FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

ORDERS OF COUNCIL.

THEIR GENERAL IDEA.—Time was when Great Britain declared herself to be governed by the universal law of nations, in all disputes relating to persons or property, where the subjects of another nation were concerned.——Judge Blackstone says—

"Since in England no royal power can introduce a new law, or suspend the execution of the old, therefore the law of nations, (whenever any question arises which is properly the object of its jurisdiction,) is here adopted in its full extent by the common law, and is held to be part of the law of the land. And those acts of Parliament which have, from time to time, been made to enforce this universal law, or to facilitate the execution of its decisions, are not to be considered as introductive of any new rule, but merely as declarative of the old fundamental constitution of the kingdom; without which it must cease to be a part of the civilized world."

[Vol. iv. p. 67.]

In the case of the Silesia loan, between England and Prussia, in the reign of George II. one article of the Prussian government states—

"That the British ministers have said that these questions, (between the belligerent British & neutral Prussians,) were decided *according to the laws of England.*

The English judges answer:

"That the British minister must have been misunderstood: For the law of England says, that all captures at sea, as prize, in time of war, must be judged of in the court of admiralty, *according to the laws of nations*, and particular treaties, when there are any." "There never, (continue they) existed a case, where a court, judging *according to the laws of England*, only, ever took cognizance of a prize."

In the same case they add, what is at this time worthy of particular notice, that—

"*In England the crown never interferes with the course of justice*"—& that, "*No order or intimation is ever given to any judge.*"

All this is agreeable to a fundamental maxim of the British constitution; that the judges are completely independent of the crown, and bound to judge according to the law, without any reference to the will of the king, however it may be expressed. Thus stood this great constitutional principle, without which England can neither be just to herself nor to others—and thus was it most solemnly declared to the world in the reign of George II. Let us see what changes the reign of George the 3d has wrought upon that boasted bulwark of freedom and of justice, the British constitution; and how those changes affect the commercial world.

The former sovereigns of England were satisfied with exercising their constitutional prerogative, and issuing their orders in council from time to time for the governance of their navy—but if vessels were captured in pursuance of those orders, contrary to the law of nations, or existing treaties, it became the duty of their judges in admiralty to acquit, their sovereign's orders in council notwithstanding.—The bench was a check to the power of the throne, and on it sat the inflexible guardians of the justice of the nation, and the honor of the sovereign.

It has been reserved for the present king of England to break down the barriers of justice in his court of admiralty, and to reduce their judges in effect to the discipline of martial law. His orders in council, however arbitrary, unjust and contrary to the laws of nations, are now as peremptorily obeyed by his judges as by his admirals; & their place as naturally depend on their obedience.

Were this violation of the first principles of the British constitution and of universal justice made to operate upon the rights of Englishmen as it does on those of other nations, a serious opposition would arise, that no power of the king or arts of his ministers could silence or resist. The history of England shews in what light the independent judges of the king's bench have held cabinet orders of council infringing the rights of British subjects, by their treating with contempt and disclaiming as a nullity the general warrants of the Secretary of State for breaking and searching the houses and seizing the persons of *those suspected of treasonable correspondence.*

To issue a warrant to the officers of the navy to search American vessels and seize the persons of those suspected to be Englishmen—to fabricate at St. James' a cause for the capture of neutral vessels—to order the officers of the navy (ever willing to obey where prize money is the bounty) *to govern themselves accordingly;* and to complete this solemn mockery of every thing that is just, honourable and sacred——TO "INSTRUCT THE CONSCIENCE" *of the judge in admiralty to make this fabricated cause of capture the "RULE" of his judgment in condemnation*—These are the modern innovations of England, which exhibit at once the essence and scope of her cabinet orders in council.

I cannot better express my ideas on this subject than in the language of one of our ablest civilians and most accomplished diplomatists. Those who weigh arguments only in the scale of party, or judge of their preponderence by the comparitive respectability of names, will find at least enough from the pen of *Rufus King* to balance against the crudities of col. *Pickering*. In his unanswerable reply to Stephens' "War in Disguise"—the *vade mecum* of the advocates for modern Britain—Mr. King says:—

"It has in the strong and pointed terms of Sir William Scott been judged, that the *text* of the *king's instructions* is the *rule* of the prize court."

Again he says in the same argument—

"The prize courts therefore spoke to neutrals, (by their decrees) this clear and distinct language. We acknowledge, that by the *law of nations* you are entitled to the prohibited commerce, and should not hesitate to restore your captured property; *but we are bound by the text of the king's instructions.* Where they do not apply we shall restore, as we did during the American war; *and as soon and as far as the instructions may be withdrawn*, so soon and so far, we will conform our decrees to the *law of nations.*"

These innovations upon the principles of the British constitution and of the law of nations do not violate the rights of Englishmen any further than their reputation is concerned. To confiscate the property of a British subject requires a joint act of the king, the House of Lords and the Commons; to confiscate the property or seize the person of a neutral, under the operation of this new machinery of state, requires only the act of the crown.

Those innovations are therefore the ground of high and solemn charges from all other nations, particularly America, whose rights they do violate. With these glaring facts before us, traced to their sources and properly understood in their bearings and operation—it is impossible for an honest, intelligent American to palliate these charges. They have become too notorious for the denial of England's most obdurate advocates. No ingenuity of man can give to such shameful dereliction of principles any possible colouring of justice.

THE VOLUNTEER.

COURAGE AND INTREPIDITY.

A person by the name of MILES, who with others has lately troubled this quarter of the country with thievery and other knavery, lately broke the store of Mr. Elliott, in Pembroke, and carried off goods to a considerable amount. The goods were secreted some time in Warner; and after committing other thefts at Salisbury, Miles and two persons belonging to Hopkinton, proceeded for their rendezvous in that depot of stolen goods, Canada. They were pursued and overtaken at a tavern in Wheelock, and part of the goods and two of the culprits taken. Miles being in a stable, had notice of the pursuit, escaped into the woods, and finally over the lines.—A reward of fifty dollars was offered for his apprehension. He was known to be at a house kept for the purpose of protecting thieves, at which was kept a large dog that would attack, and was able to kill any man that approached. A Mr. Chamberlain, of Peacham, undertook the dangerous task of apprehending Miles. For this purpose he went with a small party, and secured some ten or a dozen horses at a distance from the house, which had been stolen from the state. Here he left the party in a dark night, and proceeded to the house with another dog, able to withstand the former. He arrived at the door before the dog had notice, who then immediately made at him. The other dog tackled in, and Chamberlain burst in the outside door, proceeded to the door of the apartment in which he supposed Miles to be in bed; which being fastened, he burst in, and seized a person by the collar of his shirt, led him out of doors, and over the line into Vermont, about half a mile distant, without any assistance. The person proved to be the culprit for whom he sought. The denger of Mr. Chamberlain's situation, entering a house of ruffians in a dark night, who might have stabbed or otherwise killed him, and perhaps been justified by the letter of the law—the great chance of seizing on the wrong person, and so incurring a heavy penalty—conspired to render this an adventure as bold as it was novel. Miles has since been brought to Pembroke for trial; and will probably be a candidate at the next term of our superior court for the state's prison, should it be completed in season for its reception.

[*N. Hampshire Patriot.*

SCRAPS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

A distinguished member of the present administration being asked by an intimate friend, why he did not promote merit! with much simplicity retorted—"*Did merit promote me?*"

—

The breed of Englishmen, like their draft horses, ought to be improved, as we require a greater degree of strength than any other human beings to enable us to *bear our burthens.*

—

A country banker, finding the *run* on his *till* too frequent, and his visitors inconveniently numerous, has fresh painted his *doors and passages*, every day, that his customers may not crowd upon him from the fear of *spoiling their clothes.*

—

A person on meeting a friend, congratulated him on his lately coming into possession of a *landed* estate: "There was such a report," replied the other,; "but you may rest assured it was *groundless!*"

—

Ladies with *feathers* in their bonnets should be cautious how they walk at present in the roads or the fields in the vicinity of the metropolis, lest some of the keen city sportsmen should mistake them for *wild fowl.*

—

Judge Foster. A short time before this great lawyer's death, he went to Oxford Circuit, in one of the hottest summers that had been remembered, his charge to the grand jury was as follows: "Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot, I am very old, and you are very well acquainted with your duty—practice it."

—

When Queen Elizabeth, in one of her progresses, soon after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, visited Shrewsbury, the mayor, on congratulating her on the memorable event, said: "When the king of Spain attacked your majesty, *egad, we took the wrong sow by the ear.*" The queen could not help smiling at this, and her admiration was further heightened, when, at her departure, he begged permission "to attend her majesty to *the gallows!*" which stood a mile out of town.

TANNING & CURRYING SHOP.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of *Horse, Cow and Sheep HIDES*, in the hair—will give a liberal price for any quantity of them to Tan and Curry upon shares. He flatters himself from the perfect knowledge he has of the business, after serving a regular apprenticeship in Baltimore to it, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom. He has taken the Tan Yard and Currying Shop, at present occupied by William Starkey, at the Cross Roads in Cambridge, where he will commence business this season:—He is at present, and will continue for a few weeks, at Wm. Alexander's, in Cambridge, where he is ready to receive any orders that the public will favor him with, and particular attention shall be paid to any directions given him by his customers:—

And am, with respect,
The public's humble servant,
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

Cambridge, October 23, 1810——4

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of JOHN HUNT, late of Talbot county, dec'd are requested to make immediate payment—and all those having claims against aid estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of May next, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate:—And all those that purchased property at the sale of the estate of the late dec'd. will please take notice, that their Notes and Bonds are now due for the same, and they would find an advantage in attending to them immediately, as it is entirely out of our power to give indulgence—the Bonds and notes are in the hands of Solomon Lowe—all those wishing to settle will please call on him.

SOLOMON LOWE, & JOHN HUNT. } Adm'rs of John Hunt, dec'd.

October 30, 1810——3

A COMPLETE
CLINKER BUILT BOAT—*FOR SALE.*

ALSO—a *Negro Woman*, who is an excellent Cook, with *Two Children*; one about five years of age, and the other, two. For terms apply to—JOHN L. TILGHMAN.

Bennett's Point, Q. Ann's county, Oct. 30, 1810 } m

NOTICE.

I WOULD TAKE IT A FAVOUR of those GENTLEMEN that are due me either on Bond, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same; where it is inconvenient to settle the whole, a part would be acceptable, as we cant do without CASH.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, July 31, 1810. m

THOMAS G. ARMSTRONG,
No. 94, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.

HAS on hand a large and general assortment of ladies' morocco and leather *SHOES*, men's fine and coarse do. children's morocco and leather do.—Also—a general assortment of *COMBS:* Ladies' head combs, of the latest patterns—tortoise and mock shells. Fine teeth Ivory combs, pocket combs, riding combs, horse combs, and rack combs.—Also, an extensive assortment of *CUTLERY*, including almost every article of that description. Cloth, hair, tooth, and comb brushes of all sizes—pocket books, breast pins, snuff boxes, and a variety of other fancy goods too tedious to mention,—which goods he will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.

September 11, 1810. 7q—&m

UNION MANUFACTURING
COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

THE Stockholders in this Institution are informed, that a further instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the stock of the said Company is called in, and required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before Thursday, the 29th day of November next.

ROBERT M'KIM.

October 2, 1810 9

FOR SALE.
A Healthy Negro Man,

ABOUT twenty-four years of age; he has been accustomed to farming work, and going by water; he is also a good rough Carpenter——ALSO—*A Likely Negro Woman*, about twenty years of age, who has been used to cooking and house work generally. Enquire of the Editor——Oct. 2, 1810—m

ALMANACS FOR 1811,
FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE subscriber intends to decline the *Mercantile Business*, and is determined to sell his GOODS by the retail at very reduced prices for cash; by wholesale on very accommodating terms.

JOHN KENNARD.

Easton, July 3, 1810. m

NEW BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY,
At the sign of the Golden Top Boot, Washington street, Easton:

WHERE the subscriber intends to manufacture Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all sizes and fashions; and also Ladies' morocco and velvet Shoes of all colours and fashions, upon the lowest terms, and at the shortest notice.

THE dotted lines in the print annexed, are directions for taking measure.—The length of the leg, around the calf, the length of the foot, across the instep, round the hollow, and across the toes, to be taken in inches in the different measures, so that gentlemen at a distance can forward their measures per mail or otherwise, and have work done at the shortest notice.

All rips repaired gratis.

GEORGE SEWELL.

October 9, 1810. m

N. B. Two good *Journeymen*, one on men's, and the other on women's work, may meet with constant employ, by immediate application as above.

EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution being of opinion that the appointment of a Principal, with power and authority to teach, direct, and superintend the various branches of Education proposed to be taught in the Seminary, will best promote its interests and prosperity, have accordingly engaged the Revd. *Archibald Walker*, in that character. He has on his part engaged to provide and employ such and so many Teachers and Assistants for the instruction of the Scholars in the Classical and Mathematical Departments, as shall be necessary for their education therein, and to direct and superintend their instruction in all the branches attached to those departments.

The trustees therefore announce to the public, that the schools will be opened at Easton, on the first Monday of September next; and they give special notice to the parents and guardians of boys in this and the neighbouring counties, that scholars will be admitted in both departments; and, in the one, will be carried through a course of education in the Latin and Greek languages; and, in the other, will be taught the English Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Geography, and all the branches of Mathematics.

The experience and success of Mr. Walker as an instructor of youth for many years, and his high reputation as a professor well qualified to each his scholars in the branches of both departments, enable the trustees to recommend the institution under their care, to the serious attention of those who are solicitous for the useful education of their children; and all such may be assured that, besides the dependence they may place upon the steady care of Mr. Walker to the instruction of his scholars in science, manners and morals, they may likewise rely upon the anxiety of the trustees to have the schools so managed, visited, and superintended, as to promote the advantage of the pupils, and establish the character of the institution.

The prices of tuition are $20 in the Classical, and $16 in the Mathematical Department: and convenient board for the scholars may be obtained in the town upon reasonable terms.

By order of the Trustees,
P. BENSON, Pres'dt.

Attest—NS. HAMMOND, Sec'ry.

Easton, August 21, 1810. m

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE subscribers, considering *Female Education* of the *first* importance, have since the first of April endeavoured to establish a *Female School* in this place, upon a basis which might, under every circumstance, ensure its permanency. The seminary commenced under the management of Mr. Andrews some time last year, and though they have always entertained the highest opinion of his capacity for that purpose, yet they had little reason to expect that his superintendance of the school would be of long continuance; nevertheless they were well assured he would not abruptly withdraw himself without procuring a successor of equal talents or qualifications.

They therefore beg leave to inform the parents and guardians of the young ladies of Easton particularly, together with Talbot and the neighboring counties, that with all the solicitude of parents, they have taken upon themselves the character of trustees for the purpose of superintending the school at Easton, established for the exclusive benefit of Female Education, and give every assurance to the public, that the school shall be provided with good Globes and Maps, and that every useful branch of Female Education shall be taught under the personal care of Mr. Lester Kimberly, of Yale College in Connecticut, the immediate successor of Mr. Andrews.

The terms of tuition will be as heretofore, at $20 per annum, paid quarterly, with the necessary charge for firewood and school house rent.

Application may be made to Mr. Kimberly, at his school room, directly opposite the Bank, in one of Doctor Martin's houses, or at his lodgings at Mrs. Bell's, on Washington street, a little below Dover street, or to the subscribers.

ENNALLS MARTIN,
JOSEPH HASKINS,
JAMES EARLE,
TRISTRAM THOMAS. } Trustees.

TO BE RENTED,

THAT complete NEW ESTABLISHMENT for a *Public House*, situate at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, opposite to the New Bank, in the town of Easton, containing every convenience which can be required. From peculiar circumstances, this establishment just now presents to an active and respectable man, a better opportunity of making large profits than any other on the Eastern Shore. Possession may be had on the first of December.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, October 9, 1810. m

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED on the 4th day of the present month, November, two negro men, the property of EDWARD LLOYD, Esq—one by the name of *Phill*, and the other by the name of *George*. The cause is for a breach of theft, committed by them. Phill is about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, small features, tolerably black, thick lips, and large mouth, rather a fine voice: His clothing of different kinds chiefly blue, a new pair of double-soaled shoes—about 29 years of age. George is very black, rather a handsome fellow—about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slow spoken,—his clothing of different kinds, a new pair of double-soled shoes, 21 years of age. The reward for each of them is 30 dollars if taken in this county; if taken out of this county, and in this state, 50 dollars; if taken out of this state, 100 dollars each. The above reward will be given to any person so apprehending and securing the said negroes, so that the owner gets them again—and reasonble expences paid on application or delivery of said negroes to the owner or the subscriber.

AARON ANTHONY.

Talbot county, Md. Nov. 6, 1810——m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, near Church-Hill, on the 15th ultimo, a negro man named *Levin*, about twenty-six years of age, well made, about five feet nine or ten inches high, walks a little stiff in his right leg, rather of a bright complexion, has a down look when spoken to—Had on when he left home, white kersey jacket and trowsers, wool hat. Whoever takes up said negro man and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges will be paid if he is brought home.

JAMES MEREDITH, Jun.

November 6, 1810——3q

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in King's Creek, Talbot county, Maryland, on Monday, the 22d of October last, a negro man who calls himself *Stephen Hopper*, about 44 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black and well made, chews tobacco, and a very great talker—As to his clothing it is difficult to describe, as he took several suits with him. The above reward will be given and all reasonable charges paid to any person delivering said negro to me or securing him so that I may get him again.

MARY HARDCASTLE.

King's Creek, November 6, 1810.—3q

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to Washington county jail as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself *Ellick Howard*. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high—Had on when committed, a drab coloured linsey short coat and pantaloons, and waistcoat of the same, and an old fur hat. The owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to law.

MATTHIAS SHAFFNER, Sh'ff of Washington county, Md.

Hager's-town, Oct. 16 (30) 1810——3

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 21st day of September last, as a runaway, a negro lad who calls himself *Joe*:—He appears to be about 17 or 18 years of age; he is five feet two and an half inches high, very black, has a small scar on his forehead, occasioned, as he says, by the kick of a horse—His clothing when committed were, a pair of blue cloth pantaloons much worn, a tow linen shirt, and a wool hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Henry Peak, who owns a mill on Crooked Branch, in Stafford county, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

October 6 (16) 1810.——3

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, a few days since, negro *Joseph Copper*—He is about five feet ten inches high, tolerably black, with rather small eyes, and a very long under lip; his feet are large, and remarkably full and round on the inner side of the instep above the hollow of the foot. He moves clumsily in his common walk, and has a loud and rather hoarse voice. The above reward will be given for delivering him to the subscriber, if taken out of the state—fifty dollars if taken out of the county—and thirty if taken in the county.

EDWARD LLOYD.

May 23, 1809. m

SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Talbot county, near the Trappe, on Saturday night, the thirteenth day of December last, a negro boy about 17 or 18 years of age, by the name of ISAIAH, slender made, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black, with a good set of teeth, flat nose, lively and free spoken; down look when sharp spoken to, and hangs his lip—Had on a blue jacket and new furr'd hat; his other cloathing unknown. Twenty dollars will be given if taken in the county and secured in any jail, or the above reward if taken out of the state & returned to the subscriber. JOHN HIGGINS