As your Excellency intimates, the time may come when the Legislature, from considerations of a public nature, and in obedience to the call of public opinion, may be driven from these walls; for the situation of a legislature becomes extremely embarrassing in a town where its members are in frequent collisions with citizens whose sentiments are not congenial with their own, either as to the measures of the state or national government, & where they are continually assailed with the most opprobrious language towards the rulers of both governments.

Freedom in elections is guaranteed to the people by the constitution, and upon its purity depend our republican institutions—It is therefore the duty of a wise legislature to guard against abuses as they occur, by enacting such laws as will secure to the citizen the privilege of exercising that right free from restraint or undue influence. This important subject will undoubtedly receive the early attention of the Legislature.

The Senate are deeply impressed with the importance of securing to the citizens the equal protection of the law, in relation to "religious opinion and worship," and we will cordially co-operate in any measures which may be thought necessary to effect this object, and to quiet the reasonable apprehensions of any portion of our fellow citizens.

A spirit of religious tolerance among the clergy has undoubtedly the happiest effect in extending true christianity; and while some clergymen among us by their piety, the purity of their manners and a strict adherence to their vocation, have honored the cause they profess, others have of late, to their great dishonor, "wandered imo the devious paths of party politics," and thereby brought reproach upon christianity itself.

The Senate receive with great pleasure, the intimation from your Excellency, that the late unhappy disputes respecting territorial claims in the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, like to receive a speedy and equitable termination.

Few objects, for some time past, have been considered by the Legislature of more importance than the situation of the State Prison not only on account of the advantages derived from its establishment, but also from the great expense incurred in its support, and the Senate are highly gratified to be informed that the expenses have been greatly reduced and they will cheerfully give their aid in promoting any measures which may be thought necessary to secure all the advantages which the public reasonably expect from this institution.

Any further communications which your Excellency may see fit to make to the Senate shall receive all that consideration and attention which their nature and importance may require.

In Senate, June 15, 1811.

Read accepted, and ordered, that the same committee who reported it (hon. Messrs. Walker, Blake and Parker) present the same to His Excellency the Governor.

SAMUEL DANA, President.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 27.

It appears by letters from Fort Stoddert, by last mail, that the negociation between Gen. Matthews and Col. M'Kee on the part of the United States, and Gov. Folch on the part of Spain, had broken up without coming to any termination. Gen. Matthews has returned to St. Mary's, Georgia, Col. M'Kee remains at Fort Stoddert, and the Spaniards remain in quiet possession of Mobille.

It was reported at Pensacola as late as the 15th inst. that Gov. Folch is promoted from Colonel to Brigadier General, and ordered to La Vera Cruz, to take command of his corps. Money had been received at Pensacola from La Vera Cruz, to pay the troops and all debts against the government of Spain, with positive orders to put that place and Mobille in the best possible state of defence, that as soon as the insurgents were quelled in the different provinces of Mexico, the garrisons of West Florida would be reinforced.

We make no comment on this information, but only say, that we believe it to be correct, particularly as to the receipt of money, and the preparations for defence.——[*Louisiana Gaz.*

An interesting fact.— A letter from a very intelligent gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, states, that a few days since, a fracas occurred in the Philadelphia Hospital, between two persons who were laboring under mental derangement. In the contest, the skull of one of the combatants was fractured. Dr. Physic was called in to trepan the skull. In performing the operation he discovered some supe fluous flesh which bore hard upon the brain; and on removing it the subject was restored perfectly to his reason.

New York paper.

STAR,
of
General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING.*
JULY 9. 1811.

By the late mails we have received a variety of foreign information, though of late date, yet not of such importance to the American reader, as to occupy the room which we this morning devote to the patriotic effusions of THAT DAY (4th of July) which we now present.

The only particulars that have transpired at Washington, since the arrival of Mr. *Foster* there, will be found under that head.

ANNIVERSARY.

On Thursday, the 4th instant, the "Easton Light Infantry Blues," in conjunction with a considerable number of other citizens, assembled at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the Birth Day of our Independence. An eloquent and Patriotic Oration was delivered by WILLIAM HAYWARD, jun. Esq. and afterwards the company proceeded to the Masonic Hall where an elegant dinner was prepared for them by Mr. Peacock. *Thomas J. Bullitt*, Esq. presided, and captain *John Meredith*, officiated as Vice President Good order and social harmony prevailed throughout the company, whilst the following Toasts were passed around with patriotic unanimity.

1. *The Day*—May the patriotic spirit, which gave it birth, still animate our citizens 3 cheers.

2. *The Federal Union*—Its duration is the measure of our peace and prosperity. 3 cheers.

3. *The Memory of Washington*—Our veneration for the Hero and the Man has no adequate expression. 9 cheers

4. *The Patriots of the Revolution*—Let not ingratitude plant daggers in the hearts of the surviving band. 6 cheers.

5. *The State Maryland*—The industry and enterprize of her citizens have placed her in the highest rank of the confederacy. 3 cheers.

6. *The President of the United States.* 3 cheers.

7 *Foreign Nations*—Peace with honor, war rather than disgrace. 3 cheers.

8. *American Republicanism*—May it guide us securely between the Scylla and Charybdis of foreign intrigues 3 cheers.

9. *Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures*—They flourish only when cultivated together. 3 cheers.

10 *The Independence of our Country*—It was purchased by valour, and at the price of blood; it will require much virtue to preserve it. 3 cheers.

11. *Schools, Academies and Colleges*—To enable the people to discern their interests, they must be enlightened. 3 cheers.

12. *The Judiciary*—The Constitution and the Laws define our rights; when they are purely administered, civil liberty is not an empty name. 3 cheer.

13. *Commodore Rogers*, and the other gallant commanders of the American Navy. 6 cheers.

14. *The Liberty of the Press*—It will ever prove the best security against the encroachments of power. 3 cheers.

15. *Republican Representative Government*—Equally remote from the calm of despotism, and the turbulent rule of factions. 3 cheers.

16. *The Militia of the United States*—It is the only safe basis of a military power. 3 cheers.

17. *The Poor Soldier of the Revolution*—May the evening of his life be cheered by the justice and liberality of his country. 6 cheers.

18 *The Fair Sex*—Their smiles and endearments are the main springs of our actions. 3 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By William Hayward, jun.—The Governor of Maryland 3 cheers.

By Capt. John Meredith—The Orator of the Day. 3 cheers.

By Mr. John Seney,—The Memory of Doct. Coats. 6 cheers.

By Mr. John Seth—The Governor of Massachusetts. 3 cheers.

ORATION

Delivered on the 4th of July, 1811, at Easton, Maryland,

BY WILLIAM HAYWARD, JR. ESQ.

Friends & Fellow Countrymen,

UPON the Natal Day of the Republic, we convene to commemorate its foundation. The gratitude of millions of Freemen, with pious reverence for their fathers manes, in the dignified expressure of a manly joy, consecrate to the hallowed remembrance of those principles and motives which made us free. Sacred spirit of immortal birth which erst in elder times from the heights of Bunker had enlightened the nation into one bright blaze of patriotism and of glory, and which guiding the destinies of this rising People, hath descended down to our latter generation—the white Temples of thy worship to day are thrown open, and in fervent gratitude to Heaven and to thee, we approach thy altars, with opæans of adoration, and pour out the libations due to the memory of departed worth. Genius of my country, holy fire of Seventy-Six, propitiate the spontaneous offerings of a nation's worship, the warm and hallowed petitions of a people's prayer, that thou wouldst guide the auspices of our country's weal——Oh protect the State.

We cast, my countrymen, our eyes around us—we recur to the origin and early exploits of this people, and in the magnitude of the presentation that bursts upon the mind, the ken of all human foresight becomes bewildered and confounded. The rapture of enthusiasm hurries us away from ourselves; in the fervency of our admiration we exclaim, the finger of Heaven is visible in these things.

Europe had sunk into darkness, after Rome with her arts and her temples had yielded to the barbarian conquerors of the West; and superstition's black mantle, enshrouding the world in a night of ignorance and error, had affrighted every art and chased every science from the circle of humanity. Bowed to the earth, groping his way through darkness, man was seen completely enveloped in the gloom of the age—the faculties of his immortal mind palsied by the deleterious influence of this sad state of things, appeared hebetated and paralized "into sleep eternal, when towards the close of the 15th century, a light was seen to arise in the region of Genoa"—whose daring beams vivifying the portentous gloom around, promised to be the cheering harbinger of a better day. Immortal genius in its ways divine had balanced the scales of Heaven, and Columbus had found that the fourth great quarter of the globe was wanted to its poize—He sought for it, and the great continent of America acknowledges Columbus for its discoverer. The fagot of persecution then blazed throughout Europe, & the sacred rights of liberty and conscience sunk beneath the force of bigotry and power. Laws and religion had become the instruments and factors of bloodshed; and flying from the stake, our fathers buoyed by that hope which has faith for its sheet anchor, cheered like Israel of old by a light from heaven, abandoned the tombs of their ancestors, and their native fields—with their household gods, they seek the gloomy wilds of the new world—and thus laid the first foundation of that empire, whose fame though yet in its infancy, is heard even in the remotest corners of the earth.

But England, whose beaks ploughed then, as now, the foam of every ocean, and whose conquests had extended throughout the world—the renown of whose arts, and the terror of whose arms, had terrified the wandering hordes of savages habitating under either pole, resolved upon the vassallage and thraldom of the then weak provinces of America. The thunder of her cannon roared across the Atlantic, and the rattle of her musquetry and small arms rung from one end of the continent to the other: War, in all its horrors, devastated the land, and the tide of every water was ensanguined with kindred gore—A mighty contest, such as the world had never witnessed before, called forth all the energy and might of the people—and the might of the people prevailed.

And here, my countrymen, here let us pause—and whilst the reflection comes, a melancholy check upon the joyful emotions to which the day gives birth; the sad conviction of its reality and truth, prompts to the utterance of it. The liberties we this day enjoy, were purchased at the price of the choicest blood—and the arms that achieved our independence mostly lie unstrung and nerveless in the dust. A few indeed of those who fought our battles, have survived. Venerable as the tall aged oak on the distant hill, the frosts of many winters has made hoary their temples, and their appearances full of honor, but the chief of the people is no more! And a long line of those who in the day of America's storm withstood the shock of the tempest, have bowed at last to the all-powerful stroke of time.

And what have the people done to evince the grateful remembrance of a people's love. Shew me, my countrymen, the Mausoleum that marks the place of our fathers' sleep; and shew me the Cenotaph erected to those who died far from their families, in a distant land; we have had ample opportunity to evince our gratitude, and doubtless the generosity of a great and magnanimous people hath not fallen short of the occasion. Alas! 'tis no such thing—unhouseled, unappointed, and unsurned, the bones of our fathers lie promiscuously thrown together—no monument of the people's cost, marks the place of the American Soldier's rest—no cenotaph, reflected from a distance, tells of those who died for their country, in another land. Enlightened citizens of this district, I address myself to you—of that which I speak, I myself have seen: Silent in the narrow house, on the lonely barren heath, with no stone, no humble memorial, to tell the passer-by that the remains of any mortal are there deposited. Nay, now—without even that little hillock which christian piety raises to the remembrance of christian man, lies the body of as gallant a soldier as ever wore the belted blade. He bled with Montgomery at Quebec——In early youth, when the storm of foreign invasion shook the liberties of the land, disdainful of the ease of private life, he gave up the enjoyment of an ample patrimony to the Independence of his country. And now, as the reward of a life spent in the performance of every manly duty, the solid worth of the patriot, the sacred integrity of the man of the nicest honor, the amiable accomplishments of the gentleman and the scholar, are all, all forgotten; and his remains deposited in their parent earth, here in the very vicinage of our town, are not so much honored as to have some little barrier to protect from insult the consecrated dust.—The animals that graze the common, trample familiarly on *that grave* to which the gratitude of the American People hath consigned one of their bravest defenders. If from the mansions of another world, the ghosts of the departed be permitted to view the transactions of this, how would thy meek and courteous spirit, O war-worn old soldier, be confounded to behold the ingratitude of thy country. Accept this little tribute of respect, paid to thy memory, by one whose curiosity had led him to the place of thy last melancholy rest. It hath flowed from a heart warmed by a recollection of thy singular virtues and worth; and the sincerity and truth, with which it has been dictated, will propitiate it to you, my respectable hearers.

We convene to day, my countrymen, by the valour and virtue of those whose memory we mourn,—these men in the arduous struggle of our revolutionary conflict, established the freedom and independence of our country; and the subject which comes nearest to our hearts is to preserve for posterity that liberty unimpaired. Placed by the hand of a kind providence in a country of our own, rich in the abundance and greater advantages than ever fell to the share of any people of the globe, whilst dominant ambition and mad lust for power, runs riot over the other portitions of the world. The guardian genius of man, is seen to hover over the rising weal of these Independent States, as the asylum of suffering humanity upon the earth. 'Tis here, that nurtured by the spirit of our free Constitution, the human character is to outstrip in refinement, whatever has been witnessed before. It is here that the teeming soil, rich in the honours of the golden ear, gladdens the heart of labour by its fertility, and protected by the laws of equality and justice, bounteous Ceres is seen to smile, whilst her mellow horn overflowing with plenty, gives health to agriculture, and thus braces the strongest sinew of the land. War indeed in broken murmurs, may be sometimes sounded across the Atlantic, and the mistakes of a night to the abundant feast of speculation may be enacted upon its bosom, but it is not the power of the world in arms that can reduce us to extremities, if the people of America remain but true to themselves—We trust and we believe, that the same bold spirit, that blazed out in so much splendor at Lexington & Concord, still burns unextinguished in the hearts of this whole wide extended people, and that should but an occasion require, the war-tone of the nation could be roused to its former pitch of indignation and resentment.

There is a generous love of country, and of glory, eminating from the spirit of a free constitution, concentrating itself in an ardent attachment to liberty, which is so much characterized, almost all republics as to form an essential ingredient in the character of any people professing themselves to be free—It grasps at the accomplishment of high designs; it disdains whatever is inconsistent and incompatible with the interest and dignity of the state, and burns with avidity to signalize itself in the path of glory, in the road of honor, and a crested fame—such has been the spirit which has placed the most illustrious of nations on the foremost file of renown; and such I fondly trust to be the genius and spirit of the American people. This principle is to be by us eternally exercised; for as in war, when the safety of the state is endangered, it hath ever been deemed the duty and the glory of the citizen to devote himself to death for its preservation—So in peace, and in the cultivation of those arts which give real strength and prosperity to a nation, the sacred obligation we owe our country demands the best exertion of our energies to its improvement. The swords of our foes are to be kept in their scabbards by occasionally whetting our own; and whilst I would implore now, by the memory of our fathers to guard well their brightness, by a remembrance and everlasting adherence to the principles and motives of our glorious revolution, to protect from insult with jealous inspection the national honor of our common country, permit me to sue to a proper appretiation of those superior advantages to which our locality gives birth, and which demands from us but ordinary attention to make us in all what we are now in many respects the envy and admiration of the world.

The improvement of the face of our country, in the erection of works of utility and elegance, the judicious and and assiduous cultivation of our fields, the skilful and industrious prosecution of our trades and professions: and above all, in the rearing and education of your children, the rising hopes of the nation, the future men of America. All these things deeply interest the state;—they are of momentous concernment to it.—They compose the very vital principles of the commonwealth, upon their firm basis, the pillars of the republic shall stand secure—they will totter into ruins whenever the foundations upon which they have rested shall have given way.—Citizens of America, Legislators of the Nation, fulfil well your trust, the wisdom and the virtue of our fathers hath consigned to our hand an all-important boon—The liberties of this age—the welfare of mankind, the freedom and happiness of all unborn posterity—preserve then those liberties, than by the only means in your power, and next to the memories of those who accomplished them, yours shall be adored—remember that a people ignorant of their rights have never been able to preserve them long—Perpetuate those rights by a wide and universal dissemination of the benefits of learning and improvement among the youth of our country—that the sweets of its liberties the holy sanctity of its laws when, when more extensively known shall be more universally adored—that the fable of Argus may be realized in us, and the constitution be guarded by the vigilance of more than an hundred eyes. Laws, my countrymen, however virtuous in themselves can continue to be wholesome so long only as the people are uncorrupted. Pollute but once this stream from whence the holy essence of government flows; & the dignity of the state, the liberties and rights of the people are irretrievably gone. The voice of history throughout every page will demonstrate the truth of these facts; let us then learn wisdom by the experience of others, let us be wise in time, let us guard against this loss of our liberties which springs from corruption the child of ignorance, by applying ourselves to the cultivation of our own internal resources; & the assistance of no foreign aid shall be wanted to our prosperity. The generous youth of our country, the rich germs of the state's fair hope, desire but the fostering hand of public munificence to warm them into growth. Protect them then, by the endowment of schools and seminaries from the cold chill of poverties withering blasts. And under the expansion of their limbs, the liberties of the Republic will rest secure. Children of the people, Orators and Statesmen, Sculptors, Historians, Painters and Poets shall arise, bound to their country by the strongest ties of gratitude and honor, worthy of the better days of Greece and Rome.

How glorious will this be, that while every other people of the globe are devastating the world with fire and sword, and ravaging nations, your labours are bent to ameliorate the condition of mankind—More wise and more philanthropic—We shall have built our greatness upon the happiness, not upon the miseries of the human species.——Genius is a golden plant—cultivate it with but ordinary assiduity, and the sweet fragrance of its bloom shall richly reward the hand that watered it into vegetation—

And trust me that full many a flower is born
To blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desart air.

Deeply impressed with the truth of the Poet's numbers, and warmed by a passion of no common fame, already hath the Queen of our Cities extended her hospitable and polished arms to the reception of the finer arts. This is but the commencement of that new order of things about to rise. Other cities shall be enlightened by the example of the American Athens, the city of William Penn. The spirit of improvement, the genius of a milder mode—Thus begun, in the foresight of a warm partiality for the interest of my country, as seen diffused from one end of the continent to the other. The wilds shall be cultivated to blossom like the rose. The new-born nation of the South, polished by our refinement, as electrized by the bold spirit of our liberty shall be fraternized to us by the bonds of fellowship and good understanding, into one great family of freemen. Pestilence, want, and war shall be scouted across the Atlantic; and the Muses and the Graces flying from the banks of the Penus, the Ilyssus and the Tiber, the Cam, the Isis and the Avon, will seek the calm shores of the Delaware, the Hudson and the Mississippi, the Susquehanna, the Potomac and the Ohio—they will hymn Heroic Anthems to the liberty and glory of the Republic—And the worth and valour of our fathers shall compose the melody of their soul-inspiring song—Nature shall bloom enviorated by the sound;—and the memory and principles of the 4th of July, 1776, will never die.