1c2w3m: 36.20:45.17.31:14.28:05

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of JOE. He is small for his age, weighing when fully clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

June 8—m

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jacob Harrison, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for 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, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Harrison 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 he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him.—I do order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Eastern, once in every two weeks for three months, before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House before eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 19th of April, 1813.

LEWEL PURNELL.

July 6—1c2w3m: 36.20:45.17.31:14.28:05

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Harford county, on the 24th day of April, 1813, a negro man, who calls himself *Jarrett Somerville*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, has a scar between his eye brows, and a blemish in his right eye; says he belongs to William Holton, who resides in St. Mary's county; his clothing is a roundabout jacket of brown cloth, dark nanken trousers of country cloth, India cotton shirt, shoes and yarn stockings.—His owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his goal fees agreeably to the laws of Maryland.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford county.

June 23—4

The Editors of the National Intelligencer & of the Eastern Star, will copy the above four times, and send their bills to the American office for payment.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th inst., a yellow man by the name of *Potard*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thickset pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected.—A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith.—He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances, or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or returned in Centreville jail, and if not out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid.

WILLIAM Y. BOUKE.

Near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, May 25

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of nanken pantaloons, one pair cross-barred co. one red spotted vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are warned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md June 1—m

OF THE Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

J. W.

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 22d May, 1813, a negro girl named *Sarah P. P. P.*, who says she is free-born, and was born in New Market; her mother's name she says was Kate. She is 5 feet 3 inches high, slender make, yellowish complexion, dark eyes; she is about 20 years of age. Had on when committed a spotted calico frock, a pair of common black leather shoes, and a white bonnet. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff of Baltimore county.

June 8 (15)—8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 14th May, 1813, a negro girl named *Harriet*, who says she belongs to Adam Nave, near Middle-Town, Maryland; 5 feet 3 inches high, stout and well made, dark complexion, dark eyes. She is about 16 or 17 years of age. Had on when committed a striped petticoat and jacket, and sundry other clothing. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff of Baltimore county.

June 8 (15)—8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 17th May, 1813, a negro man named *Tye*, who says he belongs to George Beltzover, Washington county, Maryland, near Hager's Town; 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, light complexion, dark eyes. He is about 27 years of age. Had on when committed a drab coloured coat and vest, and a dark pair of wooden trousers, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and an old fur hat—he has a scar over his left eye. The owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff of Baltimore county.

June 8 (15)—8



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

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1813.

[No. 47.....715.]

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.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

To the House of Representatives.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a Report of the Secretary of State, containing the information requested by their Resolutions of the 21st of June last.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 12, 1813.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred several Resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 21st ult. requesting information on certain points relating to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, has the honour to make to the President the following

REPORT:

In furnishing the information required by the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State presumes, that it might be deemed sufficient for him to state what is now demanded, what part thereof has been heretofore communicated, and to supply the deficiency. He considers it however more conformable to the views of the House, to meet at this time, without regarding what has been already communicated, every enquiry, and to give a distinct answer to each, with the proper explanation relating to it.

The House of Representatives has requested information, when, by whom, and in what manner, the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the 28th of April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of decrees of Berlin and Milan; whether Mr. Russell, late Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the government of France, ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th May, 1812, to the Secretary of State, that the said decree had been communicated to him, Mr. Barlow's predecessor there, and to lay before the House any correspondence with Mr. Russell on that subject, which it may not be improper to communicate, and also any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell in possession of the Department of State; whether the minister of France to the United States ever informed this government of the existence of the said decrees and to lay before the House any correspondence with the said minister relative thereto, not improper to be communicated; with any other information in possession of the Executive, which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose, relative to the said decree, tending to show at what time, by whom, and in what manner, it was first made known to this government, or to any of its agents or representatives; and lastly, to inform the House whether the government of the United States hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government, and its minister, for so long a time after its date, and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance or expressed any dissatisfaction to the government of France on such concealment.

These enquiries embrace two distinct objects. The first relates to the conduct of the government of France, in regard to this decree. The second to that of the government of the United States. In satisfying the call of the House, on this latter point, it seems to be proper to meet it in a two-fold view: first, as it relates to the conduct of this government in this transaction; secondly, as it relates to its conduct towards both belligerents in some important circumstances connected with it. The resolutions do not call specially for a report of such extent, but as the measures of the Executive, and the acts of Congress, founded on communications from the Executive, which relate to the conduct of the belligerents, have by necessary consequence an immediate relation to the other, such a report seems to be obviously comprised within their scope. On this principle the report is prepared, in the expectation, that the more full the information given, on every branch of the subject, the more satisfactory will it be to the House.

The Secretary of State has the honor to report, in reply to these enquiries, that the first intelligence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, was communicated by Mr. Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12th May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th of July following: that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow, of the existence of that decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 13th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow, was made on the 16th of that month, at his request: that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter announcing it to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr. Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the decree had been duly communicated to him: that Mr. Russell replied, in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of the decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeated the same since to this government. The paper marked A, is a copy of an extract of Mr. Barlow's letter to the Department of State, of May 12, 1812; B, of the Duke of Bassano's letter to Mr. Barlow, of the 10th of the same month; C, of an extract of Mr. Barlow's letter to Mr. Russell of May 11th; D, of an extract of Mr. Russell's answer of the 29th May, and E, of Mr. Russell's letter to the Department of State of the 30th.

The Secretary of State reports also that no communication of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France or other person, that as is a bare statement, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government, was ever made to this government, or, so far as it is informed, to the representatives or agents of the United States in Europe. The minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding apparently so extraordinary and exceptional, who replied that his first intelligence of that decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812,

in which he expressed his surprise, excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May, 1811, in which he had transmitted a copy of the decree for the information of this government, had not been received. Further explanations were expected from Mr. Barlow, but none were given. The light in which this transaction was viewed by this government was not notified by the President in his message to Congress, and communicated also to Mr. Barlow in a letter of the 14th July, 1812, with a view to the requisite explanation from the French government. On the 9th day of May, 1812, the Emperor left Paris for the North, and in two days thereafter the Duke of Bassano followed him. A negotiation for the adjustment of injuries, and the arrangement of our commerce, with the government of France, long depending, and said to have been brought nearly to a conclusion, at the time of Mr. Barlow's death, was suspended by that event. His successor, lately appointed by authority, is instructed to demand redress of the French government for every injury, and an explanation of its motive for withholding from this government a knowledge of the decree for so long a time after its adoption.

It appears by the documents referred to, that Mr. Barlow lost no time, after having obtained a knowledge of the existence of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, in demanding a copy of it, and transmitting it to Mr. Russell, who immediately laid it before the British government, urging, on the ground of this new proof of the repeal of the French decrees, that the British orders in council should be repealed. Mr. Russell's note to Lord Castlereagh bears date on the 20th of May: Lord Castlereagh's reply on the 22d, in which he promised to submit the decree to the consideration of the Prince Regent. It appears, however, that no encouragement was given at that time to hope that the orders in council would be repealed in consequence of that decree; and that although it was afterwards made the ground of their repeal, the repeal was nevertheless to be ascribed to other causes. Their repeal did not take effect until the 23d of June, more than a month after the French decree had been laid before the British government; a delay indicating, in itself, at a period so momentous and critical, not merely neglect but disregard of the French decree. That the repeal of British orders in council was not produced by the French decree, other proofs might be adduced. I will state one, which in addition to the evidence contained in the letters from Mr. Russell, herewith communicated, marked G, is deemed conclusive. In the communication of Mr. Baker to Mr. Graham, on the 9th August, 1812, which was founded on instructions from his government, of as late date as the 17th June, in which he stated, that an official declaration would be sent to this country, proposing a conditional repeal of the orders in council, so far as they affected the United States, no notice whatever was taken of the French decree. One of the conditions then contemplated was, that the orders in council should be revived at the end of eight months, unless the conduct of the French government and the result of the communications with the government of the United States should be such as in the opinion of the British government to render their revival unnecessary; a condition which proves incontestably that the French decree was not considered by the British government a sufficient ground on which to repeal the orders in council. It proves also that on that day the British government had resolved not to repeal the orders on the basis of that decree; since the proposed repeal was to depend not on what the French government had already done, but on what it might do, and on arrangements to be entered into with the United States, unconnected with the French repeal.

The French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was transmitted to the United States by the Wasp, a public vessel, which had been long awaiting, at the ports of Great Britain and France, dispatches from our ministers relating to these very important concerns with both governments. It was received at the Department of State on the 13th of July, 1812, nearly a month after the declaration of war against Great Britain. Intelligence of the repeal of the orders in council was not received until about the middle of the following month. It was impossible, therefore, that either of those acts, in whatever light they might be viewed, should have been taken into consideration, or have had any influence in deciding on that important event.

Had the British government been disposed to repeal its orders in council, in conformity with the principle on which it professed to have issued them, and on the condition which it had itself prescribed, there was no reason to delay the repeal until such a decree as that of the 28th April, 1811, should be produced. The declaration of the French government of August 5, 1810, fully satisfied every claim of the British government according to its own principles on that point. By it the decrees of Berlin and Milan were declared to be repealed, the repeal to take effect on the 1st November following, on which day it did take effect. The only condition attached to it, was, either that Great Britain should follow the example, and repeal her orders in council, or that the United States should carry it into effect against her non-importation act. This condition was in its nature subsequent, not precedent, reserving a right in France to revive her decrees in case neither alternative was performed. By this declaration it was put completely in the power of Great Britain to terminate this controversy in a manner the most honorable to herself. France had yielded to her the ground on a condition which she had declared her willingness to comply. Had she complied, the non-importation act would not have been carried into effect, nor could the French decrees have been revived. By refusing to comply, she has made herself responsible for all that has since followed.

By the decree of the 28th April, 1811, the decrees of Berlin and Milan were said to be definitively repealed; and the execution of the non-importation act against Great Britain was declared to be the ground of that repeal. The repeal announced by the declaration of the 5th of August, 1810, was absolute and final, except as to the condition subsequent attached to it. This latter decree acknowledges that that condition had been performed, and disclaims the right to revive it, in consequence of that performance, and, extending back to the 1st of November, confirms in every circumstance the preceding repeal. The latter act, therefore, as to the repeal, is nothing more than a confirmation of the former. It is in this sense that those two acts are to be understood in France. It is in the same sense that they are to be regarded by other powers.

In repealing the orders in council on the pretext of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the declaration of the 5th of August, 1810. It is impossible to discriminate between the two acts, or to separate them from each other, so as to justify, on sound and consistent principles, the repeal of the orders in council on the ground of one act, and the refusal to repeal them on that of the other. The second act makes the repeal definitive; but for what reason? Because the non-importation act had been put in force against Great Britain, in compliance with the condition subsequent attached to the former repeal, and her refusal to repeal her orders in council. That act being still in force, and the decree of the 28th April, 1811, being expressly repealed on the basis of this latter decree. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible, that by this repeal, under all the circumstances attending it, the British government has acknowledged the justice of the claim of the United States to a repeal on the former occasion. By accepting the latter repeal, it has sanctioned the preceding one; it has sanctioned also the conduct of this government in carrying into effect the non-importation act against Great Britain, founded on the preceding repeal.

Other important consequences result from this repeal of the British government. By fair and obvious construction the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, as the ground on which the repeal of the orders in council ought to be construed to extend back to the 1st November, 1810, the day on which the preceding repeal took effect. The Secretary of State has full confidence, that if the question could be submitted to the judgment of an impartial judicial tribunal, such would be its decision. He has equal confidence that such will be the judgment pronounced on it by the enlightened and impartial world. If, however, these two acts could be separated from each other, so as that the latter might be made the basis of the repeal of the orders in council, distinct from the former, it follows that, bearing date on the 28th April, 1811, the repeal ought to have relation to that date. In legal construction, between nations as well as individuals, acts are to be respected from the time they begin to operate, and where they impose a moral or political obligation on another party, that obligation commences with the commencement of the act. But it has been urged that the French decree was not promulgated, or made known to the British government, until a year after its date. This objection has no force. By accepting an act being dated a year before it was promulgated, it is admitted that in the interval nothing was done repugnant to it. It cannot be presumed that any government would accept from another, as the basis on which it was to found an important measure, an act of anterior and remote date, pledging itself to a certain course of conduct, which that government had in the interval departed from and violated. If any government had violated an act, the injunctions of which it was bound to observe, as an antecedent one, in relation to a third party, and which it professed to have observed, before its acceptance by the other, it could not be presumed that it would cease to violate it after the acceptance. The conclusion is, therefore, that if the other government did accept such act with a knowledge of its antecedent violation, as the foundation of any measure on its own part, that such an act must have been the ostensible only, and not the real motive of such measure.

The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st April, 1812, is in full confirmation of these remarks. By this act of the British government it is formally announced, on the authority of a report of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate of France, that the French decrees were still in force, and that the orders in council should not be repealed. It cannot fail to excite considerable surprise that the British government should immediately afterwards, that is, on the 23d June, repeal its orders in council, on the ground of the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811. By this proceeding the British government has involved itself in manifest inconsistency. It has maintained by one act, that the French decrees were in full force, and by another that they were repealed during the same space of time. It admits also, that by no act of the French government or its cruizers, had any violation of the repeal announced by the declaration of the French government of the 5th August, 1810, been committed, or at least, that such violation had not had sufficient weight to prevent the repeal of the orders in council.

It was objected that the declaration of the French government of the 5th of August, 1810, was not such an act as the British government ought to have regarded. The Secretary of State is thoroughly satisfied that this objection is altogether unfounded. It was communicated by the Emperor through his highest official organ, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris. It is impossible to conceive an act more formal, authentic or obligatory on the French government than that alluded to. Does our government ever ask or expect from another to secure the performance of any duty, however important, more than its official pledge, fairly and fully expressed? Can better security be given for its performance? Had there been any doubt on this subject, the conduct of Great Britain herself, in similar cases, would have completely removed it. The whole history of her diplomatic intercourse with other powers, on the subject of blockade, is in accord with this proceeding of the French government. We know that when her government institutes a blockade, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs announces it to the ministers of other powers at London; and that the same form is observed when they are revoked. Nor was the authenticity of either act, thus announced, ever questioned.

Had a similar declaration been made by the minister of France in the United States to this government, by the order of his own, would it not have been entitled to respect, and been respected? By the usage of nations such respect could not have been withheld. The arrangement made with Mr. Erskine is a full proof of the good faith of this government, and of its impartiality, in its transactions with both the belligerents. It was made with that minister on the ground of his public character, and the confidence due to it: on which basis the non-intercourse was removed as to England and left in full force against France. The failure of that arrangement was imputable to the British government alone, who, in rejecting it, took on itself a high responsibility, not simply in regard to the consequences attending it, but in disavowing and annulling the act of its minister, without shewing that he had exceeded his

authority. In accepting the declaration of the French minister of Foreign Affairs, in proof of the French repeal, the United States gave no proof of improper credence to the government of France. On a comparison of both transactions, it will appear that a marked confidence and respect was shown to either government, it was to that of Great Britain. In accepting the declaration of the government of France in the presence of the Emperor, the United States stood on more secure ground, than, in accepting that of a British minister in this country.

To the demand made by the United States of the repeal of the British orders in council founded on the basis of the French repeal, of August 5, 1810, the British government replied, by demanding a copy of the order issued by the French government for carrying into effect that repeal, a demand without example in the intercourse between nations. By this demand it ceased to be a question whether the French repeal was of sufficient extent, or was founded on justifiable conditions. The pledge of the French government was doubted; a scrutiny was to be instituted as to the manner in which it was to be discharged, and its faith preserved, not by the subsequent conduct of its cruizers towards the vessels of the United States, but by a copy of the order given to its cruizers. Where would this end? If the French government intended a fraud, by its declaration of repeal, announced to the minister of the United States, and afterwards to this government, might it not likewise commit a fraud in any other communication which it might make? If credit was refused by the British government to the act of the French government, thus formally announced, it is probable that it would have been given by it to any document of inferior character, directed to its own people? Although it was the policy and might be the interest of the British government to engage the United States in such a controversy with the French government, it was far from comporting with their interest to do it. They considered it their duty to accept the repeal already made by the French government, of its decrees, and to look to its conduct and to that of its cruizers, sanctioned by the government, for the faithful performance or violation of it. The United States having been injured by both powers, were unwilling, in their exertions to obtain justice of either, to become the instrument of the other. They were less inclined to it in the present instance, from the consideration, that the party making the pressure on them maintained in full force its unlawful edicts against the American commerce, while it could not deny that a considerable advance, at least, had been made by the other towards a complete accommodation, it being manifest to the world, not only that the faith of the French government stood pledged for the repeal of its decrees, but that the repeal did take effect on the 1st of November, 1810, in regard to the United States; that several American vessels taken under them had been delivered up, and judicial decisions suspended on all, by its order, and that it also continued to give the most positive assurances that the repeal should be faithful, by observation.

It has also been urged that the French repeal was conditional, and for that reason could not be accepted. This objection has already been fully answered. It merits attention, however, that the acts of the British government relating to this subject, particularly the declaration of the 21st of April, 1812, and the repeal of the 23d June of the same year, are equally and in like manner conditional. It is not a little surprising, that the British government should have objected to a measure in another government, to which it has itself given a sanction by its own acts. It is proper, however, to remark that this objection has been completely waived and given up by the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811.

The British government has urged also, that it could not confide in the faithful performance by the French government of any engagement it might enter into relative to the repeal of its decrees. This objection would be equally applicable to any other compact to be entered into with France. While maintained it would be a bar to any treaty, even to a treaty of peace, between them. But it also has been admitted to be unfounded by the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811.

The Secretary of State presumes that these facts and explanations, supported as they are by authentic documents, prove, first, that the repeal of the British orders in council was not to be ascribed to the French decree bearing date on the 28th April, 1811; and secondly, that in making that decree the basis of their repeal, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the ground of the declaration of the French government of the 5th August, 1810, so as to take effect on the 1st November following. To what cause the repeal of the British orders in council was justly attributable, cannot now remain a doubt, with any who have marked with just discernment the course of events. It must afford great consolation to the good people of these States, to know that they have not submitted to privations in vain.

The discussion of other wrongs, particularly that relating to impressment, had been closed some time before the period alluded to. It was unworthy of the character of the United States to pursue the discussion on that difference, when it was evident that no advantage could be derived from it. The right was reserved, to be brought forward and urged again, when it might be done with effect. In the mean time the practice of impressment was persevered in with vigor.

At the time when war was declared against Great Britain, no satisfactory arrangement was offered, or likely to be obtained, respecting impressment, and nothing was more remote from the expectation of this government, than the repeal of the orders in council. Every circumstance which had occurred tending to illustrate the policy and views of the British government, rendered such an event altogether improbable. From the commencement of that system of hostility, which Great Britain had adopted against the United States, her pretensions had gradually increased, or at least become more fully unfolded, according to circumstances, until at the moment when war was declared they had assumed a character which dispelled all prospect of accommodation. The orders in council were said to have been adopted on a principle of retaliation on France, although at the time when the order of May, 1806, was issued, no measure of France had occurred on which it could be retaliatory, and at the date of the next order of January, 1807, it was hardly possible that this government should even have heard of the decree of Berlin to which it related. It was stated at the time of their adoption, and for some afterwards, that they should be revoked as soon as France revoked her decrees, and that the British government would pro-

ceed with the government of France *pari passu* in the revocation. After the declaration, however, of the French government of the 5th August, 1810, by which the Berlin and Milan decrees were declared to be repealed, the British government changed its tone, and continued to repeat in its demands, to the moment that war was declared. It objected first that the French repeal was conditional, and not absolute; although the only condition attached to it, was, that Great Britain should follow the example, or the United States fulfil their pledge by executing the non-importation act against her. It was then demanded that France should repeal her internal regulations, as a condition of the repeal of the British orders in council. Next, that the French repeal should be extended to all neutral nations, as well as to the United States; and lastly, that the ports of her enemies, and all ports from which the British flag was excluded, should be opened to British manufactures in American vessels—conditions so extravagant as to satisfy all dispassionate minds that they would or could be complied with, but to terminate the discussion.

On full consideration of all these circumstances, it appeared that the period had arrived, when it became the duty of the United States to take that attitude, with Great Britain, which was due to their violated rights, to the security of their most important interests, and to their character as an independent nation. To have shrunk from the crisis, and to have been to abandon everything valuable—a free people. The surrender of our seas, to British impressment, with the destruction of our navigation and commerce, would not have been its only evils. The desolation of property, however great and widely spread, affects an interest which admits of repair. The wound is incurable only, which fixes a stigma on the national honor. While the spirit of the people is unsubdued, there will always be found in their virtue a resource equal to the greatest dangers and most trying emergencies. It is in the nature of free government, to inspire in the body of the people, generous and noble sentiments, and it is the duty of the constituted authorities to cherish and appeal to those sentiments, and rely on the patriotic support of their constituents. Had they proved themselves unequal to the crisis, the most fatal consequences would have resulted from it. The proof of their weakness would have been recorded; but not on them alone would its baneful effects have been visited. It would have shaken the foundation of the Government itself, and even of the sacred principles of the revolution, on which all our political institutions depend.—Yielding to the pretensions of a foreign power without making a manly effort in defence of our rights, without appealing to the virtue of the people, to the strength of the Union, it would have been charged and believed that in these sources lay the hidden defects.—Where would the good people of these States have made a stand? Where would have been their rallying point? The government of their choice having been dishonored their weakness and that of their institutions demonstrated—the triumph of the enemy would have been complete. It would also have been double.

The constituted authorities of the United States neither dreaded or anticipated these evils. They had full confidence in the strength of the Union, in the firmness and virtue of the people, and were satisfied, when the appeal should be made, that ample proof would be afforded, that their confidence had not been misplaced. Foreign pressure, it was not doubted, would soon dissipate foreign partialities and prejudices, if such existed, and unite us more closely together as one people.

In declaring war against G. B. the United States have placed themselves in a situation to retort the hostility, which they had so long suffered from the British government. The maintenance of their rights was the object of the war. Of the desire of this government to terminate the war on honorable condition, ample proof has been afforded by the proposition made to the British government immediately after the Declaration of War, through the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at London, and by the promptitude and manner of the acceptance of the Mediation of the Emperor of Russia.

It was anticipated by some, that a declaration of war against G. Britain would force the United States into a close connection with her adversary, much to their disadvantage. The Secretary of State thinks it proper to remark that nothing is more remote from the fact.—The discrimination in favor of France according to law, in consequence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to both powers, produced a difference between them in that special case, but in that only. The war with England was declared, without any concert or communication with the French government; it has produced no connection between the United States and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance or termination. The ostensible relation between the two countries, is the true and only one.—The United States have just claims on France for reparations on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late Minister was, and their present Minister is, instructed to demand reparation for those injuries, and to press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims and to the character of the United States. The result of the negotiation will be communicated to Congress in due time. The papers marked I, contain copies of two letters, addressed from this Department to Mr. Barlow, one of the 10th June, 1812, just before the declaration of war, the other of the 14th July following, which shew distinctly the relation existing between the United States and France at that interesting period. No change has since occurred in it.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, July 12, 1813.

The President of the U. States.

[For Documents, see last page.]

CATTLE FOR SALE.

I will sell 25 or 30 head of good Cattle, low for cash.

Wm. G. TILGHMAN.

Groceries, July 13—m
N. B. 120 lbs. quarter blooded Merino wool for sale.

FOR RENT,

One half of Kent Post Manor, lying in Queen Ann's county, on Kent Island, upwards of one thousand acres of land, bounded on the Eastern and Western Bays. I can venture to say there is one farm equal to any on the Island.—For terms apply to the subscriber, living near the pier-gates.
WOOLMAN GIBSON.

July 13—4

Continued from last page.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, June 30, 1812.
“I have, at length, had the satisfaction to announce to you, in my letter of the 26th inst. the revocation of the orders in council.”
“You will without doubt, be somewhat surprised that this revocation is founded on the French decree of the 23d of April, 1811.”

“The real cause of the revocation is the measures of our government. These measures have produced a degree of distress among the manufacturers of this country that was becoming intolerable; and an apprehension of still greater misery, from the calamities of war, drove them to speak a language which could not be misunderstood or disregarded.”

“Many members of the House of Commons, who had been the advocates of the orders in council, particularly Mr. Wilberforce, and others from the Northern counties, were forced now to make a stand against them, or to meet the indignation of their constituents at the approaching election. It is, therefore the country, and not the opposition, which has driven the ministry to yield on this occasion, and the eloquence of Mr. Brougham would have been in vain had it been destitute of this support.”

“What has now been done, has been most reluctantly done, and yielded to coercion instead of being dictated by a spirit of justice and reconciliation. The ministers were resolved to concede nothing until the last extremity. Lord Castlereagh undoubtedly went down to the use of Commons, on the 16th inst. determined to preserve the orders in council in their full force, and, when he perceived that he should be in the minority, he endeavored to compromise, by giving up as little as possible.”

“It was decided by the cabinet in consequence of the vague declarations of his lordship on that night, to suspend the orders in council, and to make this suspension to depend upon conditions to be previously proposed to the United States. Driven from this ground by the motion of Mr. Brougham for the call of the House for Thursday the 25th of this month, the ministers at length issued the order of the 23d, and even this order was carried in the cabinet by a small majority only; five members voting against it; with these facts before me, I feel myself constrained to chasten my exultation on what has taken place, with some fear of a return of the old injustice in a new form.”

(H.)
Mr. Graham to Mr. Russell.
Department of State, Aug. 9, 1812.

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

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

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) JOHN GRAHAM.
Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c.
Mr. Graham to Mr. Russell.

Department of State, Aug. 10, 1812.

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

I have the honor, &c. &c.
(Signed) JOHN GRAHAM.
Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c.
[Memorandum referred to in the above letter.]

Mr. Baker verbally communicated to me for the information of the President, that he had received dispatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Foster (dated I believe about the 17th June,) from which he was authorized to say that an official declaration would be sent to this country, that the Orders in Council, so far as they affected the U. States, would be repealed on the 1st August, to be revived on the 1st May, 1813, unless the conduct of the French government, and the result with the American Government should be such as in the opinion of his majesty to render their revival unnecessary. Mr. Baker moreover stated that the Orders would be revived, provided the American gov't. did not within 14 days after they received the official declaration of their repeal, admit British armed vessels into their ports, and put an end to the restrictive measures which had grown out of the Orders in Council.

The dispatches authorizing the communication to the American government, expressly directed that it should be made verbally, and Mr. Baker did not

consider himself at liberty to reduce it to writing even in the form of a note verbal or *pro memoria*, or to suffer me to take a memorandum of his communication at the same time he made it. I understood from him that the dispatches had been opened by Mr. Foster at Halifax, who, in consequence of a conversation he had with Vice Admiral Sawyer and Sir John Sherbrooke, had authorized Mr. Baker to say that these gentlemen would agree, as a measure leading to a suspension of hostilities, that all captures made after a day to be fixed, should not be proceeded against immediately, but be detained to await the future decision of the two governments.—Mr. Foster had not seen Sir George Prevost, but had written to him by express, and did not doubt but that he would agree to an arrangement for the temporary suspension of hostilities.

Mr. Baker also stated that he had received authority from Mr. Foster to act as Charge d'Affaires, provided the American government would receive him in that character, for the purpose of enabling him officially to communicate the declaration which was to be expected from the British government, his functions to be understood of course as ceasing on the renewal of hostilities.—I replied, that although to so general and informal communication no answer might be necessary, and certainly no particular answer expected, yet I was authorized to say that the communication was received with sincere satisfaction, as it is hoped that the spirit in which it was authorized by his Government may lead to such further communications as will open the way not only for an early and satisfactory termination of the existing hostilities, but to an entire adjustment of all the differences which produced them, & to that permanent peace and solid friendship which ought to be mutually desired by both countries, and which is sincerely desired by this.

With this desire an authority was given to Mr. Russell on the subject of an armistice, as introductory to a final pacification, as has been made known to Mr. Foster; and the same desire will be felt on the receipt of the further and more particular communications which are shortly to be expected.

With respect to the joint invitation from Mr. Foster & the British authorities at Halifax on the subject of suspending judicial proceedings in the case of maritime captures, to be accompanied by a suspension of military operations, the authority given to Mr. Russell, just alluded to, and of which Mr. Foster was the bearer, is full proof of the solicitude of the government of the U. States to bring about a general suspension of hostilities on admissible terms with as little delay as possible. It was not to be doubted, therefore, that any other practicable expedient for attaining a similar result would readily be concurred in. Upon the most favorable considerations, however, which could be given to the expedient suggested thro' him, it did not appear to be reducible to any practical shape to which the Executive would be authorized to give it the necessary sanction. Nor, indeed, it is probable that it was less liable to insuperable difficulties, that it could have any material effect previous to the result of the pacific advance made by this gov't, and which must, if favorably received, become operative as soon as any other arrangement that could not be made. It was stated to Mr. Baker that the President did not, under existing circumstances, consider Mr. Foster as vested with the power of appointing a Charge d'Affaires; but that no difficulty, in point of form, would be made, as any authentic communication, through him or any other channel, would be received with attention and respect.

(I.)
MR. MONROE TO MR. BARLOW.
Department of State, June 16, 1812.

ST—An act declaring war against Great Britain will probably pass both Houses of Congress on this day or to-morrow. It has already passed the House of Representatives, and, from what is known of the disposition of the Senate, its assent is expected without delay.

This result has grown out of the continued aggressions of that power on our commerce.—Propositions were made in both Houses of Congress to compromise France in the same declaration, and in the Senate the vote was 15 for to 17 against it. In the other House the majority against it was much greater.

Its defeat in both Houses has been doubtless in a great measure owing to a passage in your last letter, which intimated the intention of the French government to make some proposition in favor of indemnities, to be comprised in the treaty you were negotiating, where by an expectation was excited that that interest would be provided for, and satisfaction given on the other grounds of complaint against France. The sentiment in both Houses, as it is with the nation, generally, produced by so many acts of injustice, for which reparation has not been made, is strong against France.—The arrival of the Wasp, which you promised to despatch in 2 or 3 weeks from the date of your last letter, with the result of your labors, and which may be now daily expected, was another motive for delaying ulterior measures with respect to her. In advising the war against England, as was distinctly implied by the late message, which brought that subject under consideration, the President stated to Congress his strong dissatisfaction with the conduct of the French government on every former ground of complaint, and to which others of more recent date have

been added, with the single exception of the repeal of the Decrees. He promised also to bring our affairs with that power fully before Congress, as soon as he should receive the communications which you had promised to forward by the Wasp. I communicate these facts, which are of a character too marked to require any comment, that you may be enabled to turn them to the best account, in promoting an amicable accommodation with the French government of every wrong received from it, which is sincerely desired.

You were informed by my letter of 6th May, of such outrages committed by a squadron in January last, as were at that time known here. It appears that several vessels sailing from American ports to Lisbon & Cadiz, laden with the productions of the U. States, were seized and burnt at sea. The crews of those vessels were taken on board one of the French vessels, & afterwards transferred to another of our vessels engaged in the same trade, which was also seized, in which they made their way home. These men forwarded here the evidence of these facts, copies of which have already been transmitted to you. I forward to you by this conveyance, the evidence of other aggressions, which will claim in like manner your particular attention. Most of these documents have been laid before Congress and referred by it to this Department.

You will analyze all these cases of recent spoliation, and place them in the class of aggressions, to which they severally belong, on principle. In demanding of Great Britain the repeal of her Orders in Council, on the ground of the repeal of the French Decrees, this Government has, from a regard to justice, given to France all the credit to which she laid any claim believing that the notification alone of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, of their repeal was sufficient to justify the demand of the repeal of the Orders in Council of Great Britain on her own principles. But it was never the intention of this government to concede to France any thing on that subject to which she was not fairly entitled. On the contrary, it has been its intention, as is sufficiently evident by your first instructions, to exact from her a most strict and rigorous compliance with her pledge, in regard to the repeal.

If any act in violation of that pledge has been committed, you will not fail to point it out, in the most direct manner, to the French government, and to communicate to this Department without delay any answer which you may receive from it. I have to add, admitting that the repeal of the Decrees is observed with perfect good faith, that if the French government, has given other orders, or permits acts of another character which violate our rights, the wrong will not be less sensibly felt, or less resented by its government.

Your despatches by the Hornet were received on the 22d May. They are the last which have come to hand.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
Jed Barlow, Esq. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. BARLOW.
Department of State, July 14, 1812.

SIR—Your letters by the Wasp were received on the 13th inst.

I make this acknowledgement, in the hope that it may reach Mr. Morton at Baltimore, and be conveyed with the letters and documents with which he is already charged for you.

The President has seen, with great surprise and concern, that the Government of France had made no accommodation to the U. States on any of the important and just grounds of complaint to which you had called its attention according to your instructions, given at the time of your departure, and repeated in several communications since. It appears that the same oppressive restraints on our commerce were still in force, that the system of license was persevered in; that indemnity had not been made for spoliations, nor any pledge given to inspire confidence that any would be made. More recent wrongs, on the contrary, and of a very outrageous character, have been added to those with which you were acquainted when you left the U. States. By documents forwarded to you in my letter of 21st March, you were informed of the waste of our commerce made by a squadron from Nantes in January last, which burnt many of our vessels trading to the Peninsula. For these you were also instructed to demand redress.

It is hoped that the Government of France, regarding with a prudent foresight the probable course of events, will have some sensibility to its interest, if it has none to the claims of justice, on the part of this country.

On the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, I shall forbear to make any observations which have already occurred, until all the circumstances connected with it are better understood. The President approves your effort to obtain a copy of that Decree, as he does the communication of it afterwards to Mr. Russell.

I have the honor, &c. &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
Jed Barlow, Esq. &c.

RICHMOND, July 14.

If any evidence were wanting of the brutal conduct of the British at Hampton, it will be found in the articles which we this day publish. Mr. Griffin, has been on the floor of Congress, & a fast friend to the federal faith, pours forth his honest indignation at the conduct of the enemy. We

call upon the federal papers to lay these facts before their readers.—But we call vainly—they will suppress these enormities—or end as they have begun, lying on to the end of the chapter.

OFFICIAL.
York 8th July, 1813.

SIR—Anxious to effect, as nearly as possible, the objects of the flag entrusted to us by you on the 1st inst. we proceeded immediately after receiving your dispatches for Admiral Warren, & Gen. Taylor, to Hampton. On our arrival at the latter place, some difficulty arose in procuring a vessel to convey us to the British fleet; and after some delay we were compelled to embark in a small open, four oared boat, the only one, it seemed, which the fury of the enemy had left, capable of floating. We proceeded to the fleet of the enemy with the utmost dispatch which our little skill, and the excessive heat of the day would permit; and when distant about half a mile from the Admiral's ship, were met and hailed by a barge of the enemy, the officer of which was informed we had dispatches for Admiral Warren. We were invited into the barge, which invitation we accepted, as well to relieve ourselves from the confinement on board our little vessel, to lighten as much as possible the burthen of our oarsmen; and to proceed with as much expedition as was practicable to obtain the objects of our mission. On our arrival at the Admiral's ship (the St. Domingo) we were directed to proceed to the "Sceptre" a line of battle ship, on which we were informed, Ad Cockburn had recently hoisted his flag—arriving along side of this ship, we were desired by the officer of the barge to ascend the ship. Upon our reaching the deck we found a large assemblage of officers—certainly a greater number than could be necessarily attached to a single ship. In the space of ten minutes the two Admirals, Warren and Cockburn, approached—to the former we delivered your dispatches, who upon perusal, expressed embarrassment, and after a short pause said, that the principal object of the flag appeared to be, to procure supplies for your hospital—he was then answered in the affirmative. Could not these supplies have been procured as easily and early from Richmond as from Norfolk? We thought not. The Admiral then said he would reflect upon the subject and return us an answer soon, & returned with Admiral Cockburn to the cabin of the ship. A period of about fifteen minutes then elapsed, when Ad Cockburn advanced, and addressing Major Griffin, informed him that the Admiral would see him in the cabin.—Upon Major Griffin's reaching the cabin the two Admirals only with him, Ad Warren again repeated the opinion, that the hospital supplies could be as expeditiously procured from Richmond as from Norfolk—saying it was contrary to their regulations to permit even a flag to go Norfolk—that it was their intention to land Mr. King who went with the flag, at Sea well's point; and jointly with Ad Cockburn, expressed an unwillingness to permit the flag to proceed—they were answered that if the flag was permitted to proceed, the supplies could be procured sooner than if the flag was compelled to return—certainly in the course of the following day—that if compelled to resort to Richmond, three days, probably more would pass before the stores could reach Hampton, that our wounded & sick were suffering for medicine and necessaries—that all the medicine, private, as well as public property, had been wantonly destroyed by his troops, who lately captured Hampton, & that the supplies absolutely required for the use of the hospital, could not be procured in Hampton. The Admiral said he had heard that the hospitals had received some supplies—he was asked from whence, and assured it was not the case. Finding the Admiral still hesitating, Major Griffin said, "that the repeated humanity of Admiral Warren forbid Maj. Crutcheild to doubt that the application for the passage of the flag to Norfolk would be refused."

After a short pause Major Griffin was informed that the flag might proceed, upon condition of returning alongside the ship, in the same vessel, with the same persons, and with no increase of persons; the restriction to the same vessel was combatted on the ground that in the event of much wind, the boat was too small to navigate the roads, and that the object of the flag would be defeated—but finding no relaxation in the condition probable, it was determined, upon consultation with Lt. Lively, to proceed.

Upon the subject of the prisoners, Admiral Warren acknowledged one only to be in the fleet taken at Hampton: he declined all arrangements and avoided all discussion on this topic, saying he had opened correspondence with Gen. Taylor; but nothing was decided. Relative to the officers baggage captured in Hampton, the Admiral said that such articles as had been found had been restored, & mentioned the papers of Capt. Pryor, which had been placed in the care of Capt. Myers of Norfolk, and assured Major Griffin, that he would direct Sir Sydney Beck with to enquire further, and if any should be discovered, it would be made known to us on our return. We were then informed we might proceed, which we immediately did, and reaching Norfolk at 3 P. M. repaired to Gen. Taylor's quarters, who directed the supplies written for by the Surgeons. Returning on the 2nd, we were, as is customary, again met by a barge of the enemy, and directed to call on board the Admiral's ship; we entered the ship with the officer of the barge, and were received by the capt. who enquired if we had dispatches for the Admiral—being informed we were the returning flag, that had proceeded to Norfolk the day before, the Capt. retired to the cabin, and shortly returned with information that we might proceed when we pleased—this we did, and deposited with Doctor Colton, the medical & hospital supplies sent from Norfolk.

Upon our reaching Hampton, a scene of desolation and destruction presented itself: the few inhabitants we found in the town seemed not yet to have recovered from their alarm—dismay and consternation sat on eve-

ry countenance—reports had reached of the violence and uncontrolled fury of the enemy after they obtained possession of the place; their conduct in some cases being presented, such as would have disgraced days of Vandalism. Our feelings were much excited, and we deemed it our duty to pursue the enquiry as far as practicable, and are sorry to say, that from all the information we could procure from sources so respectable to permit us to doubt, we are compelled to believe that acts of violence have been perpetrated, which have disgraced the age, & which we live. The sex, hitherto guarded by the soldier's honor, escaped not the rude assaults of superior force, nor could disease disarm the foe of his ferocity. The apology that these atrocities were committed by the French soldiers attached to the British forces, now in our waters, appeared to us as a justification of those who employed them, believing, as we do, that an officer is, at should be, ever responsible for the troops under his command.

We have the honor to beg, your humble servants,

(Signed) THOMAS GRIFFIN,
ROBERT LIVELY.
Major Sta. Crutcheild,
Commandant, York. }

RICHMOND, JULY 16.

In consequence of the enemy's appearing off Hoos Ferry, the Mayor of Fredericksburg, in a letter, by express, to Gov. Hanson, desired that 3 companies of riflemen, on their march to Richmond, might be permitted to remain there. Within five minutes after the express came in, the Executive adopted its measures.—A corps of mounted riflemen and of troops have started for Fredericksburg, & will reach that place to-morrow's sun rise. Such is the immense benefit of mounted troops!—quick in march!—So rapid in execution! Col. McDowell (of Augusta) has gone on from the Flying Camp, near this City, to take the command. Tents, &c. &c. are on their way. We have no fears for the safety of Fredericksburg. Our troops will wait on the enemy until they see him out of the Potomac.

THE MONSTERS!!

Another express to the Governor has just arrived—the following is an extract from the dispatch:

Westmoreland Co'ty, Mattox Bridge. }

15th July, about 12 o'clock. }

Col. Richard Parker, of this county, being absent, I conceive it becomes my duty to make known to you the following communication. Major John Turberville of the 2d battalion, residing in the lower part of this county, informed me very early this morning, that about 16 British ships of war were seen yesterday from a place near Yeocomico river, which is a branch of the Potomac, pass up the Potomac, with crowded sails, and supposed to be in pursuit of the Scorpion sloop of war, then lying before her. Maj. Turberville also mentions that on the evening of yesterday the enemy's barges entered Yeocomico in pursuit of an armed sch'r belonging to the Gun Boat squadron which was at anchor in that River; that an action took place between the barges and the sch'r, & the sch'r was captured.

Major T. mentions that Capt. Liggany, the commander of the sch'r, was basely murdered, after the enemy boarded, when there were but 3 men on the deck, one of whom asked for quarters, which was refused! And Mr. M. Clinch the midshipman and the other men jumped overboard and succeeded with several others in making their escape thro' a shower of balls from their musketry. The body of Liggany was found on board, and was to be buried yesterday with the honors of war.—The sch'r was left on fire; but thro' the vigilance of some of our men who repaired to her, it was extinguished, and exertions are making to save the guns, &c. There are at this moment four frigates with their tenders, under crowded sail just off White Point which is 3 miles above Mattox Creek. They are supposed to be about 15 miles below Hoos Ferry.

(Signed) WILLIAM NELSON,
Major of the 1st Battalion of Militia
in the Co'ty of Westmoreland.

BOSTON, July 16.

We are this moment indebted to the politeness of Capt. Charles L. Sergeant from Europe, for the following interesting information:

LONDON, (TIMES) MAY 29.

Late last night we received from the French coast, advices—

That on the 25th inst. information had been received in Paris of an Armistice having been concluded between the French and allied powers, for a GENERAL PEACE.—Ministers are to attend a Great Assembly from England, Russia, Prussia, France, America, Denmark, Austria, Sweden and the Spanish Cortes. It is added, expressly that Napoleon will treat only on the basis of the treaty of Utrecht.

Napoleon remained at Dresden the 16th May. He appeared fearful of leaving the Elbe, least Austria should cut him off from it.

LONDON, (COURIER) MAY 31.

Paris, May 23.—Her majesty the Empress has received advices from the armies to the 13th May.

The emperor remained in Dresden.—Marshals Oudinot, Macdonald and Mar-mont, at Bautzen. Marshal Victor, Sebastian and Regnier were marching on Berlin. Count Ruben arrived at Dresden the 16th, with a letter from the Emperor of Austria to Napoleon, and sat off on his return on the 17th.

The Emperor has proposed a Congress to meet at Prague for a general peace. On the side of France are to be Plénipotes, from

France, the United States, Denmark, the King of Spain (Joseph) and the Confederate Princes. On the other side are to be ministers from England, Prussia, the Spanish Cortes, and the allies of that belligerent mass.

PARIS MAY 25.
The Emperor has this day received a report, that on 20th the Emperor had gained a fresh victory over the Russians and Prussians at Bautzin; the details of which are expected immediately.

LONDON, MAY 31.
As we suspected, the account of an armistice being concluded is not confirmed. Yet Bonaparte has offered to consent to one, provided a Congress shall be formed for a general peace. Whether the proposal be from Bonaparte or the Emperor of Austria, it is submitted in such a way that it cannot be accepted to by us or our allies. Bonaparte is however wonderfully changed. Though he returns to the Treaty of Utrecht, to establish inadmissible maritime principles, yet he says not a word about the Confederation of the Rhine, & omits all allusion to the Continental system. He feels the necessity of peace, or a longed armistice.

The Heligoland mail announces the arrival of Bernadotte in Germany; & the entrance of 3000 Swedes in Hamburg.

Kotzebue's paper announces positively that Austria has joined the allies; and that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia had gone to Prague. The negotiation news is corroborated by advices from Bordeaux.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1813.

To make room for the highly important Report of the Secretary of State, with the accompanying documents, we are compelled to omit our usual details this morning; among which are some toasts drank near Rock Hill, which shall be attended to.

FROM OUR NORFOLK CORRESPONDENT.

SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH.

The Plantagenet, 74, has, for some days past, been lying off Cape Henry Light House, near enough in shore to protect the landing of men, who were sent on shore to procure water. The enemy had sunk wells for this purpose on the Cape Point, where there is excellent water, and every day visited them in their barges, carrying themselves with water, and plundering the inhabitants. Yesterday detachments from the two companies of the Princess Ann Militia, amounting to about 50, under the command of Captain RICHARD LAWSON, marched down to the Cape and took a position behind some sand-hills about 40 yards in the rear of the wells.

At half past 5 this morning, a barge, full of men, from the ship, was seen rowing towards the shore. They landed about 6 o'clock, and all hands proceeded to the wells, where they received a full fire from the militia, who, until that moment were concealed from their view by the sand-hills. The enemy were panic struck. They threw down their arms, and ran in confusion to their boat. Some were cut off in their running, and those who reached the boat immediately laid themselves down in her, and durst not show their heads. Capt. Lawson, to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood, ordered his men to cease firing, and summoned the enemy to surrender, when they laid the requisite tokens of submission, and were all taken prisoners. The enemy's force consisted of 2 Lieutenants, 16 Seamen, and 8 Marines; and they had 3 marines killed, and 1 lieutenant, 2 seamen, and 2 marines wounded. We had not a man injured. As the barge could not be moved without exposure to the guns of the 74, a piece of cannon which was in her bow, and whatever else that could be detached from her, was taken out, and she was scuttled.

The only vessels visible in the bay this morning, are the Plantagenet, 74, the Ortolan sloop of war, and a brig.

The prisoners taken at the Cape yesterday morning, were brought into town last evening. The wounded have been taken proper care of. They had not the least suspicion of an attack, as they had so long remained in undisturbed possession of the shore, nor were they apprised of the fact, until it was too late to retreat, and useless to contend. Lieut. DUNSTON (who was wounded in the small of his thigh) was not on duty, but had obtained permission to cross ashore for recreation, & was attending which humanity required, has been shown to this officer since his misfortune.

The following is a list of the Prisoners taken. Robert Fawcett, Lieutenant, commanding the party.

Frederick Dickinson, Lieutenant, supernumerary.
George Blakey, Cookswain.
Thomas Franklin, Sergeant of Marines.
James Donohoe, George Jones, James Knott, John Dowling, Peter Higgins, Robert Snider, Daniel McCallan, Pat. Higgins, Thomas Spurrer, Morris McCarty, Pat. Doyle, Hugh Berkeley, John O'Brien, James Daley, Joseph Cannon—Sergeant.
William Benton, Joe. Waller, Thomas Wesley—Marines. Total 22.

KILLED.

William White, Corporal; Thos. Beason, John Wheeler, Marines.

We should have mentioned, in our account of this affair, that Capt. Lawson seeing the disparity of the enemy's force, previous to firing, called out to them to surrender; when one of the lieutenants, levelled a carbine at him and fired—happily the ball missed its object. Capt. L. then ordered his men to fire.

NAVAL ACTION.

Capt. BORGES, who arrived at Boston yesterday from St. Michaels, informs that on the 20th June, in lat. 41. 51, long. 33. 20, at 8 o'clock in the morning, saw a sail from aloft, in the S. E. quarter. Calm. At 10 o'clock there was a light breeze, and at 11 heard a heavy, quick, and repeated firing, and saw smoke plainly from the deck, bearing E. S. E. The smoke first rose in columns, but at such a distance that the ships could not be seen. The firing lasted about thirty minutes, and ceased about twenty minutes—when it recommenced, and continued until 50 minutes after 12 o'clock: The whole firing being one hour and a half. The weather was clear, and the sea smooth.

Course borne of the action—Capt. Derost, who arrived in New Bedford on Thursday from Lisbon, reports, that on the 27th June he was boarded by the Bellerophon 74, with a frigate in company; that on the next day, 28th, at 10 A. M. he heard a heavy cannonade which lasted an hour and a half. After the smoke cleared away saw a ship which he took to be the frigate which was in company with the Bellerophon; and that the 74 was the ship engaged, but with what he could not tell.

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

At this important crisis, when every effort is making to foment divisions in our ranks and promote dissension among us, we ought, fellow citizens, sedulously to guard against their operation, and by harmony and concert defeat the machinations of our opponents, who seek to divide, only that they may weaken us. The period is fast approaching, when we shall again be called on to exercise the important right of suffrage, (a right guaranteed to us all, without distinction, as long as the democrats maintain the ascendancy in the councils of our State) and to decide who shall represent us in the next General Assembly. While the power is in our hands, let us reflect on the importance of political union, and remember that, "Divided we fall—United we stand" an inviolable pillar of strength, against which the storms of opposition may beat, but which they can never overthrow. At this juncture, would it not be prudent to rely on those gentlemen, to whom we last year committed our cause, and whose patriotism will again induce them to come forward, if consonant to the wishes of their republican brethren? Shall we not, then, most solicitously desire to see our tried and approved representatives, Samuel Burgess, Thomas Emory, Robert Stevens, and Thomas Wright, foregoing for a while the comforts and quiet of domestic scenes, and prompted only by an honorable zeal for the cause of republicanism, again offer themselves as candidates for our suffrages? The selection of those gentlemen, while it secures to us the efforts of our known and tried friends, will most effectually put a check to the hopes of the opposition, and will array us in an armor of impregnable texture, which their most subtle shafts cannot pierce. They can, in fact, form no hopes or calculations, except we unfortunately, from motives of jealousy, divide ourselves: their only possible chance of success is in our divisions—their discomfiture and defeat are the inevitable consequences of our union. Let us then cherish this sacred union, this rampart of our defence and security—for by it we are strong; without it we are weak, and unconditionally surrender ourselves to the discretion of our political opponents.

A CITIZEN.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Virginia Argus, dated Washington City, July 17, 1813.

DEAR SIR,
"The National Intelligencer will inform you that the Secretary of State, War and Navy, repaired to the Fort on the Potomac about 16 miles from this place, Fort Warburton, or Washington, on the first intelligence of the approach of the enemy. The Secretary of War still remained at, or in the vicinity of, the Fort yesterday, as I am informed by a gentleman who left there yesterday afternoon. The British squadron was said to be about 50 miles from Washington, continuing by water communication. Anticipating that the enemy might land below the Fort, and attack it in the rear, a detachment has been ordered to take post at Piscataway; and the Secretary of State, with a corps of cavalry, has proceeded further down, to Port Tobacco, to reconnoitre. The foe will have to encounter much of skill and courage: Messrs. Monroe and Armstrong being on the spot, will be of great service. Col. Canby, a veteran, will, by his example, inflame the valor of the troops, and there are, besides several other officers of approved integrity, and considerable experience. I may contradict the assertion of that lying vehicle the Federal Republican, which says that there was great panic and confusion at the announcement of the approach of the enemy. I can assure you, that news of danger was met with more firmness and less noise. There was activity but not the least confusion; and if there was a single palpitation, it was in the heart of that villain who, traducing his countrymen, might fear their ultimate vengeance. No bells sounded, and hardly a drum was beat. Measures were adopted with promptness and vigor, but with the greatest good order. The volunteer corps defiled thro' our principal avenue with as much composure as if it had been only a Review Day. It was remarkable that on this occasion, the companies were uncommonly full. Such as could not get ready with their companies, followed in detail. Capt. Davidson's fine company marched with his band of music, as if to a banquet, under the command of Lieut. Boyd, who is the Marshal of the District. Captain Davidson, although suffering under a smart bilious fever, joined his company next day, by water. What is very interesting, was a troop of boys in uniform, with fusils, proceeding with the greatest regularity with a strong corps of riflemen. Fear not for us, my friend. We are competent to the exigency. If the vanguard of our force is defeated, they will find a rallying point in the additional military bands that are organizing in the rear. It is not to be wondered at that the women should be alarmed at the conduct of the boats at Hampton. But even in this the Federal Republican lies. Our women are not flying. Some ladies who have country acquaintances, and to whom it is convenient to be absent from the City as to remain in it, have gone over or about going. But all this is done without confusion. The object of the Federal Republican must be, as it always has been, to aid the foe."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to his friend in this place, dated

"Armistead's near Hampton, 3 July 10th, 1813.

"The loss of the British as acknowledged by an officer to Lieut. Parish was 120 killed, and 90 or 95 wounded, among which was one Colonel and 2 Capt. of Marines killed, and 3 Lieuts. wounded. They have since leaving Hampton taken possession of Old Point Comfort, pitched their tents, and sunk wells for the purpose of watering their shipping. I was at Fort Field's (Capt. Cooper's seat) on Wednesday last, and every thing is taken away or destroyed. To give you an idea of their littleness, they actually made a fire under my plough and burnt the stock up. My dear friend I am sorry to say that this country is less ruined. You among others will feel the loss materially, 5 of your negroes have joined them, and I have no doubt, but nine tenths of them will abscond, unless the enemy can be driven from the Point. Mr. Carry has lost 11—Mr. Booker 2—Edward Radd 1, and several more from Mill Creek. Powell at Newport News has lost 8. Old Mr. Skinner every one he owned, and others in like manner. They are going off every day—this is too bad—There is a company of them formed, uniformed and trained to arms regularly, they however, as well as their employers, are not to be dreaded. Three deserters state that they are about to sail for New London with a view of attacking that place, and that they can muster 1000 men in this fleet. Excuse this scrawl, it is now nearly 12 and all around me sleeping—Capt. Servants Rilemen and 17 of my troop forming a small detachment, under my command, are stationed at Capt. Armistead's house where I have to keep a vigilant lookout to prevent their catching me, as they say they want to lay their hands on Cooper of the Cavalry."

HAMPTON!

"Proofs rise on proof, and still the last strong effort!"
We copy from the Enquirer, the following extract of a letter to the Editor of that paper. We almost shrink from the task of recording such atrocities; but our public duty and the present circumstances of this district require it. It may soon be our turn to encounter this band of

blood-hounds, whose contest is marked by fire and sword, and brutal violence. Let every man remember the sad fate of Hampton, and prepare to take a signal revenge on the ruthless despoilers of our native land.

"I conversed with a lady whose name is mentioned in Capt. Cooper's letter, in company with Parson Holton, Dr. Colton and Capt. Wills. Her story was too shocking in its details to meet the public eye. When I had convinced her of the object I had in view in visiting her—that it was directed by no impertinent curiosity, but a desire to know the whole truth—to enable me on the one hand, to do justice even to an enemy—or on the other, to electrify my countrymen with the recital of her sufferings—she discovered every thing which her convulsive struggles between shame and a desire to expose her brutal assailants, would permit. This lady was seized by 5 or 6 ruffians—some of them dressed in red and speaking correctly the English language—and stripped naked. Her cries and her prayers were disregarded, and her body became the subject of the most abominable indecencies. She at one time made her escape and run into a Creek hard by, followed by a young daughter; whence she was dragged by the monsters in human shape to experience new and aggravated suffering. In this situation she was kept the whole night, whilst her screams were heard at intervals by some of the Americans in town, who could only clasp their hands in hopeless agony."

"Virginian! American! Friend or enemy of the administration, or of the war! go as I have done to this woman's house and hear and see her. See too her young daughter on the bed of sickness in consequence of the abuse of that night! & your heart, if it be made of 'penetrable stuff,' will thro' with indignation and thirst for revenge, and your hand instinctively grasp the weapon for following it."

A Mrs. Briggs, related to us, that a woman who had come to Hampton to visit her husband, who was in the militia, was taken forcibly from her side by 4 soldiers in green, & with her young child, which one of them snatched from her arms, borne to the hospital in spite of her screams. They had previously robbed them of their rings, and attempted to tear open their bosoms. A Mrs. Hopkins who was in town when I was there, obtained the assurance of an officer, and rescued the woman from her ravishers—but not until one of them had gratified his abominable desires."

I was told by the gentleman who accompanied me, that Mrs. Hopkins confirmed this statement, and would swear to at least two other cases of a similar kind, without however giving up the names of the young and respectable women who suffered."

Dr. Cotton and Capt. Mills, assisted by an officer, rescued another lady from the greatest of all calamities. Old Mr. Hope, aged as he told Major Cutchfield (in my presence) 64 or 65 years, was seized by these wretches and stripped of all his clothing, even of his shoes and his shirt. A bayonet was run a little way into his arm behind, as if in his cruel sport; while several were held to his breast. In this situation he was kept for a considerable time and would probably have been another victim of their rage, if their attention had not been diverted to a woman, who had sought refuge in his house. They followed her into the kitchen, whither she had run for safety. Mr. Hope made off amidst her agonizing screams, and when he returned to his house, he was told by his domestics that their brutal purposes were accomplished. This I had from him."

How far this violation extended, will never be known. Women will not publish what they consider their own shame; & the men in town were carefully watched and guarded. But enough is known to induce the belief of the existence of many other cases, and enough to fire every man's bosom with the irrepressible desire of revenge."

I am not disposed to tell the public particulars, or I could tell of enormities little inferior to the above. But the enemy are convicted of robbery, rape and murder—and it is unnecessary to add to the catalogue of their crimes."

NOTICE.
The "Easton Light Infantry Blues" are here by notified to attend at the Court House on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, to receive their pay for the time they were in service as Militia.
G. W. SMITH, Capt.

VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY—Fellow Citizens.

After knowing the result of the election in this county in October last, for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, I then declare myself a candidate for Delegate at the ensuing election, and solicit your suffrages for the same.

JOHN BOON.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens.

Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. Should I be amongst the favorite candidates, every endeavor shall be used to give general satisfaction.

T SAULSBURY.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen.

At the request of a large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens I am induced again to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your obt. servt.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland; should I be elected, he assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

JONATHAN SPENCER.

VOTERS OF TALBOT.

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

DANIEL MARTIN.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order of Caroline County Court—Will be offered at public sale on the premises, adjoining the mansion farm of Isaac Purnell, Esq. on Thursday the fifth day of August next, between the hours 2 and 4 o'clock in the evening, all the real estate of Purnell Sylvester, late of Caroline county, deceased, consisting of a small plantation containing about one hundred and twenty eight acres of land—on a credit of twelve and eighteen months and two years, with the payment of fifty dollars at the time of sale. A plot of the land may be seen at the time of sale—by

JOHN BOON, JOSEPH BOON, WILLIAM CHITTON, WILLIAM PARROTT, & SAMUEL TALBOT.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on FRIDAY, the 13th of August next, at his late residence—All the personal estate of John Melony, dec'd. All sums of and above 5 dollars, (for which a note with approved security will be required) a credit of six months will be given: the cash must be paid at the time of sale, on all sums under 5 dollars. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ELEANOR MELONY, Ex'x.

July 27—3

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 14th, 1813.
The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby requested to meet at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the terms proposed by a late law of the Legislature for renewing the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned.

By order of the Board—JOHN DUER, Cashier.

July 27—3

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having sold out his stock of Goods on hand, to Messrs. Stewart & Whiteley, takes the liberty to request all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by paying the money or giving a note with security, as he intends leaving this shore in a short time—He is in hopes that the above notice will be attended to, or otherwise the accounts will be put into the hands of officers for collection, without respect to persons.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

July 27—m

NOTICE.

The subscribers take this method of informing their friends, and the public in general, that they have bought out Samuel Holmes's stock of Goods—consisting of

Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. which in addition to a general assortment of GROCERIES.

will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, at the same stand occupied by Samuel Holmes. The former customers of Samuel Holmes and others are requested to call and see the present proprietors, who flatter themselves that from the attention they are determined to pay to the business, they will give general satisfaction.

STEWART & WHITELEY.

July 27—m

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for rent, a House and Lot, with a good Blacksmith's shop, for the ensuing year, in the village of Boonsborough, which is an excellent stand for a good smith.

JOHN BOON.

July 27—3

FOR SALE.

The residue of the time of service of a negro lad, now thirteen years old, bound by the orphan's court, to learn the farming business, till twenty one years of age. Enquire at this office.

July 27—m

FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Parrott, Washington street. Likewise two farms in Caroline county.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Easton, July 27—m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet at Easton on the first TUESDAY in August next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax. By order—

J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk.

July 13—3

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees have employed masters of ability, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in this Institution. It is under the best discipline, and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STEPHENS is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French languages—Mr. SIMON CANTWELL Professor of the English language, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, &c. As the youth of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties can receive as liberal an education at this Seminary as at any other, and the funds allowed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate terms, offers every inducement to parents and guardians to give it a preference. The situation of this place is well known for its healthiness, and would be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.

KENSLEY HARRISON, Sec'y, to the Board of Trustees.

June 26—9

NOTICE.

The subscriber being desirous of bringing his mercantile concerns to a final and speedy close, earnestly solicits those who are indebted to him, in any way, to make immediate payment. He trusts that the circumstance of his late losses by the enemy will be a sufficient inducement to bring them forward, without further persuasives—coercion he hopes will not be necessary. His stock of goods on hand, he will sell on advantageous terms.

JOHN MEREDITH.

Easton, June 21—6

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Sec.

On application of Abraham Nice, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto—A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; the said Thomas H. Hooper having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, and having been satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas H. Hooper has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and he having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Dorchester county court, before the judges thereof, on the Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas H. Hooper be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks, and also setting up a copy thereof at the court house door, and a copy of the same at the tavern in Cambridge, three months before the said day, thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas H. Hooper should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JOHN DONE.

True copy—E. RICHARDSON, Ck.

July 27—4

Advertisements crowded out this morning, shall appear in our next.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber has obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Charles M. Callister, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Charles M. Callister, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, on or before the first day of February next ensuing; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1813.

HARRIET PALMER, Ex'rix of Charles M. Callister, dec'd.

July 27—3q

WORCESTER COUNTY, Sec.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, of Worcester county, stating that they are in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of an 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 therein mentioned, a schedule of their property and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition; and the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, having taken the oath as by the said act prescribed, for delivering up their property, and given bond with sufficient security for their personal appearance at the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against them; and having appointed Jesse Sturgis trustee for the said Ralph Hinman, and Lemuel Purnell trustee for the said Levi Davis, and Robert Smith trustee for Evan D. Yates, for the benefit of their creditors—I do hereby order and adjudge, that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months before the first Saturday of November term next, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, and also by setting up like notice, at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns in Snow Hill; and the said Ralph Hinman a further notice at the door of one of the taverns in New Town, to appear before the said county court on the said first Saturday in November term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Ralph Hinman, Levi Davis, and Evan D. Yates, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

July 27—13

IN QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1813.

On application of William Hackett, of Queen Ann's county, in writing to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and 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; and the said William Hackett being brought into court by the Sheriff, and having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application—having also stated in his said petition, that he is now in actual confinement, and not on account of any breach of the peace, or for the non-payment of any fine or penalty for the breach of the laws of this State or of the United States; and having produced the certificate of the Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, to that effect—and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts—and he having also given bond, with security approved by the said court, as directed by the said acts of assembly, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, before the judges thereof, in Centerville, on the Saturday next after the third Monday in October next, and at such other time or times as the said court shall appoint, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, relative to his said application; and he having taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. I do therefore hereby adjudge and order, that the said court, that the said William Hackett be discharged from his confinement aforesaid, and that 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 the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Hackett should not have the benefit of the said acts.

JOHN EROFFE, Clerk of Queen Ann's county court.

Attest—

July 27—4

NOTICE.

Upon application made to me the subscriber, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Dorchester county court, by Thomas H. Hooper, of the said county, in actual confinement under execution for debt, by his petition in writing, 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 several supplements thereto—A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; the said Thomas H. Hooper having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, and having been satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas H. Hooper has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and he having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Dorchester county court, before the judges thereof, on the Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas H. Hooper be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton three months before the time appointed for his appearance, and continued for four successive weeks, and also setting up a copy thereof at the court house door, and a copy of the same at the tavern in Cambridge, three months before the said day, thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas H. Hooper should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, according to his petition, and that such proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JOHN DONE.

True copy—E. RICHARDSON, Ck.

July 27—4

Advertisements crowded out this morning, shall appear in our next.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE RESPECTING OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(A)
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, May 12, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which I have the honour to enclose you a copy, I found, from a pretty sharp conversation with the Duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer, which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This, though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England, that I despatched the Wasp immediately to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible.

"I am confident that the President will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair, and the earnest manner in which I pressed the Minister with as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject. When, in the conversation above alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the Decree of the 28th of April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you. I only asked him if that Decree had been published: he said no; but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serurier, with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this Legation; that I never before heard of it, and since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send me, in that official manner, a copy of that Decree, and of any other documents that might prove to the incredulous of my country (not to me) that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and unconditionally repealed with regard to the U. States. He has promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise.

"I send you a copy of the April Decree, as likewise of the letter of the Grand Judge and that of the Minister of Finances, though the two latter pieces have been before communicated to our Government and published."

(B)
The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Russell.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, May 10, 1812.

"SIR—In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honour to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the Decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favor of American vessels. You have done me the honour to ask a copy of the letters which the Grand Judge & Minister of Finances wrote on the 25th December, 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure, and you have said, sir, that the decree of the 28th April, 1811, which proves definitively the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees in regard to the Americans was not known to you.

"I have the honor to send you, as you have desired, a copy of these three acts; you will consider them, without doubt, sir, the plainest answer which I could give to this part of your note. As to the other two questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the Emperor. You know already, sir, the sentiments which his majesty has expressed in favor of American commerce, and the good dispositions which have induced him to appoint a Plenipotentiary to treat with you on that important interest.

Accept, sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO."

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Finance to the Count of Sassy, Counsellor of State, Director General of the Customs, dated December 25, 1810.

"On the 6th of last August, the Minister of Foreign Relations wrote to Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States of America, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and that after the 1st of Nov. they would cease to have effect, it being well understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the English would revoke their Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the United States, in conformity to the act communicated, should cease their rights to be respected by the English.

"On the communication of this note, the President of the United States issued, on the second of November, a proclamation, which announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, after the first of November; and which declares, that in consequence thereof, all the restrictions imposed by the act of the first of May, 1809, should cease with respect to France and her dependencies.

"The same day, the Treasury Department addressed to the Collector of the Customs a Circular, which directs them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. States, armed French vessels, and enjoins it on them to apply, after the 2d of Feb. next, the law of the 1st of May, 1809, prohibiting all commercial relations, to English vessels of every description, as well as to prohibition of the soil, industry or commerce of England and her dependencies.

"His majesty having seen, in these two pieces, the communication of the measures which the Americans propose taking on the 2d of Feb. next, to cause their rights to be respected, has ordered me to inform you, that the Berlin and Milan decrees must not

be applied to any American vessels that have entered our ports since the 1st of Nov. or may enter in future, and that those which have been requested, as being in contravention of these Decrees, must be the object of a special report.

"On the 2d of Feb. I shall acquaint you with the intentions of the Emperor with regard to the definitive measures to be taken for distinguishing and favoring the American navigation.

I have the honor to salute you. The Minister of Finance.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF GAETE. [TRANSLATION.] FRENCH EMPIRE.

Paris, Dec. 26th, 1810.

Copy of a letter from His Excellency the Grand Judge Minister of Justice, to the Counsellor of State President of the Council of Prizes.

MR. PRESIDENT.
The Minister of Foreign Relations, by order of his Majesty, the Emperor & King, addressed on the 5th of August last, to the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, a note containing the following words:

"I am authorized to declare to you, that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the first of November they will cease to have effect; it being well understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the English will revoke their Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the U. States, in conformity to the act you have just communicated, will cause their rights to be respected by the English."

"In consequence of the communication of this note, the President of the U. States issued on the 2d of Nov. a proclamation to announce the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and declared that in consequence thereof, all the restrictions imposed by the act of the 1st of May, must cease with respect to France and her dependencies; on the same day the Treasury Department addressed a Circular to all the Collectors of the Customs of the U. States, which enjoins them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. States armed French vessels; prescribes to them to apply, after the 2d of February next, to English vessels of every description, and to productions arising from the soil and industry, or the commerce of England and her dependencies, the law which prohibits all commercial relations, if at that period the revocation of the English Orders in Council, and of all the acts violating the neutrality of the United States should not be announced by the Treasury Department.

"In consequence of this arrangement entered into by the government of the U. States, to cause their rights to be respected, his majesty orders, that all the causes that may be pending in the Council of Prizes of captures of American vessels, made after the first of November, and those that may in future be brought before it shall not be judged according to the principles of the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, but that they shall remain suspended; the vessel captured or seized, to remain only in a state of sequestration, and the rights of the proprietors being reserved for them until the 2d of Feb. next, the period at which the U. States, having fulfilled the engagements to cause their rights to be respected, the said captures shall be declared null by the Council, and the American vessels restored, together with their cargoes, to their proprietors.

Receive, Mr. President, the new assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF MESSA. [TRANSLATION.]

Palace of St. Cloud, April 28, 1811.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French &c. &c. On the report of the Minister of Foreign Relations:

Seeing by a law passed on the second of March, 1811, the Congress of the U. States has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which prohibit the vessels and merchandizes, of G. Britain, her colonies and dependencies, from entering into the ports of the U. States.

"Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions consecrated by the British Orders in Council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and to date from the first of November last, considered as not having existed (non avenus) in regard to American vessels.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.

The Minister of State.

(Signed) The Count DARA. (C)

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

Paris, May 11th, 1812.

"I have concluded to despatch the Wasp to England, expressly to carry to you the documents herewith enclosed.

"I was not a little surprised to learn, by the declaration of the Prince Regent, in Council of the 21st of April, that it was still believed by the British government, that the French decrees of Berlin and Milan yet remained in force as applicable to the United States.—On reading that declaration, I therefore addressed to the Duke of Bassano, a note bearing date the 1st of May, of which I enclose you a copy.

"This drew from him the answer, of which I likewise hand a copy, with the 3 documents that accompanied it. The most remarkable of these is the decree of the 28th April, 1811. This piece I had never before seen; it appears that it had not been published at the time of its date, and, not finding it among the archives of this legation, I suspect, that, by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you as it ought to have been. The Duke, however, assures me that it was so communicated. As this

as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British government."

(D)
Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Barlow.

London, May 19th, 1812.

"Your letter of the 11th of this month, with its enclosures, was handed me on the 20th, and I immediately communicated copies of the letters from the French minister's of the 21st of December, 1810, and also of the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, to this government. The letters were already known, but the decree, from the cause undoubtedly which you so justly assign, namely, 'an omission or neglect in not having communicated it to me,' was entirely new.

The Duke of Bassano has unquestionably full faith in what he assures you, but the date of the decree is so very remote, that it is not surprising that our memories should not accord on the subject."

(E)
Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, 30th, May 1812.

"With regard to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, Mr. Barlow, in a letter to me, makes the following remarks: 'this piece I had never before seen—it seems that it had not been published at the time of its date; & not finding it among the archives of the legation, I suspect, that, by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you, as it ought to have been. The Duke assures me that it was so communicated. As this is as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British government.' I content myself with saying, that until communicated to me by Mr. Barlow, I had never heard of such a thing. I persuade myself that there is no necessity of my adding any further explanation or comment on this strange business."

With real respect, I am, sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

(F)
Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, 25th May, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to hand you here, in a copy of my note of the 20th of this month communicating to Lord Castlereagh a decree of the French government dated the 28th of April, 1812, and two letters of the French Ministers of the 21st of December, 1810. I also send you copies of that decree and of a note from his Lordship, acknowledging the receipt of my communication, and engaging to submit the documents above mentioned to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honor to be, with profound respect, sir, your faithful servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

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

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh.

18, Pentonick St. 20th May, 1812.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, has the honor to transmit to Lord Castlereagh authentic copies of a decree, purporting to be passed by the Emperor of the French on the 28th day of April, 1811, of a letter addressed by French Minister of Finances to the Director General of the Customs on the 25th day of Dec. 1810, and of another letter of the same date from the French Minister of Justice to the President of the Council of Prizes.

As these acts explicitly recognize the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in relation to the United States, and distinctly make this revocation to take effect from the first day of Nov. 1810, the undersigned cannot but persuade himself that they will, in the official and authentic form in which they are now presented to his Britannic Majesty's government, remove all doubt with respect to the revocation in question, and, joined with all the powerful considerations of justice and expediency so often suggested, lead to a like repeal of the British Orders in Council, and thereby to a renewal of that perfect amity and unrestrained intercourse between this country and the United States, which the obvious interests of both nations require.

The undersigned avails himself this occasion to assure his Lordship of his highest consideration.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Right Honorable

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Not.—For the enclosures, see correspondence between Mr. Barlow and the Duke of Bassano, communicated herewith.

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.

Foreign Office, May 23 1812.

Lord Castlereagh presents his compliments to Mr. Russell and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his official note of the 21st inst. transmitting copies of two official letters of the French minister, dated December 21st, 1810, & of a decree of the French government, bearing date the 28th of April 1811.

Lord Castlereagh will immediately lay these documents before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, & avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Russell the assurances of his high consideration.

Jonathan Russell, esq. &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, May 25, 1812.

SIR—The assassination of Mr. Perceval has led to a dissolution of his ministry, and I hope may lead to an abandonment of his system, as far as we are concerned.

"The vote, on motion of Mr. Stuart Wortley, on the 21st, for an address to the Prince Regent, to form a more efficient administration, has driven the old ministers to offer their resignation. The new arrangements are entrusted to Lord Wellesley, but nothing is yet effected.

Mr. Canning appears to be associated with his lordship in this business, which I cannot consider as a circumstance very auspicious to us.

act under any leader not taken from their own ranks, and they certainly will not constitute a part of any administration that does not adopt their system.

The probability therefore is, that either Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning will not succeed in performing the task imposed upon them, or that they will perform it so imperfectly as to expose their work to early destruction.

Whatever may be the ingredients of which the new cabinet may be composed, I am not altogether without hope that the orders in council will be modified if not removed. The effects of our embargo, the evidence before parliament of the distresses occasioned by those orders, and the change of ministers itself, afforded both cause and color for this proceeding.

I say nothing of the French decree, of which I this day send you a copy, as, without the circumstances just mentioned, it would, I am persuaded, have been disregarded.

I shall dismiss the Wasp as soon as the new ministry is formed or before, unless that event happens in a few days. She will return to Cherbourg.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

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

London, June 13, 1812.

"The difficulty which has been encountered in forming the new cabinet, has appeared to render it necessary to support the old one; and upon this ground the House of Commons appeared to have acted last evening, in giving to ministers, on the second motion of Mr. Wortley, a majority of 125.

"Notwithstanding these insuperable circumstances and all the prejudice of the moment in place, respecting the U. S. yet I know not how the orders in council can be maintained without the most serious consequences both to this government and country: It is impossible, in the face of the evidence now before Parliament, to deny the vital importance of our intercourse to this nation, and to stigmatize as the ministry is, I do not entirely despair that it will be forced from its system or from power. I have some slender hope that this evidence may, even on the motion of Mr. Brougham on Tuesday next, produce some change, although it hardly seems probable that the ministers will allow the question to come on without the certainty of a triumph."

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, June 18, 1812.

SIR—I had you herein the Times of yesterday, containing the debate in the House of Commons on the preceding evening, relative to the orders in council. From this debate it appears that these measures are to be abandoned, but as yet no efficient extinction has been announced. The time already elapsed since the declaration of Lord Castlereagh, excites a suspicion that either the promised revocation will not take place, or, what is more probable, some other measure, equally unjust, is now under consideration, to replace those which are to be revoked.

I hope, until the doings here are ascertained with certainty and precision, there will be no relaxation on our part.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

[Concluded in second page.]

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders on the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on MONDAY the 23d day of August next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among them thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank at Easton, for the ensuing year.

By order—

JNO. HARWOOD, Cashier.

July 5th, 1813—(13—3)

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 15th, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution are requested to meet at the new Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to determine whether they will accept, or decline, the terms offered by the late act of the Legislature, for renewing the charters of the several Banks in this State.

By order of the Board,

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

P. S. The Fredericktown Herald, and Eastern Star, will insert the above once a week until the 13th of September, and forward their accounts to the Bank for payment.

July 20—8

NOTICE.

The subscriber, from Easton, (where he has worked in one of the most fashionable shops on the Eastern Shore, for several years,) has commenced the

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

At Denton, in the house of Mr. Maxwell, lately occupied by Dougherty & Maddy as a carriage-maker's shop, where he hopes by his unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage; and assures them that the utmost attention shall be paid to neatness and dispatch.

JOHN HUGHES.

Denton, July 20—3

CABINET TOOLS, &c.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber wishing to decline the Cabinet Making business in Cambridge, will dispose of his Shop, Tools, benches, &c. with the stock on hand; also the time of three valuable apprentices. Terms will be made easy, and immediate possession may be had.

ISAAC CHARLES.

Cambridge, July 20—3

TAKE NOTICE.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry King, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

AMELIA KING, adm'x.

of Henry King, dec'd.

July 20—3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the

H O T E L.

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by fire.

THOMAS HENRIK.

April 6—m

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by James B. Williams, of Queen Ann's county, 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 his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application—and being also satisfied that he said James B. Williams is actually confined for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said James B. Williams 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 I do further order that the said James B. Williams, 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 first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

R. T. EARLE.

July 20—4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of J. B. He is small for his age, weighing about 120 lbs., less than 160 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking, he wears a top, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

June 8—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th ult., a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light color and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his teeth. He has on and took with him one pair of unclean pants, one pair of cross-barred blue, one red-spotted vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn hat, and one new pair of shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md. June 1—m

The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

JV.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from my rendezvous, on Saturday the 15th of July, a Recruit by the name of Andrew Camrine. He was born in Caroline county, aged twenty two years, five feet eight inches and a half high, of dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and by profession a farmer. Whoever may apprehend the said deserter, and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

CLINTON WRIGHT,

Lieut. U. S. L. D.

Centerville, July 20—m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Henrietta Green, says she is 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; her clothing when committed was a black frock, check apron, white handkerchief, and shoes—says she was committed by Mrs. Eliza Nixon, about seven years ago, and that since her manumission she has resided for some time with Capt. Samuel W. Stewart, of the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff

Frederick county, Md.

July 12, 1813 (22—8)

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 17th May, 1813, a negro man named Tim, who says he belongs to George Beltzover, Washington county, Maryland, near Hager's Town; 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, light complexion, dark eyes. He is about 27 years of age. Had on when committed a drab coloured coat and vest, and a dark pair of woollen trousers, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and an old fur hat—he has a scar over his left eye. The owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff

of Baltimore county.

June 8 (15)—8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 11th May, 1813, a negro girl named Harriet, who says she belongs to Adam Nave, near Middle Town, Maryland; 3 feet 3 inches high, stout and well made, dark complexion, dark eyes. She is about 16 or 17 years of age. Had on when committed a striped petticoat and jacket, and sundry other clothing. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff

of Baltimore county.