of the nation, which submission would give to the power commanding the sea the commercial recolonization of these states, and would give her moreover motives of interest to perpetuate her Orders in Council; or whether a substitute, and what substitute, should be provided. For it was evident that the non-intercourse would not be re-enacted.

In this state of things, the first of these bills was introduced. It was certainly good as far as it went; it did not preclude the adoption of any further regulations of a commercial nature that should be more vigorous; and it is well known that such were in contemplation by many, as far as should be found attainable. But that nothing farther was really attainable is evident from the form in which the bill finally passed; the consequences of which are now pending.

We forewarn our readers that our remarks on the original bill are not to imply any censure on the majority of congress who rejected it. Its *general principle* was to remove all restrictions from our commerce and navigation, and let them fall on the belligerents.

The *advantages* of this would be to leave no difficulty at home in enforcing our own laws. The non-intercourse had been found not only difficult to enforce, but injurious and insufficient. For G. Britain monopolized the navigation thro' Madeira, Amelia Island, Halifax and Montreal, as places of deposit.

The bill proposed to exclude,—1. all armed vessels of belligerents; 2. all unarmed vessels of belligerents.

Its effect, as applied to England, would be as follows: Her vessels not being admitted into our ports, all our exports to and imports from her dominions would have been in American vessel, unless she excluded these; and to meet this contingency, another clause of the bill was to prohibit importations of English produce and manufactures from G. Britain alone, and West India goods from the British West India island alone.

What must England then have done? Either 1. submit to our law, in which case all commerce would be carried on in our vessels, setting all her shipping interest against her government; or, 2. exclude by retaliation our vessels, in which case (by reason of the clause of our bill last alluded to) she herself would forbid the exportation of her manufactures into the United States, setting all her manufacturing interests against her government.

The consequence of all this would be, 1. as to ourselves, we should have either a monopoly of commerce and navigation with Great Britain, or a complete and effectual non intercourse; which need not be enforced by our own obnoxious laws, and of which domestic enemies would not attach the blame to our own government.

2. As to Great Britain, it afforded the strongest weapon to force her to repeal her orders in council, since she could not keep them without offending her manufacturing or shipping interest, or both.

3. We could sustain this system forever, thereby avoiding the unpopularity and inconveniences of perpetual alterations. And this being well known to Great Britian, would enforce still more the necessity of repealing her orders.

4. It entangles us with neither power by pledges or contingent acts, and left us on perfectly independent American ground.

Objections. The principal and almost only objection ever offered to this bill either in or out of Congress was *want of energy.*

On which let us observe:—

1. Its opposers offered no substitute.

2. They offered no amendment, but to strike out the excluding clauses; agreeing at the same time to repeal the non intercourse; and therefore supporting a measure still weaker than the bill.

3. The bill was meant as a substitute to the non intercouse, and had no connection with any other measure which might be adopted; such as preparing for war by a practicable organization of military force, as proposed in a subsequent message; permitting private vessels to arm, or declaring war itself. All which were measures distinct and independent, and not inconsistent with the bill.

4. The federalists themselves, well aware of the efficacy of the bill, opposed it, voted uniformly against it with other enemies; and through their aid alone was Mr. Smith's brother, with his little phalanx, enabled ultimately to defeat it.

Such is the general character of that famous bill which Mr. Smith calls Macon No. 1. It was adopted in the House of Representatives by a great majority; it was defeated in the Senate, as is well known, by the management of General Smith, where it was finally rejected by a majority of a single vote.

But what gives Mr. Smith a right at this day to proclaim himself in opposition to that bill? Was it ever laid before the Cabinet and opinions taken? Did he there oppose it? Did he not rather approve it, and give his vote for every article? Did he ever utter a syllable against it, till his more acute brother discovered the commercial bearing that it would have upon the house, and concluded that their interest required its rejection.

Article 3.—*The President's Message of January*, 1811. And does Mr Smith really think this measure was too *weak* or too *strong?* For he has not informed us. He only tells us that it was the *President's* measure, and therefore wrong. He seems to say this to shew the variety of his talents; and among others that of self contradiction; for he before told us that the Macon bill was the President's great efficient measure of the session. He assures us that the language of this message is ambiguous; he has found somebody in the Senate, as he says, who called it a Delphic Oracle; and neither he nor this priest of Apollo can tell whether twenty thousand men means war or peace. But to save them both the pains of solving this enigma, we will suppose the President himself did not know whether it was to be war or peace. Now there is nothing in this supposition disrespectful to the Chief Magistrate; for we ourselves, though very wise, and the reviewers of Mr. Smith's book, and though now eighteen months and two days older than we were when this oracle was uttered, do not yet know whether it is to be war or peace; nay, scarcely know whether during these same months and days we have been in war or peace.

Did this sagacious Secretary never hear of such a thing as a medium state between declared war and secure peace? We should think that a barber's block under the wig of a statesman could easily catch the idea. But what would have been the plan of Mr. Smith "under an imperious call for war?" "To *organize* the *physical resources* of the country, to bring them forth in a *tone* universally manifesting *abroad* and *at home* a determination to take a *manly* stand." When this inflated verbiage shall be translated into positive measures of a precise meaning, the public may judge of the wisdom of its author;—at present they can only judge of his weakness.

Did Mr. Smith make his objections and give his reasons at the time and place officially proper to make and give them? if, in any instance, instead of doing this, he has waited for after thoughts and doubtful events, to seek praise or frame charges, there will be no difficulty in assigning him his proper niche.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, July 4.

GRAND PLAN OF

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Respectfully submitted to the consideration of his excellency the governor, and the officers of the militia of the state of New-York,

By IR. AMELOT DE LA CROIX,

Formerly colonel and chief de brigade in the French service.

A voluntary exile from my native country, and an enthusiastic admirer of the mild and rational system of government enjoyed by the United States of America, I am desirous of employing a few years of my life in aiding them to secure their happiness from the grasp of European despotism, which has already shown its terrific form on our horizon.

I had lately the honour to submit to congress a small work, published by me in Boston, entitled "Military and Political Hints." In it, I have dwelt sufficiently on the evils to be apprehended from the tactics now employed by the United States, in the event of a war with any of the powers of Europe; and I earnestly recommend a perusal of this little volume to every American who feels an interest in the welfare of his country.

When I assert that I am less prompted, in my present undertaking, by motives of self interest than by a desire to distinguish myself in the service of the country of my adoption,—I trust it will not be doubted. Inured to the profession of arms from my boyhood, and promoted to a high rank under the greatest commanders of this or any other age, it may naturally be expected that the shrill music of war has still its charms in my ear, although circumstances have induced me to shun, for a season, the fatal and unceasing turmoils of European ambition. Despising, as a soldier ought to do, the paltry considerations of pecuniary advantage, I only desire to be moderately remunerated for the expence and labour attendant on my enterprise.

Without any further preamble, I therefore propose to instruct A BATTALION OF INFANTRY, consisting of any number of persons, in all the duties of officers and privates, as those duties are taught in the French service. They will in turn pass through all the gradations of military profession, from a private to a general, and be minutely trained in the manual exercise, and every other circumstance which relates to the conduct and well being of an army.

A code of regulations corresponding with strict military law, will be signed by each member of the battalion, for the government of it, while on duty; and a council of discipline will be established.

Members will be allowed to engage for four, six or nine months: and those who engage for a year, shall be entitled to many advantages; as it is my wish that the battalion be not broken up until the 4th of July, 1812, when I expect to have the pleasure of exhibiting something truly worthy of that glorious epoch. A battalion, in which every soldier is an officer, and every officer a soldier, and each capable of commanding a brigade of division, cannot fail to be an object interesting to every heart which beats to its country's good.

Proper notice will be given for the first day of meeting. It is my intention to have two field days a week, while the weather will admit. In bad weather the battalion will be exercised in a place appropriated for the purpose.

Terms, for each member that subscribes yearly, three dollars per month, others four dollars, absent or present, for every species of instruction relating to a battalion of infantry. The first month to be paid on the first day of meeting, and so on through the year, every month in advance.

I also propose to instruct a squadron of cavalry, if fifty members or more can be obtained, at five dollars per month each, to act on field days with the infantry, and to enable them to exhibit every kind of manœuvre used in general engagements.

For the completion of the plan, it will be also requisite to have some companies of artillery, the members of which will be instructed on the same terms as the infantry.

No extra charge will be made to the cavalry for the sword exercise, on horseback. The artillerists also will be instructed, free of expense, in the use of the sabre, for inspection and review.

Before the commencement of the cold weather, I propose to encamp the whole brigade in some convenient place on the island, for several days, if agreeable to the members, in order to instruct them in all the usages of a regular camp, making temporary barracks in the earth, entrenching, mining, &c.

An excellent band of music will be raised and equipped at my expence, as well as drummers, fifers, instructors, &c. without any extra expence to the members of the brigade; as also a splendid set of colors, with appropriate devices, &c.

On field days will be practised those astonishing manœuvres which under the sublime conceptions of a Moreau and a Bonaparte, have raised the French army to renown among the nations of the earth.

In fine, every thing will be done to perfect each individual of infantry, cavalry and artillery, for the task of instructing others in the whole art of war. And if we consider the importance of such a band of men, distributed in different parts of the state, to train in an effectual manner the militia and independent companies, it must be allowed that the sooner my plan is adopted, the sooner will those fears, which all discerning men have for the welfare of the the country, be dispersed.

It is not intended to confine the number of the infantry to three or five hundred. A thousand might be instructed equally as well, if not more effectually, as the number of instructing officers will be increased in proportion to the number.

A French officer of rank, now residing in New York, has kindly offered me his assistance, in case, from sickness or otherwise, I should be prevented at any time from personal attendance.

Men of the first talents will be engaged as instructors in every department.

I cannot refrain from remarking that the system introduced by Baron Steuben into this country, and all other systems of the old school, were good in former times, but must now be totally reformed, to enable America to cope, in case of necessity, with the wonderful improvements in the science of war, invented of late years. These improvements have cost rivers of blood in Europe, they may be adopted here without much inconvenience.

IRENE AMELOT DE LA CROIX.

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 & 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, & a variety of other fancy goods too tedious to mention,—which goods he will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.——September 11, 1810——7*——&m

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from goal, in Centreville, a negro man named *Jim*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a scar on his right cheek, large full eyes, large mouth, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, is bow-legged and walks wide, has been to work in a blacksmith's shop, and probably he may apply to some smith for employment—Had on when he escaped a blue jacket and trowsers, the jacket has a white seam on it at the bottom and the trowsers also, down the legs. Whosoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him in the Centreville goal, or any other gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken one hundred miles from Queen Ann's county, and if taken within fifty miles fifty dollars will be given, with all reasonable expences paid if brought home to Centreville, by

DANIEL WATSON.

February 12, 1811——m

ELKTON, JULY 5, 1811.

The return of the annual period which made us independent and free, the day which gave freedom to our country, was celebrated with great spirit and rational joy by the citizens of Cæcil county. At 12 o'clock, a great number of gentlemen from different parts of the county convened at the court house; the assemblage was honoured with the presence of many fair and patriotic ladies from the county & from the state of Delaware. Agreeable to a previous arrangement the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. John Groome. Major George E. Mitchell then addressed the meeting; he traced the origin and progress of the American contest with Great Britain; related the sufferings of our country under British tyranny; and how the patriots of the revolution proceeded in a manly and dignified progression from dissatisfaction at insults and inquiries to remonstrances, from remonstrances to arms; and after various vicissitudes of fortune delivered our country from despotism, and established her freedom in a democratic form of government, on the firm and just principles of popular representation and federal union. He painted the insults and the painful sufferings of our countrymen—he followed in detail our patriotic armies to the field, and our heroes to the tomb of glory; he offered up a merited eulogium at the shrine of our departed heroes, and, to that venerable remnant which still survives; he contrasted the many blessings and advantages of our republican system of government with the wretched state & despotic dynasties of Europe; took a view of our political situation with the tyrannical belligerents, and concluded by recommending union and harmony, and the necessity of rallying round the government of our choice, and our duty to cherish and protect the blessings which flow from the Independence of America.

The ladies partook of an elegant entertainment prepared by the young gentlemen of Elkton. At 2 o'clock the gentlemen marched to the Union Grove, where they were elegantly entertained by *Mr. Williams:* General Thomas M. Forman, capt. John Evans, and Jacob Casho, esq. presiding; Frisby Henderson, esq. Dr. John King, & Joshua Ward, esq. acting as secretaries.

The following toasts were drank with unanimous approbation:—

Fourth of July, 1776—The anniversary of American independence, may every return of this day be hailed by republicans with joy and gratitude, and revive in the council of the nation the spirit of 1776.

The people of the United States—always sovereign, united and happy.

The memory of gen. George Washington—May our brave countrymen imitate his virtues; like him to live in glory, and like him to die in peace.

James Madison, President of the United States—he must by unequivocal probation convince his constituents, that he possesses the patriotism of Washington,—the wisdom of Jefferson, & the distinguished *firmness* of Clinton.

George Clinton, vice president of the United States—blessed by the love and gratitude of his country, and nerved with the patriotism of 1776.

The memory of those departed heroes who were engaged in the establishment of our independence—while virtue and valour are dear to freemen their names will be revered.

His excellency Edward Lloyd, esqr. governor of Maryland—firm to the principles of democracy, long may he continue an ornament and blessing to his country.

Agriculture, honourable Commerce, and the Mechanic Arts.

The people of the state of Massachusetts, well deserving the approbation of the nation—they have disgraced the corrupt, and honoured the patriotic and the virtuous.

Commodore Rogers—he has done his duty, and is rewarded by the approbation of every American.

The republican sons of Ireland—May they always find an affectionate assylum in this country from British tyranny.

Foreign influence—May it never contaminate the shores of America—Tory uniforms to all those who are base enough to have foreign attachments.

Gen. John Armstrong—he was a patriot of the revolution—with the spirit of 1776 he has nobly defended the injured rights of his country at the court of the greatest of tyrants.

The Congress of the United States—animated with the spirit of 1776—may it *Foster* nothing derogatory to the honour or inimical to the interest of the nation.

Our impressed seamen in the British tyrant's service—The sea is the highway of nations—the government must protect its citizens—"Americans must live free or die—death is not the greatest of evils."

John Evans and Daniel Sheridine, republican candidates for electors of the senate—men whom the republicans delight to honour—we pledge them our support on the first Monday in September next.

The American Fair—May their rights never be infringed by the assumed rights of man.

VOLUNTEERS.

By gen. Thomas M. Forman—The state of Maryland—May the legislative representatives never forget that to preserve the liberties of the people, they must furnish the means of enlightening their minds.——9 *cheers.*

By Mr. Zebulon Hollingsworth.—A system of Commerce, protected by the laws of nations, founded on the principles of justice and honour.——9 *cheers.*

By John Evans, esq.—The Constitution of the U. States—the political bible of the nation.——9 *cheers.*

By Jacob Casho, esq.—Thomas M. Forman—a patriot of the revolution, and highly worthy of a seat in the national legislature.——9 *cheers.*

By John King. esq.—Dr. G. E. Mitchell, the orator of the day.

——9 *cheers.*

By Dr. John Groome—"Measures and not men, the distinguished characteristic of the independent people of a representative republic."——9 *cheers.*

A DIALOGUE

Between two Federalists.

A. Did you see the Federal Republican the other day, in which it is hinted that more than 3000 offices will be disposed of by the federal executive if we succeed?

B. Yes. What have you resolved on being a justice of the peace or judge of the orphan's court or ——

A. What, make me a justice of the peace!! No, No! my genius is not to be cramped in that manner. I will let you a little farther into the plan, we will repeal that part of the constitution organising the courts of law, and though we shall re-enact the same with little or no material variation, yet it will afford us an excellent opportunity of vacating the seats of a few whose great crime is opposition to our plans; then you know my *standing in society my family influence* with certain persons will ensure me an honourable station.

B. The inferior offices then are to be held out as lures to hungry office hunters to whet their appetites.

A. Now what think you of this? Is it not an excellent stroke in our little federal paper to hold out such an enticement to treachery, such a stimulant to zeal, and so powerful an incentive to ambition?

B. I doubt it. I have been revolving this thing in my mind for some time and am rather of opinion it will do us an injury. More than 3000 offices to dispose of? Why what an host of enemies will this create. Men who live partly in retirement, free from the bustle of elections, whose modest merit calls them into notice will be roused to action, not for the petty little offices they hold, but because they dread the appearance of disgrace. And surely to be turned from office without the consolation of defence is more goading to true innocence than to be pronounced guilty by unjust judges. And such a man so loved so honoured will have more effect on the minds of the people, than a thousand of those petty elves who hunt for office.

A. You are right. Wagner and Hanson are always too fast. This is the second time the cause has been ruined by those inconsiderate men who dictate to us as if we were fools.

B. See here comes a republican.—Let us separate until he passes. I dread the look of honesty. *Md. Rep.*

Statement of the French force which entered Spain from 1807, *to Jan.* 1, 1811.

In 1807—	Infantry	47,500
	Cavalry	7,120
In 1808—	Infantry	209,300
	Cavalry	36,200
In 1809—	Infantry	44,950
	Cavalry	4,302
In 1810—	Infantry	124,500
	Cavalry	25,730
Total in the four years:		
	Infantry	426,260
	Cavalry	73,355
	Employed in civil line,	7,650
	Guides, &c.	7,530
	Grand total	514,796
	Artillery	820

From the 1st of January, 1811, to the 28th, there had only entered Spain by Bayonne, 600 infantry and 180 horse.

Down to the 26th Feb. 1811, there had been marched into France by way of Irun, 48,228 Spaniards, Portuguese, &c. prisoners.

From 1807 to 1811, not more than 53,000 of the French troops returned to France.

Statement of the French force which entered Portugal.

Before the siege of Ciud d Rodrigo, the grand total was 103,000 men, deducting 8000 sick.

They lost in the siege of Rodrigo 6 or 7000 men.

Regneir lost in Estremadura 4000.

Massena entered Portugal with 70,000 men, to which is to be added the 9th corps, which raised his force to 88,000 men.

CHEAP BOOKS.

A small invoice of Books may be had on good terms by an early application at the Star Office.