Abbé Casteur, Frean Law,
Ross Bird, John M'Clelland,
John Nicks, James Woodruff.

First Lieutenants.

William Butler, James E. Denking,
Cadwallader Jones, A. G. White,
Robt. M'Dougall, Wm. S. Hamilton,
Robert B. Moore, James Moore,
Duncan L. Clinch, William R. Davis.

Second Lieutenants.

Samuel W. Butler, Benj. M. Jackson,
Henry Cholard, Ch. C. M'Kensie,
William Johnson, Holloway James,
Timothy Spann, Edward Mason.
Benj. D. Herriott,

Ensigns,

Stephen Rose, Joel Lyon,
Samuel C. Mabson, Sterling Anderson,
Robert Watson, William Laval,
John Burnett, Benj. Harvey, Jr.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel. *Lt. Colonel.*
John P. Boyd John Whiting

Major.

James Miller.

Captains.

William C. Bass, Joel Cook,
Paul Wentworth, Isaiah Doane,
David Byers, Geo. W. Prescott,
Stephen Ranney. John Binney.

First Lieutenants.

Ald. G. Cushman, Oliver G. Burton,
Josiah Swelling, Samuel Hames,
Robert C. Baaton, Nath F. Adams
William Welch, Samuel Page,
Nicoll Fosdic, Charles Fuller.

Second Lieutenants.

Charles Larrabee, Lewis Harrington
Ebenezer Way, Samuel Borden,
Minor Huntington, John L. Eastman,
Jackson Durant, Benjamin Hill.

Ensigns.

Timothy Gerrish, John Smith,
Fred. Cooklin, Lewis Peckham,
Abr. Hawkins, George Gooding,
George P. Peters, Anson Hall,
Jonathan Simonds, Josiah Bacon, Jr.

Surgeon.

Josiah D. Foster.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel. *Lt. Colonel.*
Alexander Parker. William D. Beall.

Major.

Tully Robinson.

Captains.

Nimrod Long, James Bankhead,
George Gibson, Colin Buckner,
Richard C. Dale, Wm. E. Williams,
Edward Dillard, John Johnson,
Benj. Wallace, Fayette Roane.

First Lieutenants.

George M. Brooke, Mordecai Griffith,
Rich. Whartenby, Henry Saunders,
Townsend Smith, Alex. M'Ilheny,
Roger. A. Jones Talbot Chambers,
James Fonerdon, James Dorman.

Second Lieutenants.

William Henshaw, Washington Lee
Le. Roy Opie, William King,
Richard H. Bell, Geo. Washington,
Jacob Hindman, Elias Edmonds.

Ensigns.

Robert Carson, Jeremiah Yancy,
John Jamison, Joseph Owens,
James Saunders, John Suter,
Daniel Ward, Edward L. Lomax.

Surgeon.

William Upshaw.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel. *Lt. Colonel.*
Jonas Simonds. Joseph Constant.

Major.

Zebulon M. Pike.

Captains.

Wm. P. Bennett, Thomas Davis,
Ebenezer Cross, Jonathan Brooks,
Samuel Cherry, William Cock,
John T. Bently, William Pennell.

First Lieutenants.

Ebenezer Bebee, J. T. Arrowsmith,
John Christie, Gad Humphreys,
James Chambers, John Walworth,
John Machesney, Peter Muhlenburg,
George Nelson, John Stewart.

Second Lieutenants.

Clement Sadlier, Chaun. Pettibone,
Wm. Nicholas, Henry Philips,
Abel Morse, John J. Plume,
Robert Sterry, James J. Voorhis,
Js. E. A. Masters, John Gilland.

Ensigns.

Neil Shaw, Henry Shell,
Wm. Gamble, Jacob Sinn,
Edward Webb, Jacob Heet,
Charles K. Gardner, Asa Grimes,
John Reigart.

Surgeon. *Surgeon's mate.*
Isaac Davis, Wm. E. Lee.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel. *Lt. Colonel.*
William Russell. Robert Purdy.

Major.

Elijah Strong.

Captains.

Gilbert C. Russell, Edward Hord,
Rt. C. Nicholas, Arthur Morgan,
Geo. R. C. Floyd, James Desha,
Tho. J. Vandyke, Tho. Beall.
Thornton Posey,

First Lieutenants.

Uriah Blue, Zach. Taylor,
Martin Duralde, Walt. H. Overton,
Richard Oldham, Carey Nicholas,
James Doherty, Wm. M'Clelland,
Enos Cutler, Alex. Calvit.

Second Lieutenants.

Alex. White, Arch. Greer,
Th. S. Jessup, Jeoffry Robertson,
Elisha Edwards, Duff Green,
Narcissus Brontin, Alex. Smith,
Jesse Jennings, Isaac Dunbar.

Ensigns.

John Hughes, Geo. C. Allen,
Wm. S. Allen, Elijah Montgomery,
Jas. S. Wade, Joseph Philips,
Samuel Vail, David M'Clelland.
Sam. M'Cormick,
Lewis P. Ducors.

Surgeon.

Alfred Thurston

REGIMENT OF RIFLEMEN.

Colonel. *Lt. Colonel.*
Alex. Smyth. William Duane.

Major.

John Fuller.

Captains.

Th. A. Smith, Moses Whitney,
Geo. W. Sevier, David Findley,
Jas. M'Donald, Alex. S. Walker,
John Ragan, Benj. Forsythe.

First Lieutenants.

Abra. A. Massias, Dill Armor,
Tho. Spencer, Benj. Champney,
Fielder Ridgeway, George Morrison,
Ch. Porterfield, David Moss.
Michael Hays,

Second Lieutenants.

Elzey L. James, Hor. S. White,
Lod Morgan, Lewis Weir,
Mat. Cannan, Tho. A. Patterson,
Daniel Appling, Tho. Ramsey,
Joshua Hamilton. William Smith.

Ensigns.

Jos. S. Pepper, John Logan,
Elias Stellings, Wm. D. Jones,
Ar. W. Thornton, Edmond Foster,
Francis Stribling, James Johnson.
Augus Langham,

Surgeon. *Surgeon's mate.*
Smith Cutler. Enos Lewis.

SURGEONS AND SURGEONS MATES.

Peace Establishment.

Surgeons.

Oliver H. Spencer, Fra. Le Barron.

Surgeon's mates.

Samuel M'Kee, Robert Houston,
Joseph West, Charles Slocum,
Wm. C. Smith, Henry Skinner,
John F. Heileman, Wm. H. Emory,
Geo. W. Maupin, Sylvester Day,
Jos. Goodnue, John Biglow,
John Watson, Lem. B. Clark,
Abra. Edwards, Alex. H. Morrison,
Ant. Saugrain, Robt. Simpson,
Reu. Everitt, John L. Murray,
Abra. Steward, Wm. T. Davison,
Jas. H. Sargant, John Cooper,
Alex. M'Cauley, W. A. Dandridge,
James V. Stewart, Thos. H. Holland.

From Cobbett's Register.

SPAIN—I have for some time past left off the title "*Spanish Revolution*," because I perceived that nothing worthy of the name of revolution was intended. I do not say that the reverses which the Spaniards have experienced, have proceeded wholly from their new Junta having discovered no disposition to suffer any change to take place in the form or system of the government, or to cause a radical reform of abuses; but it cannot be denied that it was, by many persons besides myself, feared that unless the people of Spain were let completely loose: unless they were convinced that the war was for themselves and not for any *single person or single family*, they would not make much exertion against the French. The example of other nations was added to the reason of the case, in order to convince the public that such would be the effect of obstinately adhering to a war in the name of Ferdinand VII; but the hirelings of the press vociferated; the London merchants and the king's ministers dined and toasted; and the fatal measure was resolved on, to make war for *the king* of Spain. I shall be told perhaps, that it was the choice of the people of Spain to fight for Ferdinand. In answer to this I say that when the Spaniards first took up arms their declaration against France were little less vehement than their declarations against their late "*infamous government*," and against the numerous "*abuses*," that it engendered and maintained. While the people were in this mind, Spanish deputies came to England, and soon after, at a public feast, given to them, the kings ministers for foreign affairs gave in the way of toast "His most Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII." which, as I remarked at the time, amounted, considering from whom it came, to a declaration, that if we gave any aid to the Spanish cause, it would be upon the condition of that cause being the cause of kings in general, and of the king of Spain in particular. That this, or something very much like this was the language of the deputies, or whatever else they might be called who were sent to with a view of offering the people assistance, there can be little doubt; and when our king came formally to appoint a representative of himself to go to Spain, that representative was appointed, not to the Spanish *nation* or to the *Junta*, oh, no! to nothing short of "His most Catholic majesty Ferdinand VIIth." It does, and it did at that time appear clearly to me, as I think, it must have appeared to the public in general, that all this amounted to a declaration on our part, that unless the war was a war for the king, we would have nothing to do with it; and that we would by no means have any hand in aiding and abetting a democratical revolution.

The reader will judge whether our conduct and language did amount to this; that may be a question, but if it did, there can be no question that we were principally instrumental in making the cause a kingly instead of a popular one. The proclamations of the Junta are now stiled "*Royal* proclamations." They breathe no longer that popular enthusiasm, which characterized the addresses of the several separate supreme junta's. They talk of little but the ill treatment and the rights of that "beloved sovereign Ferdinand VII," whom to restore to the throne appears to be the principal object of the persons in power. They declare in one of these "Royal proclamations," that they never will make peace with Napoleon, until their "beloved sovereign Ferdinaad, be restored to the throne," than which, I think the reader will allow, nothing could, at such a crisis, be more impolitic; that is to say, supposing long continued despotism not to have totally deprived the people of their senses; for with what heart could they possibly go to war, if they were never to have peace but upon conditions, which however beaten by them. Bonaparte, unless they conquered France itself, might refuse them,—The people of Spain when they took took up arms against the French, while they were engaged in expelling the French, declared against their late infamous government," and was it to be supposed that they would be urged to shed their blood, by declaration on the part of those who now manage the affairs of the nation that their object—the ultimate object of their toils and dangers, is to restore that government? In the midst of all the melancholy relations that are daily reaching us from Spain, while we see Bonaparte, like, the destroying angel, sweeping away armies, and spreading desolation over the land, and while we are trembling for fear that the next mail may bring us the sad assuarance that the bodies of some of our countrymen, friends and relations, have been trampled beneath the hoofs of his horses: in the midst of these tidings, is it not enough to sting one to madness to be gravely informed, that on the 14th of November, "his excellency Don Juan Hookham Frere," upon being introduced to the Central Junta, delivered a speech in which "he stated the extraordinary complacency and flattering satisfaction which he felt in the honor granted him by the king his master, in appointing him representative *near* the august person of his most Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII."

It really makes one's feet and fingers itch: it sets one all in a twitter to read this at a time like the present. "*Near* the august person" indeed! Why, what more could we do, were we to study for years how we should furnish food for ridicule in French papers? Of a piece with these proceedings, was a proclamation to check the *licentiousness* of the press, of which proclamation it is by no means difficult to guess the origin. It was so exactly according to the taste of certain people; it was so like them; it was the very thing one would have expected from them. Keep the people down. Keep their tongues and pens in order. Don't let them talk too much. Well, according to all appearances, the Junta may now issue as many proclamations as they please against "the *licentiousness* of the press," for it is to be feared that they will soon have little else to do. My decided opinion is, that the present disasters in Spain have chiefly, if not only wholly proceeded from the change of feeling in the people, produced by the change of language in their leaders. It was always obvious, to those who reflected on the matter, that Spain, to avoid the embraces of the Bonapartes, must be thrown into a state of revolution—*revolution* or King Joseph appeared to be the only choice for the nation, and unfortunately, those who obtained the lead, they resolved not *at any rate to have a revolution*. They resolved not to suffer "the licentiousness of the press." I for my part, shall always think of that. I know what sort of folks those are who talk about "the *licentiousness* of the press" in this country and in America; and upon this knowledge I do, and must form my judgment.—As to the conduct of our ministers in their military arrangements, I am not disposed to find fault with it. The Morning Chronicle, does indeed, use some very powerful arguments to show that they might have acted more for the benefit of the Spanish cause; but the worst of it is, these arguments come after the event. It was all along quite clear that *we* could do nothing unless the Spaniards themselves were in great force, as to numbers at least: but it would now seem that the French have the superiority even in that respect.—Therefore, the accounts which we before received about their numbers were false, or those numbers have *of late* diminished; which diminution, if that be the case, must I think be attributed to the change which, by the altered language of the Junta has been produced in the minds of the people. The blame due to the ministers, appears to me that of having *royalized*, if I may use the word, the Spanish cause. This is a subject well worth the serious attention of parliament; but as to the military part of their measures, it will be very difficult I imagine to make any blame stick to them. I could not help observing in the Courier newspaper of Saturday last a letter said to come from one of our officers in Sir David Baird's army, who after complaining of the *lukewarmness* of the Spanish people, and their backwardness to make exertions against the enemy, "this is a miserable people, the *French must do them good.*" I really did wonder to meet with a sentiment like this, last, in a ministerial paper.—You see, how things strike even our officers. This gentleman seems to have a high opinion of the *benefits* of French fraternization. Is it any wonder then, if great numbers of the Spaniards are of the same opinion? No, no: say what we will, it does not necessarily follow that the French must be hated by the Spaniards because we wish it to be so. I do not yet give up the Spanish cause as lost, because the great dangers of the country may rouse the people: a truly revolutionary spirit may arise, and in that case the French may be defeated; but if a king at all, there is I think, but little doubt that Joseph Napoleon will be that king.

For the Star.

SIR,

I have read his Excellency *James Madison*, esq. President of the United States, his Inaugural Address, with pleasure, and am so well pleased with it—would thank you to give the following a place in your useful paper.

Under the administration of Mr. Adams, it is well known, all who were not friends to it, were called enemies to the government; of course were by the *Anti-Federal party*, called enemies to the country, endeavouring, with all the sophistry their wisdom could invent, to make the citizens of the United States believe, all acts of Congress were the only criterion by which they were *bound*, keeping at the same time out of view the Constitution, knowing well if the People were acquainted with that instrument, and the rights they enjoyed under it, Congress would be detected if they exceeded the powers given them by the same, and the word *Government* alone was made use of. In order therefore that a true line may be drawn between *Government* and *Constitution*, I wish to draw the attention of my fellow citizens to the following observations.

By Constitution we mean, whenever we speak with propriety and exactness, that assemblage of laws, institutions and customs, derived from fixed principles of reason, directed to certain fixed objects of public good, that compose the general system, according to which the community has agreed to be governed. By *Government* we mean, whenever we speak in the same manner, that particular tenor of conduct which a Chief Magistrate, and inferior magistrates under his direction and influence, hold in the administration of public affairs. We call this a *good Government*, when the execution of the laws, the observation of the institution and customs; in short, the whole adminstration of public affairs is wisely pursued, and with a strict conformity to the principles and objects of the *Constitution*. We call it a *bad Government*, when it is administered on other principles, and directed to other objects; either wickedly or weakly, either by obtaining *new laws* which want this conformity (such as the Alien and Sedition laws, &c.) or by perverting *old ones*, which had it; and when this done *without law*, or in *open violation of the laws*, we term it a *tyrannical government*. In a word, and to bring this home to our own case, only advert to the *administration of Mr. Adams*, and there is found very little regard paid to the powers given to Congress by the *Constitution*, and the powers reserved to the *States respectively and the People*, and no wonder it fell under the appellation of a *tyrannical government*, and the People had good right to be alarmed, when they saw the government engrossing the whole power, at the expense of their liberty.

A confirmation that the majority in Congress, in the time of Mr. Adams's administration, was disaffected to the *Constitution of the United States*, is evident from the publication exhibited in Fenno's Gazette, of the 4th of March, 1799, who was then the printer to the United States—and his opinion approved of by the heads thereof. Fenno says,

"The Constitution of the U. States
"—a mere substitute for a better, a system erected on false calculation, more
"untenable than a house erected on a
"quick-sand; a form of government
"made to produce traitors, inadequate
"to their punishment.

"A bad *Constitution*—one bottomed
"on, and calculated only for peace.

"The state government—a farrow of
"pigs, insulting the old sow.

"Liberty—a cloud, a vapour, a breath,
"a vision, a phantom, a whim, a magnificent nothing.

"Republicanism*—an absurd and
"unmeaning substitute for security and
"peace, the highest note in the game of
"nonsense.

*Offensive to their nostrils.

"Right of election—the privilege of
"insulting a paltry piece of paper into
"the ballot-boxes, once or twice a year.

"The States Magistrates—groups of
"pick-pockets, bank-robbers, and hen
"picked dotards, who make a jest of
"the holy functions.

"News-papers—the greatest curse†
"that can be visited upon a country.

(Mr. Duane remarks, Fenno means with which a country can be visited—he also says the English is as bad as the Potitocts.)

"American news-papers—the most
"base, false,‡ servile, and vexel publi-
"cations that ever polluted the foun-
"tains of society.

"American Electors—the most ig-
"norant, mercinary, and vulgar automa-
"licons that ever were moved by the
"continually rusting wires of sordid
"mercantile avarice.

"The American Clergy—a herd of
"stock-jobbing Priests, who have in-
"truded themselves into the temples§
"of the most high, who polluted the sa-
"cred fanes of religion, by hypocrisy
"and avarice, insolent pretenders, who
"wrap themselves up in the sacerdotal
"vestments, only to aim more securely
"their invidious attacks upon the faith.

"The readers of American news-pa-
"pers—agents worthy of the instru-
"ments, the ignorance‖ of both so con-
"sumate that they travel mutual de-
"struction.

"American Legislature—wears the
"gloom of dark ages and dreams, like
"the mist of winning over shadow,
"sense, genius and taste.

"The cure for these evils¶—a long,
"obstinate, and bloody war; a change
"of government, &c. &c." From which every man may plainly see, the friends of Mr. Adams's administration, were enemies to the Constitution, and have never been satisfied, that the People should enjoy equal rights and privileges.

COLUMBUS.

† Unless no newspapers could be admitted but Fenno's.

‡ Here Fenno judge the republicans by his own rotten principles.

§ Too true.

‖ Eluding to the friends of our Constitution.

¶ War, from 1799 till now, was and is their aim.

"When the present administration took the helm of government, we were at peace with all the world." And so we were when our beloved Washington took it.—and when Adams took it.—And what does this prove—That our difficulties THEN arose out of the "peculiar mode of conducting our foreign intercourse"—No. Every man not under the influence of strong prejudice, and who reads and judges for himself, knows that our difficulties THEN as well as NOW, with France and Great Britain, arose out of the injustice and rapacity of the nations.—Our difficulties were THEN amicably settled as they would be now, were it not that our enemies abroad are aided by our enemies at home—the ESSEX JUNTO and its coadjutors.

Utica Gazette.

It appears by a file of Bermuda papers, which we yesterday received from a friend, that there is a dispute between the Governor and Council. In an address of the General Assembly of Bermuda to the Governor, we find the following passage.—N. Y. ROYAL GAZ.

"We are truly sensible of the real distress and alarm in which the greater part of the community, and more particularly the poorer classes thereof, are at the present moment involved for the want of food; and this distress and alarm afflict us the more when we reflected that it might have been prevented, had your Excellency not extended your favor to certain individuals by allowing them to export, contrary to your own Embargo or Prohibitory Proclamations, a considerable quantity of provisions, while there was a prospect of an approaching famine. As no calamity can exceed that of starvation, we certainly are desirous and ready to adopt any and every measure of relief within our power."

Mouldy Corn as destructive as fire!

Col. Ward, of Newark, within a few days has had fifteen very elegant horses die, owing to their being fed on mouldy corn—he calculates his loss at about 2000 dollars. A horse owned by Col. Ogden, of the same place, also died after eating some of the same food. We make mention of this, that owners of horses may be careful to avoid giving them at any time corn that may be in the least mouldy.

To Rent,

And immediate possession given, in the Town of St. Michaels.

A GOOD convenient DWELLING HOUSE, with five out houses, and a good garden where the subscriber formerly lived.—ALSO, two houses and lots for sale in said town, which will be sold on good terms. Apply to captain William Merchant, living in said town, or to the subscriber now living at Queen's-Town.

GREENBURY GRIFFIN.

Queen's-Town, April 11, 1809. 4