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ADVERTISEMENTS,

ARE inserted *three weeks* for *ONE DOLLAR*, and continued *weekly*, for *TWENTY-FIVE CENTS* per square.

The following preambles and resolutions, which were published in this paper on the 28th of July 1807, we are induced to republish this morning, with a view of refreshing the memory of our readers on a subject which *then* agitated the public mind—a subject too important *now* to be forgotten, as the present situation of the country has grown out of the public opinion of that day; and also to draw the attention of the reader to the language of *Federalism* at the present time. *Then*, this very man *Robert H. Goldsborough*, who you are now called upon to support was among the foremost of the committee in declaring that "when necessity demands, that *no sacrifice* is *too great* for them cheerfully to endure for the preservation of American honour and independence;" and in the succeeding resolution, this man will be found among others in "highly approving the President's Proclamation, and having the fullest confidence in the constituted authorities, we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour, to support whatever firm and decisive measures the government in their wisdom think proper to adopt." Now he is endeavouring by all the stratagems of which he is master, to weaken the arm of government, in withdrawing the confidence of the People from the only measure, then deemed expedient, to obtain that justice which the voice of the American nation demanded, for the insults and injuries committed on their honour as a free and independent People.

The *Federalism* of Caroline county, acting in unison with that of this county, at *that day*, and at *this time*, a re-perusal may not be unacceptable, previous to their repairing to the hustings on Monday next.

EASTON, July 21, 1807.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Talbot county, held at the Court-House, in Easton, agreeable to public notice, on Tuesday the 21st day of July, 1807—Upon motion being made and seconded, General PERRY BENSON, was unanimously appointed Chairman, and Dr. JOHN COATS, Secretary.

After two energetic and pertinent addresses upon the occasion of the meeting, which were made by *Robert H. Goldsborough*, and *John L. Kerr*, Esqrs. the following gentlemen were appointed a committee, viz. William Hayward, Edward Lloyd, *Robert H. Goldsborough*, Jacob Gibson, *John L. Kerr*, John Young, *Robert L. Nicolls*, Samuel S. Dickinson, and Perry Spencer, Esqrs. who having retired for some time, returned to their assembled countrymen with the following *Report* and *Resolutions*; which were upon due deliberation, *unanimously* adopted, amidst the most sincere plaudits, and immediately afterwards announced and confirmed by repeated discharges of artillery.

The government of the United States, deriving all its authority from, and amenable in all its acts to the voice of the People, it is expedient and right, at every important crisis, that the public sense fairly and deliberately expressed, should be known as a guide for the conduct of the constituted authorities.

Contented with our situation at home, happy in the enjoyment of every blessing that Freemen could desire—wishing to cultivate Harmony and Friendship with all the world, and anxiously studying and uniformly practising a system of good Faith and Impartiality in all our relations with foreign powers—we have considered ourselves justly entitled to a state of honorable security and (except national degradation) have deprecated war, as the greatest of all calamities. Connected with the different European powers, by an extensive and enterprising commerce, we must necessarily greatly depend on a strict adherence to the laws of nations and a faithful fulfilment of treaties on the part of others to pursue that peace and good understanding which it is not only our interest but our cordial wish to perpetuate.

Taught by grievous and multiplied examples that the laws of nations and the faith of treaties are but feeble barriers to restrain overgrown and unchecked power, and to curb the insolence of those, whose system is depredation, and to whom the relationship of peace opposes no obstacle to lawless violence and plunder; when in answer to our repeated remonstrances every assurance has been given by the British government, that proper orders should restrain the conduct of the commanders of their armed vessels "within the limits of the rights, and of the respect due to a friendly nation," and in defiance of those pledges and professions, in despite of every principle of honour, of justice, of humanity and of the laws of hospitality, a British ship of war belonging to a squadron lying within our waters has, with unparalelled insolence and perfidy, pursued and attacked a Frigate of the United States, of inferior force, within a few miles of our shore, and inhumanly murdered and wounded many of our countrymen under circumstances the most insulting and atrocious—we consider the awful period now arrived when the nation must rise in all the majesty of her strength and the appalling aspect of UNION, and with universal voice proclaim to their functionaries that there is a degree of forbearance beyond which they cannot go, and to pledge themselves to support with energy and alacrity whatever measures the patriotism and wisdom of their government may induce it to adopt.

We, therefore, the citizens of Talbot county, convened at the Court House in the town of Easton, for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the late outrageous and shameful attack of the British ship of war Leopard, on the American ship of war Chesapeake, do concur with, and heartily assent to, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the late attack made by the British ship of war Leopard (captain Humphries) on the American ship of war Chesapeake, was insolent, cowardly, unlawful and hostile.

Resolved, After the repeated interposition and remonstrances on the part of our government with the government of Great Britain, the treaties entered into, and engagements formed on account of the illegal seizure of our vessels, the cruel and unlawful impressment and detention of our citizens, and the contumelious conduct of their captains and commanders, that a continuation, and in some instances a monstrous aggravation of such insults, injuries and wrongs, can be viewed in no other light than as sanctioned by the British government from whom we ought to demand immediate and ample satisfaction, and redress.

Resolved, That the multiplied captures of our vessels so long and so uninterruptedly continued—the late trial and acquittal of captain Whitby, for the unprovoked murder of an American citizen within the jurisdiction of our own country, his sword being restored to him as a mark of approbation, his being subsequently promoted in command, together with the order of admiral Berkly, and the conduct of captain Humphries, on board the British ship, the Leopard, constitute a series of facts which seem unequivocally to evince a fixed and settled determination on the part of Great Britain no longer to remain on terms of honourable peace and friendly intercourse with us, but to force us into a war by a tyrannical exercise of insulting wrongs, and savage cruelties.

Resolved, That peace is the first wish of our hearts, and we sincerely believe that a state of harmony and a free trade with Great Britain and all the world is the interest as well as the object most ardently desired by the people of these United States, but when necessity demands, that no sacrifice is too great for them cheerfully to endure for the preservation of American honour, and independence.

Resolved, That highly approving the Presidents proclamation and having the fullest confidence in the constituted authorities we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour, to support whatever firm and decisive measures the government may in their wisdom think proper to adopt, to meet the present serious and interesting crisis: The more prompt, the more admirable, the more energetic, the more congenial to our sentiments and feelings.

Resolved, That we highly applaud the promptitude and firmness with which our fellow-citizens in different parts of the Union have associated together and expressed their just and patriotic indignation.

Resolved, That we highly approbate the conduct of our fellow citizens at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton, as manifesting a noble promptness, to avenge the wrongs of their countrymen, and an exalted sense of national dignity and feeling: and that like them, we will hold all persons infamous, who shall attempt to give aid, succour or assistance to any of the British armed ships or vessels, now hovering on our coasts, or coming within our waters during the present crisis.

Resolved, That the Mayor of Norfolk, merits the thanks of this nation, for his manly and spirited reply to the menacing letter of the British commander, Douglass.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions, to the President of the United States, and the governor of Maryland respectively.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Republican Star, of Easton.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be requested to accept the thanks of this meeting.

PERRY BENSON, *Chairman.*

Test,

JOHN COATS, *Secretary.*

DENTON, July 21, 1807.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Caroline county, in the state of Maryland, held according to previous notice, at Denton, this 21st day of July 1807, for the purpose of adopting certain resolutions expressive of their indignation at the outrage recently committed on the American Flag; Colonel WILLIAM WHITELEY, was unanimously called to the Chair, and ROBERT ORRELL, appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen were then named as a Committee to prepare resolutions to meet the occasion; viz. *William Potter*, John Tillotson, *John Young*, Nathan Whitby, Philemon St. J. Downes, Solomon Brown, White Turpin.

The Committee retired; and after some time returned and reported the following:

At a Crisis like the present, when the dignity of our country has been insulted in a manner unparalelled in the history of civilised nations, by a base and perfidious attack upon our national Flag; by the murder of our citizens almost within our own waters; and when such acts appear, but a continuation of a system of outrage and depredation which has long been practised towards us, by a people whose government has at the same time held out to us the professions of friendship, and the assurances of a just and liberal policy in all our intercourse; every patriotic mind will enquire, what point of forbearance, a free and independent nation cannot pass, and where humiliation or resistance must begin.—When we calmly review the repeated outrages committed on the persons and property of our citizens, by British armed vessels; and the violated promises of their government, that their licenciousness should be curbed and controuled, it is impossible to resist the conclusion which forces itself on the mind, that officers so famed for their subordination would not dare by repeated aggressions, to violate the neutrality of a Friendly nation, if they did not feel the assurance, of safety and protection in the connivance of their government, but when the unrestrained insolence and cruelty of a British Commander, enjoying within our waters all the rights and aids of hospitality, have prompted him to an insidious attack upon one of our national ships just quitting our shores, unsuspicious of danger, and unprepared for battle; and when our flag is returned to us degraded, and our citizens wounded and slain; the period of argument is past, and feeling alone will decide.

Therefore,

1. *Resolved unanimously*, That the citizens who compose the meeting entertain a deeply indignant sense of the inhuman outrage which has been recently committed on their fellow countrymen on board the United States ship Chesapeake, by a British ship of war, and the degrading insult that has been offered to the sovereignty of the country, by an attack on the national flag.

2. *Resolved unanimously*, That decisive measures ought to be pursued for the purpose of inforcing some proper atonement for this outrage; and that, confiding in the wisdom and patriotism of the constituted authorities of our government, we pledge ourselves, with our lives and property to support them in all such energetic measures, as they may deem necessary to be adopted, to obtain this end, and for obtaining security against future injuries.

3. *Resolved unanimously*, That the proclamation of the president, ordering all British armed vessels to return beyond the limits of the United States and prohibiting all intercourse with them, meets our hearty concurrence, and is a proof of his constant watchfulness of the public weal, and that we will deem as infamous, and unworthy the name of an American, those who may, directly, or indirectly attempt to contravene the said proclamation.

4. *Resolved unanimously*, That we view with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction the patriotic, and indignant spirit which has been generally manifested elsewhere, particularly at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Hampton, within the vicinity of the scene where the late infamous, and assassin like outrage has been perpetrated; and that from it we derive an assurance, that the INDEPENDENCE of which we proudly boast, and which was established at the expence of the best blood of our country, will not be ignobly yielded without a struggle as hardy and brave as that by which it was acquired.

5. *Resolved unanimously*, That it is the sense of this meeting that no person or persons ought to be supported as a delegate or delegates to the next General Assembly of this State, who will not pledge him, or themselves, to use their best endeavors to obtain an energetic Militia Law.

6. *Resolved unanimously*, That the following gentlemen be a standing Committee to correspond with other similar Committees in the several counties in this state when occasion shall require (viz.) *William Potter*, Solomon Brown, *John Young*, James Byrn, White Turpin, John Tillottson, Philemon St. J. Downes, *Philemon Richardson*, Thomas Saulsbury, John Boon, William Whiteley.

7. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, transmit a copy of these resolutions to the president of the United States, and to the Governor of Maryland respectively; and that the same be published in the Star at Easton.

8. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Chairman and Secretary, deserve the thanks of this meeting for their judicious discharge of the duties assigned them.

Signed in behalf of the meeting, by

WM. WHITELEY, *Chairman.*

ROBERT ORRELL, *Sec'ry.*

LONDON, July 17—24.

Yesterday Government received advice from St. Andero, dated on Sunday last, by the Cadmus sloop of War, arrived at Plymouth, where the Betsey, Hooper, also arrived from Bilboa, with intelligence to the 15th instant. The substance of these accounts were in the afternoon communicated to the Official Circles by the following Note:

DOWNING STREET, Saturday evening.

"Captain Winter, of the Cadmus, who reached the Admiralty this morning from St. Andero, has brought advice of the evacuation of that city by the French troops, who finding themselves unequal to sustain a threatened attack from the patriotic forces under the direction of General Ponti (who had advanced to Stantillana) had, after plundering the town of a large sum of money, and destroying all the arms in it, escaped during the night of the 12th towards Bierganes, on their rout to Bilboa. Gen. Ponti, apprised of their movements followed with a corps of 4000 light troops, mostly regulars, and it was hoped would overtake them.

"The accounts from Bilboa, state, that Joseph Bonaparte has at length entered Spain—he was crowned King at St. Sebastian's on the 9th.—The American Captain states, that the most gloomy silence prevailed during the ceremony. From St. Sebastian's he proceeded to Tolòza, and thence by Madragon to Victoria, where he was again proclaimed on the 10th, and intended to have prosecuted his route to Burgos;—advices from Marshal Bessieres had however induced him to delay his departure, and he remained at Victoria on the 11th.

"Marshal Bessieres had on the 12th assembled a body of about 18,000 men, including some Polish Regiments, and was stationed between Bilboa and Marquina. The Austrian army amounted to 44,000 men, including the division of Gen. Ponti, and had at the above date entered Castile, for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy."

In addition to the above we are enabled by letters from Plymouth to state, that the army of Leon moved in concert with the Austrians, and after driving a small French force from Benevento and Toro, had arrived at Modena del Rio Soco for the purpose of expelling from Vallodolid a variety of small corps which had united there. Gen. Cuesta had occupied Placentia under Gen. Egieia with a corps of 12,000 with a view to cut off their retreat to Burgos—his head quarters were at Moro on the 10th, and it was supposed he would attack the French column at Burgos at the same time that the Austrians encountered Marshal Bessieres.

Capt. Hooper says when he left Bilboa the different columns of French troops at Bilboa, Burgois, Pampeluna, and Victoria were stated to exceed 50,000 men.

In addition to the important communication which we made in our last number of the emperor of Russia and Austria having sent Ambassadors to Paris, to remonstrate against the occupation of the Ecclesiastical States by French troops, we are now enabled to state that Emperor Alexander immediately on receiving by M. Ossepow, who was attached to the Russian Embassy in Spain, advice of the change intended in that Monarchy by Bonaparte, sent orders to Prince Jufferow to proceed to Paris with a formal protest against the deposition of the Bourbon family.

M. d'Ezernichew, Captain in the Imperial Life Guards, was sent by Alexander to Bayonne to obtain some mitigation of the contributions imposed by Gen. Victor on his Prussian Majesty. Bonaparte received M. Ezernichew with great distinction, invited him to his table and presented him with a valuable ring and a brace of pistols, but declined entering on the subject of his mission. When Ezernichew returned to Petersburgh early in the last month, the Emperor expressed some soreness at the failure of his mediation, & dispatched Couriers to Vienna and Koningsberg—sending at the same time Messrs. Holmstroe and Schenk with important dispatches to Copenhagen—the latter gentleman was under particular circumstances to pass into Sweden—the Court of Denmark on the receipt of the above dispatches, sent the Chamberlain Rosencrantz on an extraordinary mission to Paris—according to some accounts to obtain the removal of the French, Dutch and Spanish troops from Holstein, &c. and by others, to co-operate with the Imperial courts in their negociation in relation to Italy and Spain.

The Nachrichted states, on the authority of travellers from Poland, that numerous corps of French troops are collecting on the Russian frontiers, supposed to be intended for the Expedition to India.

French naval officers have been sent to all the ports of the Baltic, for the purpose of engaging German and Polish Volunteers for the French Navy.

A body of 10,000 Poles are under orders to march from Warsaw, through Brandenburgh to Holstein.

A convention has been concluded between the emperors of Austria and Russia for the mutual surrender of deserters.

OBSERVER OFFICE,
SUNDAY EVENING.

A Spanish patriotic officer arrived at the office of Mr. Canning, at 6 o'clock this morning. We understand that he has brought dispaches direct from the Junta at Seville. Mr. Oates, an English gentleman in the Commissarial Department, accompanied him, who is said to be the bearer of advices from Sir H. Dalrymple, off Gibraltar.

An interview was immediately had with Mr. Canning, and a Cabinet Council was about to be summoned. We are assured that a confirmation of the defeat of the French Army under Lefebvre, at Saragossa, has been bro't by the above gentlemen.

July 16—24.

The Expedition under Sir John Moore arrived at Spithead on Wednesday. It will be victualled with the utmost activity, and proceed almost immediately to the southward.

A gentleman lately come from Paris states—that before his departure the last battalion of the Imperial Guards had left that capital for Spain, and all accounts agree in representing the whole of his disposal force as proceeding towards the Pyrenees.

The American ship St. Michael, from L'Orient, is arrived at Falmouth, with dispatches from the American government to Mr. Pinkney;—she sailed from L'Orient on the 17th July inst.—The captain is in town: he was at Paris four days before he sailed for England. He states, delicately, that the openly expressed opinions of the people were by no means favorable to Bonaparte; and that he passed through large bodies of French troops on their march for Spain.