"I can always depend upon them."
WASHINGTON.

MARBLEHEAD PATRIOTISM.

We are happy to see that the inflexible patriots of Marblehead still retain their integrity with unbroken spirits.

"Tho' storms and tempests thunder at its brow,
"And Oceans break their billows at its feet."

At a numerous meeting of the Republicans of that town last evening, the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Whereas, The federalists of Boston at a late caucus did pass certain resolutions tending to the subversion of order and good government, and also by transmitting of circulars to every part of this state, in order to promote factious Meetings to resist the laws of Congress.—And even go to violating of the State Constitution by their late treasonable threatnings.

Therefore Resolved, That we view with the deepest regret the resolutions passed by the federalists of Boston on Sunday evening the 21st of March last—As criminating the government of the United States, and appealing to the good people of this State to choose federal Representatives to our own legislature, that we may look up to them for protection and aid against the laws of the Union. We deem such conduct in every way reprehensible, inasmuch as it is hostile to the principles, and subversive of the power confided to the general government, and as it organizes factions in the bosom of the country, which must ultimately tend to anarchy and confusion; under whatever pretences such conduct may now be vindicated, every considerate patriot must be satisfied, that in a free government no state of things can exist favorable to the tranquility or honor of the nation, while the detestable acts of dissatisfied and unprincipled partizans are allowed in this manner to awaken and mislead the public sensibility——at the same time, we cannot refrain to express our approbation to the act of May last, from which has resulted the present Non-Importation act, and the laws which have been passed by Congress to enforce it.

Resolved, That whereas the constitution of the United States, has secured to every citizen, the right to keep and bear arms' it is incumbent on every honest patriot, whether exempt from military duty or not, to arm and equip himself for the purpose of aiding, at a moment's warning, in the suppression of any treasonable opposition to the laws.—And although we do most sincerely deprecate civil commotion, yet we cannot for one instant put the evils of it in comparison with the liberty and independence, which was so dearly bo't by the martyrs of the revolution. We do not therefore hesitate to declare, that we are ready again if necessary, to take the field in defence of this liberty and this independence, and to sacrifice every boon to the love of our country. As in the days of the revolution so in the present times, the republicans of Marblehead are ready to test their patriotism by sealing it with the blood of the companions, brothers, and children of those who bled at Bunkers Hill and Trenton.

Resolved, That should the inhabitants of any Town in this Commonwealth violate the Constitution of the State, by sending more representatives to the general court, than they are entitled to, that we are ready at a moments warning, to use force in supporting the Constitution, and that we will pour out the last drop of blood, before we will submit ourselves to be duped by federal incendaries, or tory miscreants.

Resolved, That the conduct of Great Britain in the impressment of our seamen (particularly where it is done at the entrance of our ports, & from coasting vessels) adds a deeper dye to the injuries inflicted upon us by her, than all the property sequestered, detained or condemned in France or England—and an outrage upon our national sovereignty which ought to be resisted at all hazards.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the different branches of our general government, & that whenever they shall think it necessary and expedient to call forth the energies of the nation,) and we fear the time is not far distant when it will be necessary,) we shall be found ready with our lives and property in supporting our injured country, against the unprincipled conduct of the belligerents, & of those unworthy citizens, who have criminated our own government for the worst of purposes—foreign attachment.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting that the discourse, (purporting to be a sermon preached at Byefield on Fast day,) is the vagaries of a disturbed brain—we consider the preacher to have all the horrors and gloom of that HELL he appears to be so perfect a master of—and to such an office we readily consign him.

A Mr. Fuller, a very respectable citizen in Madison co. (N. Y.) lately made the following acknowledgement of firm conviction that the doctrines propagated by the federal party are erroneous—that the charges exhibited against the republican administration are generally false and malicious; and in fact, he appears to think that the proceedings of the federal party are such as no honest, conscientious man can subscribe to. The Cazenovia Pilot says Mr. F. 'is a respectable merchant, whose piety and candor has procured him many friends. He has been invariable in his politics, and among the most popular federalists in the country. In the year 1809 he was elected a member of the assembly, by the federalists.'

MR. FULLER'S RECANTATION.

In the year 1809 when I was by your suffrages elected a member of the legislature of this state, I believed the views of the federal party to be correct, and their only object the public good. But having been constrained from conscientious motives to alter my opinion, and consequently to withdraw my small influence from the party, I am denounced as a *turncoat*, and branded with the approbrious epithets of *apostate* and *traitor*. Nevertheless, from a consciousness of my own rectitude, I could have submitted to these reproaches and it was my intention so to have done, had not my reasons for abandoning the policy of the federal party been publicly demanded as a matter of right, and my cautions silence illiberally construed into motives of popularity, than which nothing can be more foreign to my design & feelings, and I hereby publicly release the republicans from every obligation which I might otherwise be supposed to consider as due to myself with the fullest assurance that I have been influenced by no party views, but solely from a sense of the duty which I owe to my God, and to my country.

The mild, yet nervous speech of Governor Tompkins which I now believe to have been truly American, and perfectly consistent with the most rigid principles of truth and justice, became the first important subject of legislative deliberation after my induction as your representative. It was treated in a captious and undignified manner, and in reply to his declarations that the outrage, &c. committed on the frigate Chesapeake remained unattoned for; he was told by the popular branch of the legislature, that if it continued unattoned for, it was owing to the imbecility of our own government, thereby transfering the injustice to our own rulers—In support of which it was asserted in debate, that our administration was partial to France, that Rose, the British minister, came with the *olive-branch* authorised to do us ample justice, which was refused by the president; that Jackson had not insulted our government, or committed any act whereby the dignity of the nation required, or the administration could have been justified in his dismission, together with many other assertions which subsequent investigations have convinced me beyond a doubt are false, abominably wicked and calculated to divide the Union and arrest the government from the hands of the people: and nothing do I more regret than that my name stands recorded as one of their coadjutors.

As appendages to the system of opposition, the case of captain Ferris and the School-Fund investigation, I know to have been called up and espoused for electioneering purposes only, totally regardless of the characters which might be unjustly sacrificed in the event of their succeeding in which conduct was evidenced by the Federal members of the legislature base in itself, and altogether foreign from the duties of sworn representatives in their legislative capacities.

During that session it is a fact that I lost my influence and became odious to the party because I could not consent to sacrifice certain public officers who were known to me to be possessed of talents, integrity and independence, of principle to give place to time serving sycophants for the promotion of party views.

These with many other facts which I could relate, while they disgusted me with legislation led me to a serious and I trust impartial examination into the political history of my country, from which I am convinced that the general government have spared no pains to preserve the rights, independence and happiness of the nation, and as far as I have been able to learn, in an impartial, just and dignified manner—and when we take into view the convulsions of the civilized world, which have never ceased for a moment, more or less to affect this government for the last ten years;—and when we reflect that no measure has ever been proposed, recommended or adopted by the executive during that period, nor any law passsed under the republican administration but what has been uniformly condemned by most of the federal party as erroneous both in theory and practice, the mind is naturally led to admire with astonishment the unparalleled prosperity which we have had and still do enjoy under the auspices of Divine Providence in a national and political point of view.

I mean not to reproach the federalists for their opinions. I believe many of them are sincere as I know myself to have been when I acted in concert with them.—I however do claim to myself the right of discharging my conscience by acting agreeably to my conviction in the support of the administration of the government of my country.

AMOS B. FULLER.

Madison County, 20th April, 1811.

COLUMBIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the General meeting of the Columbian Agricultural Society at George Town, on Wednesday the 15th inst. their exhibition was held in a pleasant grove, the property of Thomas Beall of Geo. Esq. adjoining Mr. Parrot's Rope Walk, when the following premiums, to be paid in plate with suitable devices, or the amount in cash, were awarded, viz.

Premium 1.—To the value of sixty dollars: For the best two toothed Ram Lamb, of the fine wooled breed—adjudged to Gen. *John Mason*, of Analoston Island, District of Columbia, for his seven-eighths blooded Merino Ram, Potomac Chief, of the breed of Col. Humphrey's flock.

Premiam 2.—To the value of 60 dollars: For the 2d best two toothed Ram Lamb of the long wooled breed—adjudged to *Jacob Gibson*, Esq. of Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, for his long wooled Ram, Pizarro, of the Calvert county breed.

Premium 3.—To the value of 40 dollars: For the 2nd best two toothed Ram Lamb of the fine wooled breed—adjudged to Mr. *Roger Brook*, of Montgomery county, Maryland, for his half blooded Merino Ram, Hopewell, of of Dupont's breed.

Premium 4.—To the value of 40 dollars: For the second best two toothed Ram Lamb of the long wooled breed—adjudged to *William Bowie*, Esq. of Prince Georges' country, Maryland, for his long wooled Ram, of the common country breed.

Premium 5.—To the value of 40 dollars: For the greatest number of Lambs, in proportion to the number of Ewes, dropped and raised in one flock of not less than 40 Ewes; provided that the number of Lambs be at least equal to the number of Ewes—adjudged to *Jacob Gibson*, Esq. of Talbot county, Maryland.

Premium 6.—To the value of 30 dollars: For the best piece of cotton cloth, proper for women's dresses, not less than 10 yards—adjudged to *Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey* of Ann Arundel county, Maryland.

Premium 7.—To the value of 30 dollars: For the best piece of fancy patterns for vests not less than ten yards—adjudged to *Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey* of Ann Arundel county, Maryland.

Premium 8.—To the value of 30 dollars: For the best piece of cotton cloth, suitable for pantaloons or small clothes, not less than 10 yards—adjudged to Mrs. *Martha P. Graham* of Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia.

Premium 9.—To the value of 10 dollars: For the best pair of woven stockings, of cotton or thread, full size—adjudged to Mrs. *Anna M. Mason*, of Analoston Island, District of Columbia.

Premium 10.—To the value of 30 dollars: For the best piece of hempen or flaxen sheeting not less than ten vards—adjudged to Mrs. *Bruce*, of Alleghany county, Maryland.

Premium 11.—To the value of 30 dollars: For the best piece of hempen or flaxen shirting, not less than ten yards—adjudged to Mrs. *Elizabeth Bailey*, of Ann Arundel county, Maryland.

Premium 12.—To the value of 30 dollars: For the best piece of hempen or flaxen table linen not less than ten yards—adjudged to Mrs. *Kimball*, of Fredericktown, Maryland.

Premium 13—To the value of 20 dollars: For the best piece of twilled bagging of hemp, flax or cotton, not less than ten yards—adjudged to Mrs. *Mary Canby*, of Montgomery county, Maryland.

Premium 14—To the value of 20 dollars: For the best piece of bed ticking of flax or cotton, or in part of all or either, not less than ten yards—adjudged to Mrs. *Sarah M'Carty Mason*, of Hollin Hall, Fairfax county, Virginia.

Premium 15—To the value of 10 dollars: For sharing a sheep in the neatest, safest and most expeditious manner—adjudged to *Edward Eno*, of Washington city.

Premium 16—To the value of 5 dollars: For shearing a sheep second best as above—adjudged to *Thomas M'Grath*, of Washington city. As will appear from the certificates of the judges.

Candidates for the fine wool premiums were:

	Gross lb.	Fleece lb.
No. 1, Gen. Mason's Potomac Chief - -	103 3	6 3-4
No. 2, Thomas Peter's Montgomery -	84 3-4	5 1-4
No. 3, Bazil Darby's Jack -	131 1-4	9 14 oz.
No. 4, R. Brook's Hopewell -	93 1-4	4 11
No. 5. Mr. Chichester's ——	94 1-2	5 9

The above fleeces were all unwashed.

The 1st premium awarded to No. 1, and the 3d premium to No. 4.

Candidates for the long wool premium were:

	Gross lb.	Fleece lb.
No. 6, Mr. Marbury	160	†7 6oz.
7. Mr. Gibson	113	*7 6
8. Wm. Bowie	121	†11 12
9. Bazil Darby	113	†9 5
10. Mr. Gibson's Pizarro	120 1-4	*7
11. I. Duckett	111	†8 12
12. Ditto	121 1-4	†8 9

† Washed. * Unwashed.

Premium 2d awarded to No. 10 and premium 4 to No. 8.

Candidates for the fifth premium were:

	Ewes.	Lambs.
Thomas Gibson	64	95
Dr. Wm. A. Dangerfield	59	80
Wm. Marbury	48	65
R. Slaughter, jr.	47	53
J. Kent - - -	50	51

The 5th premium awarded to Thos. Gisson, Esq.

(Signed) W. H. FOOTE,
J. THRELKELD,
GERARD BROOKES,
TH. HARWOOD, of Benj.
RICHARD K. MEAD,

The subscribers appointed to determine the Premiums for Domestic Manufactures adjudge the 6th, 7th & 11th premiums to Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey; the 8th premium to Mrs. Martha P. Graham; the 9th premium to Mrs. Anna M. Mason; the 10th premium to Mrs. Brun; the 12th premium to Mrs. Kimball; the 13th premium to Mrs. Mary Canby; and the 14th premium to Mrs. Sarah M'Carty Mason.

(Signed) BASIL BROOKE,
R. M. BOYER,
JOHN DAVIDSON,
JOHN HOYE,
HENRY CHILDS.

The Society are under great obligations to Mrs. Beall for the politeness and liberality with which she, in the absence of Mr. Beall, afforded them a place so beautiful and commodious for holding their exhibition; and to Mr. Parrot for the kind attention which he paid to the members and the company, and for the use of a variety of articles necessary to the convenience or beauty of the scene.

DAVID WILEY, Secretary.

Georgetown, Col. May 17th. 1811.

[*The following particulars were issued on an extra from the Star-Office on Saturday afternoon—now introduced in the paper for the information of our distant readers.*]

WASHINGTON CITY, May 23.

Within the course of a few days past several cases have occurred of impressment by British vessels on our coast from coasting vessels. These impressments, having taken place under aggravated circumstances, have excited, as they ought, a very general indignant feeling. The United States frigate President put to sea from Annapolis under such circumstance as justify the impression that the object of her sailing was to obtain the release of these men. Under these circumstances rumors of an engagement off our Capes have reached us, which we present to our readers as they follow, barely observing that it is well understood that the commanders of our public vessels are generally instructed to submit to no question from any foreign vessel which shall wear the semblance of a threat, in manner or words. No confirmation of the subjoined rumors has reached us.

From the Norfolk Herald of Friday.

"Capt. Neil, arrived here yesterday, informs, that on Wednesday he fell in with the frigate President, commodore Rogers, in pursuit of the British frigate ———, which lately impressed some Americans on our coast. The English frigate, we understand, mounts 38 guns."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to a merchant of Alexandria, dated 18th May, 1811.

"The public mind is much agitated in this place this morning, owing to an engagement having taken place between two frigates on the 16th inst. at night, about 10 leagues to the southward of our Capes. It is not known what they were, but it is conjectured to have been between the President and a British frigate."

Extract of another letter from Norfolk, dated 18th inst.

"We have a report (pretty straight) that the President, capt. Rogers, has had an engagement with an English 38. We expect every moment particulars. Decatur goes to sea to day to look out for squalls!"

ENQUIRER OFFICE, MAY 20.

From Norfolk, May 18.

"We are all in a bustle. A vast many reports respecting an engagement the night before last, between two ships of war, off our Capes, 10 to 12 leagues from the land; one vessel from Salem, the captain reports having been brought to by a British frigate, which he saw make for another sail; getting late in the evening, could not discover what she was; but he saw the firing after night. A captain, this morning from Havannah, the same evening about eight o'clock was in sight of a very heavy engagement; could see the fire of and counted above 300 shot for 45 minutes, but did not see the ships. A pilot came into Hampton last night, who saw 2 ships engaged, and was so near the shots as to cause his taking distance; he knows not what ships they were.

"'Tis said that Rogers had orders to demand or take, from a British frigate on the coast, an impressed seaman. Rodgers sent an officer on board a vessel which has arrived and which he fell in with some where to the northward, off the Capes. The officer or purser told the captain, the frigate was in search of the British frigate and for the purpose of obtaining said man. An action and a very severe one there has been, which lasted forty-five minutes. We must know the whole affair in the course of the day.

"Decatur has a recruiting party for volunteers now parading to make up the complement of his ship's crew, and I understand, means immediately to get under weigh from Hampton Roads for sea to look into said affair. In a few minutes he got 40 men."

Extract from another letter, May 18.

"Pilots state positively that an engagement took place between two ships, off the Capes of Virginia on last Thursday night. The firing continued two hours. The general belief is, that it was a contest between a British frigate of 38 guns, and the U. States' frigate President, capt. Rogers. Commodore Decatur is about to go out this evening with the frigate United States, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts."

Baltimore, May 21.

The rumor on Sunday, of a cannonading being heard and seen off Cape Henry after sun down on Thursday evening last, is confirmed by the arrival of the Pallas yesterday. Conjecture has converted this already into an engagement between an American and a British frigate, the frigate President, Rogers, having sailed on a cruize on Tuesday last, for the purpose, as supposed, of procuring the American citizens kidnapped lately off our coast.

Amer.

Capt. West, of ship Pallas, arrived yesterday morning, left Elsineur (Denmark) 25th March. On the 16th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening, heard a very heavy cannonading about 20 miles to the eastward of Cape Henry, which lasted from 20 to 30 minutes and was from 50 to 60 guns. A ship was in sight to the eastward at sundown, supposed to be a man of war. The Pallas brings dispatches from the courts of Russia and Denmark. The Danish privateers were again preparing to cruize in the Sound and Belt; & from some recent condemnations it was supposed but few American vessels would be cleared by the Court of Copenhagen.

M. C. H. B.

Under Paris dates to March 25, we have the French accounts of operations in Spain and Portugal. The following paragraph we extract, as comprising the French account of the action with General Graham's corps.——It differs a *little* from the British account:

Nat. Intel.

On the 5th of March some important events took place before Cadiz.—A division of 6000 English, and from 7 to 8000 Spaniards, landed about the end of February at Algesiras. This column, consisting of 14,000 men intended to attack the Duke of Belluno in the rear, and to raise the siege of Cadiz. The Duke of Belluno defeated the enemy, and drove them into the Isle of Leon, taking three stand of colours, four pieces of cannon, and 760 men. He killed and wounded more than one third of the English."

Some disturbance has lately been made by the disorganizing party in Boston, about the imprisonment of a captain Thorndike for a violation of the laws of the United States; and several evil-disposed persons carried their sympathy with the offender so far as to hoist their flags half mast high, in token of their sorrow. The public are much obliged to the Editors of the Chronicle and Patriot for the firmness and courage which they have displayed in opposing these choice spirits, who would seem to want nothing but the power "to sting the liberties of their country to death." It is a gratifying circumstance that the intrigues of these men, who have the consummate hypocricy to call themselves disciples of Washington, have not extended beyond the limits of the town of Boston.

[Nat. Intel.