ed. If the embargo was to be removed at all, it was of the utmost importance that it should be done promptly; that it should be decided within a fortnight from this time. And whether it should be removed or not, it was of importance to know the opinion of this body. Need gentlemen now be told that in almost all the ports of the union vessels were preparing for sea? That some had even bent their sails, many having taken cargoes on board? These now remained in a state of suspence, and a state of suspence always gave birth to perpetual speculations. To put a stop to these speculations it was necessary that a decision of the question should be had. *How* it should be decided at the present time Mr. D. said he did not undertake to say. The people should know, as soon as practicable consistency with the decorum of legislative deliberation, the decision of the House.

As to the question asked by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) as to paying tribute, and as to the gentleman who proposed the resolution being willing to pay tribute—if the gentleman wanted to know the spirit of Vermont, Mr. D. referred him to the history of the revolutionary war. Let the gentleman see if, for her numbers, any other state gave the enemy more bloody battles. Let him then suppose the gentleman from Vermont to differ from the mass of his fellow citizens whom he represents. Mr. D. censured these insinuations as indecorous in the extreme.

Mr. D. said the present motion led to a question of serious moment; and when they came to a decision of it he wished it to be done by comparing their opinions fairly, frankly and decisively if necessary; and that they might unite in taking the course which would best maintain the rights and preserve the honor of the nation. On the question of the raising of the embargo, it was necessary, however, that there should be an authoritative decision one way or other.

*Mr. Elliot* said it might for aught he knew be considered disrespectful to the President to urge the immediate agitation of this momentous question; but if it were so, a forbearance from so doing on that account would be a respect inconsistent with the independence of sentiment which elevates and warms the character of an independent representative of an independent people. He had read somewhere in the works of celebrated newspaper civilians of this country, that "oppugnation" or even disrespect were treasonable offences. He hoped no gentlemen here meant to advance the doctrine that *disrespect* partakes of the nature of treason.

Mr. E. then spoke of a resolution which he had intended to have offered, and which he described, as leading to an enquiry into the mode in which the embargo law had been executed.

Notwithstanding the insinuation of the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Alston) which no one could mistake, notwithstanding whole volumes of newspaper denunciation, Mr. Elliot said he trembled not for the character of Vermont. The great body of the people of Vermont, though hostile, as he firmly believed, to the whole system of the embargo, had manifested a degree of patriotism that had not been exceeded by any; they had not been exceeded by any; they had never failed, when called upon, to march to the frontiers and enforce those laws which they disapproved.

He thought it due to the character of the nation to investigate this subject, the constitutionality of the laws, the propriety of their continuance, the manner in which they had been carried into execution, and the manner in which they had been carried into execution, and the manner in which they had been evaded. Whilst he did not wish to precipitate the discussion, much less the decision, yet he thought the day mentioned by the gentleman from Pennsylvania was too distant. The people had certainly looked forward to the meeting of Congress with considerable solicitude, as much excited by the embargo system as by the situation of our foreign affairs. The people of the United States, (said he) do not believe that they are called upon to decide between the Embargo or w[illegible]. We who originally opposed the embargo law, believing that it would be ruinous to the nation, are under no obligation to propose the substitute which is called for, and which we would have proposed, though it would not have been adopted, had not the embargo been put into operation. Mr. E. apologised for his warmth on this subject by alleging the sensibility he had felt at the allusion of the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. *Alston* explained that he had not said or meant, that it would be seen from "what quarter of the Union" opposition came.

Mr. *Macon* could see no advantage in postponing a decision of the question, being himself ready to meet it at any moment. The very proposition of the resolution would excite all the attention of the seaports and awaken all their anxiety. He thought it out of order now to discuss the merits of the question.

Mr. *Troup* said he felt himself bound at all times to treat with the greatest delicacy all motions and propositions of an ordinary nature. But there were times in which his feelings compelled him to depart from the ordinary rule.—This was one. He had voted against the consideration of the resolution because he would reject with that indignity which it deserved, an abstract proposition at this time to remove the embargo; & because he thought a prompt rejection would mark to the foreign world the temper of the country. He suggested, since it was to be discussed, that the discussion should be postponed a while till time was given to digest the voluminous mass of documents laid before them. For in these documents were contained the best arguments in favor of the embargo.

Mr. *Eppes* was wishing to vote in favor of the commitment of the motion; but did not wish the delusion under which some portion of the people of the United States labored should longer continue. He wished them to understand what course would be pursued. If, said he, it be the opinion of the Representatives of the Nation that the Embargo should be taken off and no other measure substituted, the majority governs in a Republic, and I should with every good citizen submit to its decision; but I should, ever feel for the eternal disgrace of that nation of which I should then feel it a misfortune to be a member. As it is my opinion that should the embargo be raised, other measures ought to be adopted, whether I meet with the support of the house or not, I will at least evince to the people whose Representative I am, that I will not submit to British or French tyranny, but hand down to their posterity unimpaired that liberty which their forefathers so nobly atchieved.

Mr. E. then proposed the following resolutions, as an amendment to Mr. Chittenden's motion:

"Resolved, that from and after the day of next all intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain, its islands and dependencies ought to cease and determine.

"Resolved, that from and after the day of next, all intercourse between the United States and France, its islands and dependencies ought to cease and determine.

"Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law for arming and equipping for immediate service thousand militia in addition to the force already authorised by law."

The Speaker informed Mr. Eppes that these could not be received while another question was pending; and Mr. Eppes withdrew them for the present.

Messrs. *Blackledge*, *Clopton*, and *G. W. Campbell* declared themselves positively opposed to the motion in its present abstract form. We have not room to detail their observations. They were however of the same tenor as those of Messrs. Smilie, Troup, and Eppes.

Messrs. *Cook* and *Cutts* spoke in favor of an immediate consideration of the subject, from its importance to the mercantile interest.

The resolution was then made the order of the day for Monday next; a motion for postponement till Monday week having been negatived.

EXECUTIONS AND EVASIONS OF THE EMBARGO LAWS.

Mr. *Elliott* offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House of Representatives copies of all instructions which have been transmitted by him to the collectors of the revenue and other officers of the United States, in relation to the execution of the act laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto.

On motion of Mr. *D. R. Williams* the following amendment was added to the end of the resolution:

"Also as far as practicable, the names and places of residence of such persons as have been detected in violating the embargo laws."

After a short discussion, which shall be noticed in the next National Intelligencer, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow.

NON-INTERCOURSE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. *Eppes* now moved the resolutions given above; which were referred to the committee to whom was referred Mr. Chittenden's resolution.

CHAPLAIN.

The house then proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain; and on the second ballot, Mr. Obadiah B. Brown, having a plurality of votes, was declared to be duly elected.

Some minor business having been done, the house adjourned at 2 o'clock.

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DIED, on Monday, 7th instant, at his farm in Queen-Ann's county, in the 55th year of his age, major PHILIP CHAPLIN. He was one of those worthy Revolutionary heroes, who turned out in the defence of his country, in the year 1776, in those times which tried men's souls, and fought for the liberty and independence of his native land, in opposition to British tyranny and slavery, and bore an active part in the glorious atchievement which has given America a national standing among the nations of the earth. He has left two sons, which are young men, and numerous friends and acquaintances to lament their loss—he was a uniform Republican, and made frequent and considerable sacrifices for its support—may he rest with the peaceable dead, till called forth to glory and reward.

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STAR,

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

*EASTON:* TUESDAY MORNING

NOVEMBER 15, 1808.


## ELECTORAL ELECTION.

Yesterday came on the election for Elector of President and Vice-President; and although we kept the paper open till past six o'clock this morning, waiting for returns, the mail for Caroline had to start with those of Easton.

DISTRICT, No. I.—*EASTON.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Perry Spencer. | 182 |
| *Robert H. Goldsborough.* | 129 |

DISTRICT, No. II.—*St. MICHAEL's.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Perry Spencer. | 154 |
| *Robert H. Goldsborough.* | 138 |

DISTRICT, No. III.—*TRAPPE.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Robert H. Goldsborough.* | 125 |
| Perry Spencer. | 105 |

DISTRICT, No. IV.—*CHAPPEL.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Robert H. Goldsborough.* | 129 |
| Perry Spencer. | 95 |
| Republican majority | 15 |

## LEGISLATURE *of* MARYLAND.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, November 8, 1808.

A sufficient number of delegates being convened they severally qualified in the presence of each other, by taking the several oaths required, and subscribing a declaration of their belief in the christian religion.

The house proceeded to ballot for a speaker, and on examining the ballots it appeared, that Levin Winder, Esquire, was elected.

The house proceeded to ballot for a clerk, when Mr. John Brewer was elected. Ordered that he qualify, &c.

The house proceeded to ballot for an assistant clerk, and Mr. W. S. Green was elected, and ordered to qualify.

The following message was received from the senate.

The senate, having formed a quorum, are ready to proceed to the business of the sesion.

Which was read.

The following message was sent to the senate:

Your message of this morning we have received; a quorum of the house of delegates being also assembled, we are ready to proceed to business. The time of setting appointed by us it from nine o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

This being the day designated by the constitution for electing a council to the governor, we propose, with the concurrence of your house, to proceed immediately to said election. James Butcher, Thomas W. Hall, Lewis Duvall, Reverdy Ghiselin and James Nabb, are put in nomination by the senate, and we have appointed Mr. Partridge and Mr. Somerville to join the gentlemen you may appoint to examine the ballots.

Which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill to repeal all such parts of the act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, as requires each non-commissioned officer and private liable to militia duty to arm himself with a good and substantial firelock and for other purposes.

The following message was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

We propose to proceed immediately to the appointment of a council to the governor, agreeably to your message of this morning. Doctor Archibald Dorsey, Benjamin Hodges, Perry Benson, John L. Kerr and James Frazier, are put in nomination by this house, in addition to those nominated by you. We have appointed Mr. Tilghman and Mr. Dennis to join the gentlemen, appointed by you to examine the ballots, and report thereon.

The house, having qualified for that purpose, proceeded to ballot for a council to the governor, and upon examination of the ballots it appeared, that James Butcher, Reverdy Ghiselin, Thomas W. Hall, Lewis Duvall and Benjamin Hodges, had a majority of votes, and were declared to be the council to the governor. The house adjourned.

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## HEAD QUARTERS,

*Government-House, Nov. 7, 1808.*

*By the Commander in Chief of the Militia of the State of Maryland.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

WHEREAS the President of the United States, through the Secretary at War, on the second day of November instant, issued his requisition for organizing and holding in readiness to march at a moment's warning, a Corps of the Militia of this State, amounting to Six Thousand and Sixty-Three, Officers included—which requisition, made to me in quality of Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland, at this awful crisis it is my duty promptly to execute. And whereas by the said requisition a preference is given to Volunteers, and from the late patriotic tender of the services of so great a number of the Militia of this State under the late requisition, it is confidently hoped, that as the same cause exists, with increased aggressions, the same ardour and public spirit will animate the troops under your command, who will rally round the Standard of Government, which they so lately pledged "their Lives, their Fortunes, and their Sacred Honour, to support," and that their patriotism, aided by your patriotic exertions, will enable Maryland to present her Quota entirely of Volunteers. You will receive enclosed a copy of the Requisition.

I am, Sir, Your Obt. Servt.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to assure you of his entire confidence in your promptness to execute these Orders.

Yours,

S. T. WRIGHT, Adj. Gen.

7th Nov. 1808.

*War Department; 2d November, 1808.*

*His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland.*

SIR

THE President of the United States, by virtue of an act of Congress, passed on the 30th day of March, 1808, entitled, An act authorising a detachment from the Militia of the United States, has directed me to call upon the Executives of the several states and territories to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their, respective proportions of One Hundred Thousand Militia, officers included—This, therefore, is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measuress for having SIX THOUSAND and Sixty-Three of the Militia of the State of Maryland, (being her quota,) detached and duly organized into Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as practicable in the following proportions of Artillery, Cavalry, Riflemen and Infantry, viz. one twelfth Artillery, one sixteenth Cavalry, and from one sixteenth to one twelfth Riflemen and the residue Infantry, to be completely equipped with arms and accoutrements fit for actual service, including blankets and knapsacks.

Any corps of volunteers, who, previous to orders for taking the field, may tender their services conformably to the second section of the aforesaid act, will be considered a part of the quota of said state, according to their numbers! And your Excellency is also authorised to accept, as part thereof, any Company or Companies of Volunteers, either of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, agreeably to an act of Congress, a copy of which is enclosed, passed on the 24th of February, 1807. And I have to request that your Excellency will endeavor to inspire as general a disposition as possible for voluntary offers of service, especially under the last mentioned act. Permit me also to suggest the importance of having such general and field Officers selected as can, in all respects, be relied upon in case the detachment should be called into actual service.

When the detachments and organization shall have been completed, the respective corps will be exercised under the Officers set over them, but will not remain embodied, or be considered in actual service, until, by subsequent orders, they shall be directed to take the field.

Your Excellency will please to direct, that correct inspection returns be made of the respective corps, and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department, as early as possible; separate returns should be made of those who have heretofore volunteered, and may volunteer, under the last mentioned act.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant.

H. DEARBORN.

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Married on Tuesday last, Mr. *Thomas Hemsley*, of Queen-Ann's county, to Miss *Elizabeth Tilghman*, of this county.

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To be sold, at public vendue,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, on the premises, at Hook-Town, the property of the subscriber, consisting of cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils. A credit of six months will be given upon all sums over six dollars, upon the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

LEWIS LEVASSEUR.

November 15, 1808. 2

Notice.

THE subscriber wants to employ a BLACKSMITH, for the next year

JAMES NABB.

Talbot county, Md. Nov. 15, 1808. 3

JOHN MEREDITH,

*Has just opened a handsome assortment of*

FALL GOODS:—

AMONG WHICH ARE,

SUPERFINE and second cloths, coarse do. and coatings, cassimeres, swandowns, flannels, blankets, bocking baizes, marseilles, president's and other cords, peleisse and common velvets, men and women's worsted and cotton hosiery, women's black and white silk do. do. rabbit furr, silk and leather gloves, men's mill'd and buckskin do. cambric muslins, fancy and second mourning calicoes, black cambric muslins, black and white leno shawls, linen and cotton checks, bedticking, ticklenburg and hemp linen, &c. &c. &c. together with a good assortment of

*Hardware and Groceries*—

All which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash. He returns his thanks for the liberal encouragement he has met with while in business here, and hopes to merit a continuation of favours from his friends and the public.

Easton, November 15, 1808. 3

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Elijah Stevenson*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 9th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 8th day of November, Anno Domini 1808. 3

WILLIAM STEVENSON, Adm'r.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Samuel Black*, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated to the subscriber without delay, living at Wye-Mill, Talbot county. Those who are indebted to the said estate, in Dorchester county, are requested to pay the same to John Williams Esq. in whose hands the books of said deceased are deposited. All other debts due the estate must be paid without any further indulgence to the subscriber.

REBECCA BLACK.

Wye-Mill, November 15, 1808. 3

Notice.

ALL persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of *William Sherwood*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are notified that their notes are now due—The above property was sold for the payment of the deceased's debts, therefore no indulgence can be given.

ROBERT KEMP.

11th mo. 15th, 1808. 3

Wanted,

AN OVERSEER for Blooming Dale. Apply to TURBUTT HARRIS, near Queen's-Town.

November 15, 1808. 3


List of Letters

*Remaining in the Post-Office, George-Town Cross Roads, Nov. 4, 1808.*

BENJAMIN BARGER, W. Briscoe, Harriet Boyer, Richard Blackiston (2) Eleonor Brooks, Eliza Berry, Kennard Blackiston, Richard Bryon (2) Daniel Bussard, William Bachhouse, Charles Barrie, Joshua Browning, Milcha Blackiston, Samuel Casey, Campbell Cornelius, Thomas Chears, Elizabeth Crabbin, William Copper, Cornelius Comegys (4) Margaret Downs, J. W. Dowell, John Dawson, Thomas Etherington, James Fields, John Glenn, Dr. Joseph Gordon (3) John Griffin (2) William Ginn, Samuel Granfield, Mrs. George (2) Mary Green, capt. John Gray, Abraham Henry, Samuel Hoxter Samuel Johnston, Joseph Jackson, Wm. Knight (2) William Kindle, Thomas Lusby, Wm. B. Lambden, Jane Moles, Aquilla Meeks, Jesse Massey, Lancelot Moffett, Nathl. Newnam, Amelia Price, Wm. Price, Bartis Piner, Joshua D. Robinson, Samuel Rasin, Stephen Richardson, Jno. Somerville, Wm. Stewart, Oliver Smith, Christopher Spry, Gracy Scott, Jas. Stoops, Richard Stocket, John Savin, Alexander Sanderson, Thomas Sewell, William Spearman, Joshua Starr, Elizabeth Thomas, Lody Tharp, Jane Wiley, James Wingate, Edwd. Wilkins, R. F. Wilmer, Wooman Warner, John Williamson (2.)


Notice.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th instant, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Billy Cooke, alias, Adam Goodiet; he is a smart active fellow, very black, appears to be about 27 or 28 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made; he had on when committed a mix'd colored cloth coatee, a white Marseilles waistcoat, a pair of striped nankeen pantaloons, black worsted stock, a furr hat, white linen shirt, with a gold breast pin, likewise a silver watch; he has a large bundle of clothing of various kinds, has a small scar above his eye, slightly pitted with the small pox in his face, and wears his hair platted over his forehead—He says he belongs to Mr. Seth Barton, of Frederick county, in the state of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Jun.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Oct. 29 (Nov. 15) 1808.