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THE TERMS
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REPUBLICAN 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.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To raise for a limited time an additional military force.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there be raised five regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one regiment of light artillery, and one regiment of light dragoons, to be inlisted for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said regiments of infantry, riflemen, and artillery shall consist of ten companies each, and the regiment of light dragoons of eight troops; and the field and staff officers of each regiment of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quarter master, one pay master, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major, one quarter master sergeant, two principal musicians, and for the regiment of light dragoons, one riding master; each company of infantry and riflemen to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one ensign, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty-eight privates; each company of artillery of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals two musicians, eight artificers and fifty-eight matrosses; and each troop of light dragoons, of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one cornet, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, one saddler, one farrier and sixty-four privates.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That when in the opinion of the President of the United States, a suitable proportion of the troops authorized by this act shall be raised, there may be appointed two additional brigadier generals, who shall be entitled to one aid-de-camp each, to be taken from the subalterns of the line; two brigade inspectors, and two brigade quarter masters; and such number of hospital surgeons, and surgeon's mates as the service may require, but not exceeding five surgeons and fifteen mates, with one steward, and one ward master to each hospital; the brigade inspectors appointed under this act shall be taken from the line; and the brigade quarter masters, the adjutants, regimental quarter masters and pay masters from the subalterns of the line.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, authorised by this act shall be, viz. to each brigadier-general, one hundred and four dollars per month, twelve rations per day, or an equivalent in money, and sixteen dollars per month for forage when not furnished by the public; each brigade inspector, thirty dollars per month, in addition to his pay in the line; each brigade quarter master and aid-de-camp twenty dollars, and each adjutant regimental quarter master and paymaster, ten dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line, and to each six dollars per month for forage when not furnished as aforesaid; each hospital surgeon, seventy five dollars per month, six rations per day, or an equivalent in money, and twelve dollars per month for forage when not furnished as aforesaid; each hospital surgeon's mate forty dollars per month, two rations per day, or an equivalent in money, and six dollars per month for forage, when not furnished as aforesaid, each hospital stewart twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day, or an equivalent in money; each wardmaster sixteen dollars per month, and two rations per day, or an equivalent in money; to the colonel of light dragoons, ninety dollars per month, six rations per day; and forage for five horses; to the lieutenant colonel of light dragoons seventy-five dollars per month, five rations per day, and forage for four horses; to the major of light dragoons sixty dollars per month, four rations per day, and forage for four horses; to each captain of light dragoons, fifty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for three horses; to each lieutenant of light dragoons thirty-three and one third dollars per month, two rations per day, and forage for two horses; to each cornet of light dragoons, twenty six and two thirds dollars per month, two rations per day, and forage for two horses; to the riding master, twenty-six and two thirds dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for two horses; each saddler and farrier ten dollars per month, one ration per day, and a suit of uniform clothing annually; and all other officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, authorised by this act, shall receive the like pay, clothing, rations, forage and other emoluments as the officers, cadets, non-commissionsd officers, musicians, artificers and privates of the present military establishment: Provided, The officers and riding masters furnish their own horses and accoutrements and actually keep in service the aforesaid number of horses to entitle them to the aforegoing allowance for forage, or its equivalent in money: *And provided also,* That the whole or any part of the regiment of light dragoons shall be liable to serve on foot as light infantry until by order of the President of the United States, horses and accoutrements shall be provided to equip the whole or any part thereof as mounted dragoons.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates raised pursuant to this act shall be entitled to the like compensation in case of disability by wounds and otherwise incurred in the service as the officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates in the present military establishment, and with them shall be subject to the rules and articles of war which have been established or may be hereafter, by law [be] established: And that the provisions of the act entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," relative to any commissioned officer who shall die, while in the service of the United States, widow, child, or children of any such officer, shall be entitled to the half pay, clothing, rations, forage and other emoluments as aforesaid, and that the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the widows and children of officers who have died in the actual service of the United States," so far as the same may be applicable to the widow, child, or children of any such officer who shall die, while in the service of the United States, shall be construed to extend to the widow, child, or children of any such officer who shall die, by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States, to courts martial, the regulation and compensation of recruiting officers, the age, size, qualifications and bounties of recruits, arrears of pay, the bonds and duties of pay-masters, penalties for desertion, punishment of persons who shall procure or entice any soldier to desert, or shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing or any part thereof, and the punishment of any commanding officer of any ship or vessel who shall receive on board of his ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer; to the oath or affirmation to be taken, and subscribed by officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to the allowance for extra expense to any commissioned officer in travelling and sitting on general courts martial, to arrests of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates for debts, to soldiers discharged from service, except by way of punishment, shall be in force and applied to all persons, matters and things within the intent and meaning of this act, in the same manner as if they were inserted at large in the same.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the subsistance of the officers of the army, when not received in kind, shall be estimated at twenty cents per ration.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed to each brigade one chaplain, who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as a major in the infantry.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in the recess of the Senate the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint all or any of the officers, other than the general officers, proper to be appointed under this act, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at the next session for their advice and consent.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That every commissioned and staff officer to be appointed in virtue of this act shall be a citizen of the United States or some one of the territories thereof.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
GEO: CLINTON, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APRIL 12, 1808.
APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of an additional military force for the year one thousand, eight hundred and eight.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for defraying the necessary expense to the first day of January next, of the troops to be raised by virtue of an act, intituled, "An act to raise for a limited time an additial military force," passed on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For pay, two hundred and eighty-five thousand, nine hundred and twenty dollars:

For forage, eighteen thousand, four hundred and seventy-nine dollars:

For subsistence, two hundred and thirteen thousand, six hundred and ninety-six dollars:

For clothing, one hundred and fifty thousand, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars:

For bounties and premiums, eighty-five thousand, one hundred and twenty dollars:

For the medical and hospital departments, fifteen thousand dollars:

For camp equipage, tents, barracks, fuel and transportation one hundred and eleven thousand dollars;

For contingencies, ten thousand dollars:

For ordnance, sixty thousand dollars:

For the purchase of horses and other expenses necessary to mount the cavalry, thirty-six thousand, seven hundred and twenty dollars:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums herein specifically appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
S. SMITH, *President of the Senate, pro-tempore.*

April 25, 1808,
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NO. IV.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The view taken of the subject of our differences with the belligerent powers of Europe in a national point of light has demonstrated the impossibility of submission on our part as a nation to their oppressions. To resist a similar, tho' less aggravated oppression, we engaged in all the perils of war, and through its accumulated horrors established our independence. To maintain this independence we established a system of government, under which the successive administrations have considered it a duty to protect, as well as they could, the just trade of our citizens. It is this arduous object, which has given rise to all our serious collisions with European powers, and which has likewise given birth to almost every cause of interior division. Whether it was wise to have attempted, in the infancy of our power, to protect an object, without possessing the means, is one thing; that we have invariably and strenuously made the attempt is certain. This effort has not been manifested merely on paper; but it has induced us under one administration to annul a solemn treaty with one power and to authorise the capture of its public armed vessels, and under another to pass a law prohibiting the importation of several important fabrics of a different power. On this point as a nation we stand committed; we have taken ground, which, however disputable at first, must be maintained until the solemn sense of the nation shall renounce it; but which cannot, at this moment, be renounced without forfeiting every pretention to sovereignty or spirit. It is the day of danger that tests the spirit of a nation as well as that of an individual; and when, on such an occasion, this inestimable jewel is found wanting in the former, it operates with tenfold injury, from the extent of the field, and from the distance of time to which its influence may extend. Timidity is as infectious as courage, and, once felt by a government, it rapidly pervades the whole nation, and becomes the miserable inheritance of remote generations. To avoid, therefore, so great a curse, no sacrifice of present interests can be too great. It would be far better that every tenth man should be led to slaughter. Had then our commerce been exposed to outrage, to taxation, to license, to capture, and confiscation, at the will of lawless powers, the government would have been compelled to have resorted to war.

Such is the *political* view of this question. It ought to be sufficient to satisfy every mind, that we owe our exemption from war to the Embargo. But we proceed to take what we have denominated the *pecuniary* view of the subject.

In taking this view, all notice of national character and national rights will be waved. It will, for the sake of argument, and for that only, be assumed as possible that under a certain state of things, individual interest ought to be permitted unmolestedly to pursue its own course, however invasive such pursuit may be of national character and national rights. Even in this view, it will be seen that, but for the Embargo, war would have been inevitable.

It is admitted, that the effect of the British orders would be to seize and confiscate every vessel bound to any other than an English European port; and the effect of those of the French to seize and confiscate all vessels, carrying English fabrics, or bound to an English port. Between the two description of orders, therefore, the whole American trade, except that conducted directly with the West India islands belonging to France and her allies, is interdicted, under penalty of confiscation. Of the fury with which these orders would have been enforced, we have some specimens, notwithstanding the precaution adopted by the embargo. The French seize and burn our ships, because unable to conduct them safely into their ports; and the English seize and condemn them. The effect, in both instances, is precisely the same; except, that in the former our loss does not add to the absolute gain of France, as it does, in the latter, to that of England.

Had then our merchants pursued their trade through its ordinary channels, all that sent to countries, other, than England and the West Indies, would have been subject to capture, and would, nine-tenths of it, have actually been captured and condemned. This would have been absolute, unqualified war.—War is the violation, by force, of the interests of another nation; and England would in this way have committed this violation in the most flagitious manner. She would, however, have committed it, in that respect, which was best fitted to promote her own interests by injuring ours. Having nothing to gain by invasion, the only rational ground for war left her is on the ocean; and this she would have waged with the most unrelenting fury had our trade gone on in its usual course. France, on the other hand, would not have failed to injure us to the extent of her power; and if she found herself unable to obtain on the ocean an indemnity for the aggressions of her enemy she would [illegible] it elsewhere; she would have excited the Spaniards on our frontiers to acts of hostility. Under such circumstances she would have had no inducements of interests (and as to the obligations of justice the less that is said of them the better) to have remained on friendly terms with us. Flushed with the irresistible power of her arms, she would, it is but too likely, have dreamed of limiting our growing, if not of abridging our present power; not so much with the view of injuring us, as of striking through us, a blow at her enemy. It is not in the nature of Napoleon to remain inactive under the pressure of injuries; a blow would have been struck; abortive, it is admitted, as to the result, but dreadful and sanguinary, probably, in its present effects.

But, say the opponents of the Embargo, the power of France on the ocean is idle. Our trade to England will pass securely over the ocean. Without contesting this allegation, which is not by the bye so very indisputable, let us briefly look at the effects of a state of things which would open all the English ports to us, and shut all the rest.

In the first place, all that portion of our importation from the West India islands which exceeds our own consumption, would be in effect cut off; for it is acknowledged to be a fact that England imports more of all these articles than she consumes, and the transportation of the residue from England to France and her allies is inhibited and can be enforced without any naval force on the ocean. By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that for the year ending Sept. 30, 1807, there were exported from the United States 173 millions of pounds of sugar, & 24 millions of pounds of coffee, which, with other smaller articles constitute this portion of trade, and may be estimated at eighteen millions of dollars.—To this amount, therefore, would our importation, and to the same amount of exportation, be cut off.

By the same report it appears that for the same period our exports to Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, Holland, Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse towns, French European ports, Spanish European ports, Portugal and Italy, amounted to above forty-four millions of dollars. This portion of trade, like the former, is unconnected with a supply of British wants, our direct trade to that nation fully supplying her wants.

Adding these sums together, we have an aggregate sum of sixty-two millions of dollars.

By the same document, it appears that our whole exportations for the same period amounted to [illegible] eight millions.

It follows that the British orders completely enforced, inhibit the carrying on of sixty-two millions out of one hundred and eight millions of our usual trade; as well our importation as exportations.

This will appear from two considerations. If we are prohibited from exporting our goods, the means of importing foreign goods amount are taken from us. One is the effect of the other.

These sixty two millions of exports may now go to England. But, for what purpose? For her consumption? She does not want them to the value of a cent. For the supply of the Continent? The Continent refuses to receive them through England; and Mr. Baring, the most intelligent foreign writer drawn forth by the crisis, laughs at the idea of being able to force these commodities into the continental market, and asserts that smuggling, carried to its most flagitious length, would not be successful in one case in ten.

Further; our exports to Great Britain and her dependencies amount to 31 millions of dollars. What portion of these are again exported from England? For to this extent, would the demand of Britain be diminished for our exports when herself prohibited from exporting the surplus to the Continent. Of this, some idea may be formed, by the relation which the amount of our export of domestic articles to Britain bears the whole amount exported, and by a view of the principal articles exported. The whole amount of those exported is forty-eight millions of which twenty eight go to England.

The principal articles exported are;

	Millions.
Fish in value	3.
Wood and naval stores	5.
Provisions	17.
Tobacco	5.
Cotton	14.

[illegible] tails there can be no doubt but that of the twenty-eight millions exported to Great Britain ten millions at least are re-exported.

These ten millions, added to the foregoing sixty-two, make a total of seventy-two millions, amounting to [illegible] two thirds of the whole usual trade of the U. States.

It is then conceivable that an exertion of arbitrary force, that destroyed two thirds of our trade, and subjected the residue to a carpricious regulation, would have been submitted to individually by our merchants? Would they not have considered war as the lesser evil, and have demanded it? Would they not have claimed the privilege of arming their vessels, and of pushing their enterprise wherever their power could have opened to them a market? They most assuredly would; and this arming would have been war.

It appears, therefore, that whatever view is taken of this subject, whether national honor or individual interest is made the arbiter—war would have ensued, but for the Embargo.

AN AMERICAN WHIG.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition to the judges of Dorchester county court, or some one of them, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS STEVENS.

New Market, Dorchester county, May 10, 1808.