Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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

[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1813. [No. 44.....712.]

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Citizens of Dorchester county will please to take notice, that republican meetings will be held in the three Election District, as follows:—at Toddsville, 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 to the 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.

DANIEL MARTIN.

june 29——m

TO THE 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

FARMERS' BANK OF SOMERSET & WORCESTER.

SNOW HILL, June 18, 1813.

NOTICE.——Joshua Dorr, Esq. having resigned the Cashiership of this Institution—*John P. Duffy*, Esq. was this day elected his successor.

JNO. C. HANDY, President.

june 29——6

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 pay rolls can be made. All Contractors 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 articles furnished at a fair price, and what other expences 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 seperately.

JOHN MEREDITH, Accountant
Militia Claims, E. Shore.

Easton, june 29——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 board may be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.

KENSEY HARRISON, Sec'ry.
to the Board of Trustees.

june 29——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 29——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 21——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 by law be 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 29——3*

FROM THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

AMERICAN ENTERPRIZES.

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

On the 29th June, 1812, Mr. Robert Steuart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company, with two Frenchmen, Messrs. Ramsey, Crooks, and Robert M'Clelland, 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 900 miles, when they happily met with Joseph Miller on his way to the mouth of the Columbia: he had been considerably to the south and east among the nations called Blackarms and Arapaphys, 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 the party 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 E. S. E. until they struck the greative Platte, which they undevitingly 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 skin 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 hear of the war with England until they came to the Ottos; these people told them that the Shawanoe prophet had sent them a wampum, inviting them to join in the war against the Americans; that they answered the messenger, that they could make more by trapping beaver than making war against the Americans.

After crossing the hills (Rocky mountains) they happily fell in with a small party of Snake Indians, from whom they purchased a horse, who relieved them from any further carriage of food, and this faithful four footed companion performed that service to the Otto village. They wintered on the River Platte 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 waggon, there being no obstruction in the whole route that any person would dare to call a mountain, in addition to its being much the most direct and short one to go from this place to the mouth of the Columbia river.—Any future party who may undertake this journey, and are tolerably acquainted with the different places, where it would be necessary to lay up a small stock of provisions, would not be impeded, as, in all probability, they would 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, M'Clellan, M'Kenzie, and about 60 men who left St. Louis in the beginning of March, 1811, for the Pacific Ocean, reached the Aricoras village on the 13th 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 procuring with facility an abundant supply 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 Aricoras, 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 2 considerable streams which joined the Missouri below the Aricoras, when finding an inland tribe of Indians calling themselves Shawhays, 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 behaved of their tribe, 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 Aricoras to this mountain, is about 450 miles over 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 Buffaloe meat.

Three days took them over to the plains of Mad river (the name given the Big Horn above this mountain) which following for a number of days they left, where it was reduced to 30 yards in width, and the same evening reached the banks of the Colorado or Spanish river. Finding flocks of Buffaloe at the end of the third day's travel on this stream, the party passed a week in drying Buffaloe 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, in one day, they crossed the dividing mountain and pitched their tents on Hoback's Fork of Mad river, where it was near 150 feet broad, and in 8 days more having passed several stupendous ridges, 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 Rye-eye-nem river (made by the junction of Mad 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 confined 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, cascades and rapids. Mr. Cook's canoe had split and upset in the middle of a rapid by which one man was drowned named Antoinne Clapplin, 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. M'Kenzie, M'Clelellan and Reed, set out in different directions inclining down the river, for the purpose of finding Indians & buying horses. Mr. Crook's 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 18 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 3d December, impassable precipices of immense height put an end to all hopes of following the margin of its watercourse, which here was not more than 40 yards wide, ran with incredible velocity, and was withal so foamingly tumultuous, that even had the opposite bank been fit for their purpose, attempt at rafting 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.

Regaining the river bank, they returned up, and on the third day met with Mr. Hunt and party, with one horse proceeding downwards; 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 18 days after leaving the place of deposit had subsisted on half a meal in twenty four hours, and in the last days had eat only one beaver, a dog, a few wild cherries and old mockasin soals, having travelled during these twenty seven days at least 550 miles. For the next four days, both parties continued on up the river without any other support than what little rose-buds 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 Provost 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-ey-to-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. M'Renzie, M'Clellan and Reed had united their parties on the Snake river mountains, through which they travelled twenty one days, to the Mulpôt river, subsisting on an allowance by no means adequate to the toils 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-kooske; went down Lewis's partiy, and the Columbian wholly by water, without any misfortune except the upsetting in a rapid of Mr. M'Clellan's canoe, and although it happened on the first day of the year, yet by great exertion they clung 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 followed Mr H's track in the snow for seven days, but coming to a low prarie, 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, they fell in with Messrs. Steuart, having been a few days before stripped 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 merchandize and provisions for the company. It was here we learnt with sorrow that the story of the Tonquin's 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 nin-ishes—These people came on board to barter their furs for merchandize, 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 inclined to disbelieve this piece of news, and even when the savages came next morning in great numbers, it was only at the pressing remonstrance of Mr. M'Kay that he ordered seven men aloft to loosen the sails.

In the mean time about 50 Indians were permitted to come on board, who traded a number of sea otters for blankets and knives; the former they threw into their canoes as soon as received, but secreted the knives. Every one when armed 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 assailers 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 left her in the long boat in hopes of regaining the river, wishing to take along with them the wounded person, who refused their offer, 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 come 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 boarding.

The wounded man shewed 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 considerably thronged, & they proceeded to undo the hatches without further ceremony.

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

The nation acknowledge 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 horns of the altar, or the city of refuge, were to Israel. If a territorial line be a sufficient landmark between two nations, so that the people 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 ack nowledge 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, & detained him for an hour to look for Americans. 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 claimed the right to cut off a young man's head. How does that appear, said the youth? Because, said the giant, I am three freet & 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 the sea, made the dry land also.

But farther, 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 Goliah to kill David. We have now come to hard blows, in order to prove just rights. It is another David and Goliah match, and I presage 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 us by the greatest philosopher and statesman now living on earth, and which was enforced by all the authority which he then derived from being the first magistrate of the nation, would not be supported by those 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 maxim then was "millions for defence, not a cent for tribute." We have now 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 *thee* and *thou*, 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 becomes us now to prepare for the worst. Either let us not be seen on the sea, or let us cause our 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 must have as good a right, I think, to leave him and come to America. When they get here, if they behave like freemen, 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 cannon seem to be the best interpreters to convey to the minds of tyrants, a true sense of liberty. I hope by 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.

[*Nat. Intel.*