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ADVERTISEMENTS,

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AN ORATION,

Delivered at the Court House of Centreville on the 4th inst. by JOHN SENEY, *esq. and published by particular request of the gentlemen celebrating the day.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

When we consider this as the natal anniversary of our infant empire, we shall ever be led to call into grateful recollection, the fathers of our independence; those to whom (under God) we are indebted for our political existence and salvation. A short eulogium upon them and their merits, and their honors, will be the subject of the present discourse; for what more happy subject can be chosen on this day, than the great authors of our liberty? they who "digged it out with their swords"—who, in the grim face of death, amidst perils innumerable, gave the purchase of their blood—who built it upon their tombs, and whose spirits bending from the sky, point with pleasure to its foundation.—Happy! thrice happy should we feel, if, without the painful sensations consequent upon a retrospect of sufferings and dangers undergone, we could now alone foretell the chosen blessings treasured up to gladden our future days: yet duty, gratitude, and every sentiment of the soul, first demand the tributary tear to be freely consecrated on freedom's holy altar, to the illustrious manes of our slain brethren, who nobly struggled in the glorious cause of freedom, and struggling fell! yielding up their lives the generous and voluntary sacrifice to liberty and their country! But 'tis enough——

"The Patriot's copeous tears are shed.
A sacred tribute that embalms the dead."

Hail! ye illustrious shades of martyred heroes, that now hover round us.—Behold our tears, and deign to smile on the only tribute we can pay; thus appeased, become the guardian angels of our peaceful blessings, and let succeeding heroes catch your falling mantles. Having thus in the elevation of our souls, welcomed in the joyful day of our emancipation, and paid the justly deserved tribute to the immortal memory of that virtue that triumphed over death, & at the expense of terrestrial existence, set the cope-stone on freedom's temple—let us now pause a moment, and leave to the unerring page of history to record, and to the sons of genius to celebrate the matchless deeds atcheived by the man who led our chosen band of heroes thro' all the dubious scenes of war, till, victoriously triumphant, they opened the womb of fate, and gave birth to a nation—a world. Although the horrors of war are no longer familiar to us, and our ears are no longer dinned with the thunder of cannon, when their horrid but distant roar proclaims the approach of the black cloud of desolation, whose dreary track, like the pestilential blast, is marked with the death of thousands—although columns of smoke rising to the eye, and mounting in circling majesty to the skies, no longer announce the ruin of defenceless towns, and the sack of cities, whose wretched inhabitants mark with trembling steps each avenue of escape, or welter in their blood;—yet while we enjoy the calm sunshine of peace, and every one sits in quiet under his own vine, and his own fig tree, it may be useful and proper to revert to those scenes of distress and enquire by what means we now participate the blessings of peace, freedom, and independence.

The quiet establishment of the peace, freedom, and independence of this country, has been the peculiar care of the all-wise superintending power; discovers the goodness of an over-ruling providence; is a work worthy the patronage of Heaven, and has been effected by the united efforts of heroes and patriots, the most illustrious that ever adorned any age or country. Most people are disposed to give a preference to antiquity, to extol the virtues of former times, and depreciate their own; but whoever considers the object of the last war, the virtue and ability displayed in the operation, and the event of the completion, must allow that the present period will not suffer by a comparison with the most distinguished era of ancient or modern history. From a survey of the abject condition of mankind, we shall discover that government is, in every part of the globe, a mere machine of oppression, and that daring spirit which attempted to menacle us with the chains of despotism. When virtue is held in esteem, she is readily embraced, but those who adhere to her rigid practice, when neglected and despised, discover a greater fortitude, a juster discrimination, a more sincere attachment. Happy the country that can boast of such sons. At a period when the dignity of human nature is sunk in a servile submission to the wills of a few. I speak it with exultation—numerous are the examples of those who (from a just estimate of this) have sacrificed every consideration, encountered every danger, and submitted to every hardship, in the prosecution and attainment of peace, freedom, and independence, which it is the glory of America to enjoy, and of her sons to secure. And when I mention the officers and soldiers of the American army as foremost in the bright catalogue, no one can think the connection unjust. Military atchievement have always held a distinguished place in the page of history, and those who enlist under the banners of Bellona, have the fairest prospect of acquiring immortal fame.

That these have, however, been perverted to the most pernicious purposes, is, alas! too true. Many have waded through seas of blood to the gratification of a lawless ambition, and arrived to the height of power over the ruins of their country; and then, like savage monsters, surveyed the havoc which they spread.

Such are the Alexanders, the Cæsars, and the Tamerlanes of history, whose exertions may be compared to the commotions of the earthquake, the eruption of the mighty volcano, and to mighty inundations, & are attended with the like terrible effects. They strike with dread: but we turn from them with horror—to those who enter on the bright career, at the call of their country, and in defence of her rights: such are the heroes and patriots of this and every age.—The necessity and importance of military service, the difficulties and dangers with which it is attended, and the trifling recompence generally received, entitle the soldier of his country to receive the applause of a brave and disinterested conduct: and let him enjoy the dear bought palm, and the fond hope of immortalizing his name, so grateful to the generous mind; and, above all, let him anticipate the pleasure of a grateful recollection in the minds of his countrymen, when released from service, perhaps crippled, disabled by wounds, or broken by fatigues, in which he was exposed to the necessitudes of seasons, to hunger and to thirst, and the labours of the day were closed by the alarms of the night: when the hard ground was his bed, his armour his covering, the sky his curtains, the drenching storm his bath, the bleak wind his stove, and the din of arms, and the groans of the distressed, the music that lulled him to sleep.

Such were the sufferings of the officers and soldiers of the American army, but it may be truly said, their toils were not in vain.—No, fellow citizens, they finished the great work of our independence. What was it but a love of country that induced these meritorious men to march through the frozen regions of Canada, and the burning sands of South Carolina? what but a love of country that induced them to hazard their lives and fortunes in the contest? They have handed down a fair fabric to us, beautiful in all its parts; and I trust it will remain unimpaired to the end of time. The constitution which was framed by the worthies of our revolution, would suffer by a comparison with the greatest of all human institutions. Here we enjoy *the rights of man!* here we open an asylum for the unfortunates of other climes; here we invite them to drink freely of the ambrosial streams that flow from Liberty's sacred fount. All governments should be formed for the benefit of the people; under our constitution, all the powers of it are derived from them as the source, they have the means of carrying into execution their will. "To contend "for such governments, with a holy, en-"lightened, and unquenchable zeal, is "the highest temporal glory. Where-"fore, we dwell with rapture upon the "records of former renown, and con-"template with veneration those tran-"cendant scenes of Heroism; in which "we behold the brave and the free, "wearing upon their swords the fate of "millions—while the divine *genius of* "*victory*, espousing their cause, hovers "o'er their heads with expanded wing; "reaching forth the immortal wreath "that is to surround their triumphant "brow; and smiling upon the *decisive* "*moment* that is to fix the happiness of "future generations."

When the desperate tyrants of Europe attempted to humble us in dust and ashes, it appears as if heaven itself, called out with a voice louder than thunder, for the sons of Columbia to exert their valour, and unfurl the banners of independence throughout these fertile shores. It was then fellow citizens, that Liberty rose like a redeeming goddess, and winged her eagle flight towards our distant borders. The lovers of antiquity boast of a Solon and a Lycurgus but when beholding the substantial pillars of our republican fabric, we cannot but exclaim such characters as Washington, Franklin and Hancock, are rare indeed in any age, or country. To sustain this admirable government so long as terrestrial institutions shall exist, is a trust committed to posterity by our fellow-citizens and fathers. Preserve it in its exquisite beauty; its elegant proportions, and its impenetrable strength, and let not its foundations be sapped by treacherous guardians, till its high walls totter and fall. It has been said that republican governments above all others, are most liable to be overthrown by the people themselves, but so far as we have seen our citizens rally round the constitution and pledge their lives, their fortunes, and honor in its defence. So far from prostrating, they have always evinced to the world, a desire to uphold. When our countrymen were impressed on the high seas, when the rights of neutrality were violated, we have seen them unite together as a band of brothers, and resolve to protect the rights of their citizens, and the independence of their nation.

When a few desperate associates combined for the purpose of overturning the government of this happy country, men of all parties execrated the scheme, and were determined to crush their daring attempts even with the force of the bayonet.

We find our present chief magistrate, like his illustrious predecessor, zealously persuing the happiness of all, the freedom of the ocean, the security of our seamen, the rights of neutrality, and a disposition to preserve friendship with every nation, have marked his commencement, should he continue to act thus, his career will not only be crowned with the good will of his fellow men; but he will meet the approbation of "Well done thou good and faithful servant." Let me endeavour fellow citizens, to impress on your minds, the parental advice of the immortal Washington, when that venerable man was about to retire from the busy cares of public life; with what fervent language did he implore Heaven, that our union and brotherly affection might be perpetual, and that the free constitution, which is the work of our hands, might be sacredly maintained. We have heard it declared as it were from his dying lips, "United we stand divided we fall."—Let us take warning by those who have gone before us, and endeavor to avoid those quicksands which have ever proved their bane. When we can declare ourselves a united people, we shall then be truly happy, and when the storms of faction, revolution, and civil war, are sweeping off our rivals, with the besom of destruction, we can only look on and pitty their mournful fate.

Law of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To amend and continue in force certain parts of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, seventeenth, and eighteenth sections of the act, "entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress: *Provided,* that nothing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit any trade or commercial intercourse which has been or may be permitted in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section of the said act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts repealed or mentioned or intended to be repealed by the said act to interdict commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, shall be, and remain repealed, notwithstanding any part of the same act which has been or may hereafter be revoked or annulled, or which may expire by its own limitation. *Provided,* That all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred or shall hereafter be incurred on account of any infraction of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or of any of the acts supplementary thereto, or of the act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or of any of the provisions of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall after the expiration of any of the said acts or of any provision thereof, be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts and every provision thereof had continued in full force and virtue.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That during the continuance of this act, no ship or vessel except such as may be chartered or employed for the public service by the President of the United States, shall be permitted to depart for any foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has not been or may not be permitted by virtue of this act or of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes. And no ship or vessel, bound to a foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has been or may be thus permitted, except such as may be chartered or employed as aforesaid, shall be allowed to depart, unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, shall, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any port or place with which commercial intercourse is not thus permitted, nor be directly or indirectly engaged, during the voyage, in any trade with such port or place. And if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this section, depart from any port of the United States without clearance, or without having given bond in the manner above mentioned, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors; master or commander of such ship or vessel shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel and of the cargo put on board the same: *Provided always,* that the provisions of the eleventh section of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall extend to the prohibitions imposed by this section; which prohibitions shall cease to operate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the eleventh section aforesaid, in relation to any nation with which commercial intercourse may hereafter be permitted, in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, shall, during the continuance and after the expiration thereof, be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted or mitigated in the manner prescribed by the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, and the acts therein referred to.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all the vessels which may have arrived at any port or place within the United States from Great Britain, her colonies or dependencies, between the twentieth day of May and the eleventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and nine, shall be exempted from all the forfeitures and penalties incurred in consequence of any violation of any of the provisions of the said act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ANDREW GREGG,
President of the Senate, pro-tem.

June 28, 1809.

APPROVED. JAMES MADISON.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, at the Trappe, on SATURDAY, *the 22d day of July, by the subscriber, agreeably to the last will and testament of Levin Stevens, dec'd.*

ALL his LANDS, supposed to contain about four hundred acres, adjoining the Trappe, in Talbot county: the repairs all in good order, to be sold on a credit of five years, bond and approved security, to be paid in four equal annual instalments, the first payment to be in one year after the sale, with interest on the whole, and so on till the whole is paid, with interest on the sum due. Possession will be given to the purchaser the first day of January next. Attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Ex'or of
Levin Stevens, dec'd.

June 6, 1809. 7

Sale by Auction.

THE Administratrix of the late *William Hayes,* being desirous to close the concerns of the estate, have obtained an order of the orphan's court of Caroline county, in the state of Maryland, to dispose of a LOT of GROUND (being leasehold property) lying in the City of Baltimore, on Fell's Point, designated on the plot of said Fell's Point, by Lot No. 37—lies adjoining the water; lies convenient for a ship or lumber yard. It is thought unnecessary to say any thing more about this property, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view the same. Six months credit will be given, on the purchaser giving his obligation with good endorsers, and paying legal interest from the day of sale until paid. The sale to be on the first day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

July 11, 1809. 39

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday, *the 2d of August next, on the premises; the terms of sale will be made known on that day,*

THAT beautiful situation on Choptank River, opposite the town of Cambridge, known by the name of Akers's Ferry, and now in the possession and occupancy of *James Saunders.* It consists of one hundred and thirty-three acres and one third of an acre of LAND—thirty-three acres of which are in excellent wood and timber, the remaining one hundred acres are arable, and lie along Choptank River and Bolingbrook creek, binding therewith, and contain the Ferry House, and all the other necessary out buildings, with garden, orchard, &c. This is a most delightful situation for the residence of a private gentleman, or would be a most lucrative stand for a Tavern and Ferry. This place is remarkably healthy, and abounds in all the delicacies desired from the salt rivers, viz. fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The sale to take place at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by the subscribers, who will give a deed for the same.

WM. & *THOS. WELSH.*

Talbot county, May 30, 1809. 10

Farmers and Merchants.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the *Farmers* and *Country Merchants* generally, that he has lately commenced the COMMISSION BUSINESS in this city, for the sale of Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, &c. at No. 2, Bowley's Wharf, where he will with pleasure receive consignments of the above articles, on the usual terms.

He assures those who may think proper to entrust him with their business, that it shall be punctually and promptly attended to, and that every possible exertion shall be made to accommodate them, and to promote their interest. The strictest attention will be paid to the purchasing articles in this city, for those that consign their grain, or have funds in hand.

The subscriber flatters himself from his general acquaintance with the purchasers of the above articles, and his knowledge of business, that he may with confidence anticipate a full share of public patronage.

HENRY WILMER.

Baltimore, 15th June, 1809. 6

N. B. The subscriber avails himself of this opportunity to inform Country Merchants, Tavern Keepers, Farmers, and the public generally, that he intends opening a general assortment of *GROCERIES* in a few days, all of which will be sold on the usual terms.

H. WILMER