Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 10.....13.] TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1812. [No. 21.....635.]

TERMS OF THE STAR—Are *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-five Cents* per square.

The Choptank Bridge Company.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at the court house in Easton, on *Wednesday*, the 22d day of January, instant, at 2 o'clock—at which he accounts of the Directors will be exhibited and the opinion of the company required upon points of importance; and at which the attendance of every member is particularly invited.

By the Board,
NS HAMMOND, Presdt.

Easton, january 14——2

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public vendue, on Wednesday the 22d inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of *William Brown*, deceased, and agreeably to his last Will and Testament, his Personal Estate, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle sheep and hogs; a fatted steer for beef. Also a young stud horse, three years old next spring (got by Governor Lloyd's horse Virgt-Un) A quantity of Indian corn, corn blades, tops and husks, and wheat straw. *Also*, a quantity of clover hay; between 2 and 3000 weight of salted pork; carts, ploughs, and other farming utensils. *Also*, a quantity of bricks, and various other articles, too tedious to mention. Nine months credit will be given on all sums of eight dollars and above, with note and approved security; all sums under eight dollars the cash will be required. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day till the whole is sold. Attendance given by

WILLIAM BROWN, ex'or of
William Brown, deceased.

Talbot county, jan. 14——2

VALUBLE FARM
AT PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to the last Will and Testament of John Higgins, *late of Talbot county, deceased.*

WILL be sold at public sale, on the 6th day of February next, the Dwelling Plantation of the said deceased, (adjoining Abbott's Mill, near the Trappe) containing four hundred and fifty seven and a half acres of land; one half of which is in a high state of cultivation, well enclozed, the residue havily timbered; a part of the arable land might at a small expence be made valuable meadow. On said farm are a good dwelling house, with every necessary out house requisite for a family As it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary.

The above farm will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two and three years, in equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date. Possession of the property will be given on the first day of January next, with privilege of seeding wheat next fall—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by

JOHN HIGGINS,
THOMAS HIGGINS,
adm'rs of John Higgins, deceased

january 14——4

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Samuel Colston*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812.

JOHN PHILIPS adm'r of
Samuel Colston.

Cambridge, january 14——3q

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced keeping PUBLIC HOUSE, at Denton, in Caroline County, at that well known stand and eligible situation, opposite the Court House, formerly, and for many years, occupied by Mr Benjamin Denny; that he has sufficient stables and good servants, for the accommodation of those who shall please to favor him with their custom, and hopes by his own attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

GOVE SAULSBURY.

Denton, january 14——3

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *John Higgins*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated to the subscribers, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN HIGGINS, } adm'rs of Jno.
THOMAS HIGGINS, } Higgins, dec.

january 14——6

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to raise certain companies of Rangers for the protection of the frontier of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States, whenever he shall have satisfactory evidence of the actual or threatened invasion of any State or Territory of the United States, by any Indian tribe or tribes, he and he is hereby authorised to raise, either by the acceptance of volunteers or enlistment for one year, unless sooner discharged, as many companies as he may deem necessary, not exceeding six, who shall serve on foot or be mounted, as the service in his opinion may require, shall act on the frontier as rangers, be armed, equipped and organised in such manner, and be under such regulations and restrictions, as the nature of the service in his opinion may make necessary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said companies of Rangers shall consist of one captain, one first, one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, & sixty privates.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when the said Rangers arm and equip themselves & provide their own horses, they shall be allowed each one dollar per day, & without a horse seventy five cents per day as full compensation for their services, rations or forage, as the case may be. The commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and rations as officers of the same grade in the army of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates raised pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to the like compensation in case of disability, by wounds and otherwise, incurred in the service, as officers, non commissioned officers and privates in the present military establishment, and with them shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, which have been established or may hereafter by law be established; and the provisions of the act, entitled, "an act fixing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States," so far as they may be applicable, shall be extended to all persons, matters and things within the intent and meaning of this act in the same manner as if they were inserted at large in the same. This act shall take effect and be in force from & after the passage thereof, and continue in force for one year, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Congress.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in the recess of the Senate the President of the United States is hereby authorised to appoint all the officers proper to be appointed under this act; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
GEO. CLINTON, *Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

January 2, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the apportionment of Representatives amongst the several states according to the third enumeration.

BE *it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every thirty five thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution of the United States, that is to say: Within the state of New-Hampshire, six; within the state of Massachusetts, twenty; within the state of Vermont, six; within the state of Rhode Island, two; within the state of Connecticut, seven; within the state of New-York, twenty seven; within the state of New Jersey, six; within the state of Pennsylvania, twenty-three; within the state of Delaware, two: within the state of Maryland, nine; within the state of Virginia, twenty three; within the state of North-Carolina, thirteen; within the state of South Carolina, nine; within the state of Georgia, six; within the state of Kentucky, ten; within the state of Ohio, six; within the state of Tennessee, six.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the [illegible] of Representatives.*
GEO. CLINTON, *Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate*

December 21, 1811.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the bill for raising an additional Military Force, in Committee of the whole House.

Mr. CLAY (The Speaker) said, that when the subject of this bill was before the House in the abstract form of a resolution, proposed by the Committee of Foreign Relations, it was the pleasure of the House to discuss it whilst he was in the Chair. He did not complain of this course of proceeding; for he did not at any time wish the House, from considerations personal to him, to depart from that mode of transacting the public business which they thought best. He merely adverted to the circumstance, as an apology for the trouble he was about to give the committee. He was at all times disposed to take his share of responsibility, and under this impression he felt that he owed it to his constituents and to himself, before the Committee rose, to submit to their attention a few observations.

He saw, with regret, diversity of opinion amongst those who had the happiness generally to act together, in relation to the quantum of force proposed to be raised. For his part, he thought that it was too great for peace, and he feared too small for war. He had been in favour of the number recommended by the Senate, and he would ask gentlemen, who had preferred 15,000, to take a candid and dispassionate review of the subject. It was admitted, on all hands, that it was a force to be raised for the purposes of war, and to be kept up and used only in the event of war. It was further conceded, that its principal destination would be the provinces of our enemy. By the bill which had been passed, to complete the peace establishment, we had authorised the collection of a force of about 6,000 men, exclusive of those now in service, which, with the 25,000 provided for by this bill, will give an aggregate of new troops of 31,000 men. Experience, in military affairs, has shewn, that when any given number of men is authorised to be raised, you must, in counting upon the effective men which it will produce, deduct one-fourth or one-third for desertion, sickness and other incidents to which raw troops are peculiarly exposed. In measures relating to war, it is wisest, if you err at all, to err on the side of the largest force, & you will consequently put down your 31,000 men at not more than an effective force in the field of about 21,000. This, with the 4,000 now in service, will amount to 25,000 effective men. The Secretary of War has stated, in his report, that for the single purpose of manning your forts and garrisons on the seaboard, 12,600 men are necessary. Although the whole of that number will not be taken from the 25,000, a portion of it, probably, will be. We are told in Canada there are between 7 and 8 thousand regular troops. If it is invaded, the whole of that force will be concentrated in Quebec, and you will attempt that almost impregnable fortress with less than double the force of the besieged. Gentlemen who calculate upon volunteers as a substitute for regulars, ought not to deceive themselves. No man appreciated higher than he did the spirit of the country. But, although volunteers were admirably adapted to the first operations of the war, to the making of a first impression, he doubted their fitness for a regular siege, or for the manning and garrisoning of forts. He understood it was a rule, in military affairs, never to leave in the rear a place of any strength undefended. Canada is invaded; the upper part falls, & you proceed to Quebec. It is true there would be no European enemy behind to be apprehended; but the people of the country might rise; and he warned gentlemen who imagined that the affections of the Canadians were with us against trusting too confidently on a calculation, the basis of which was treason. He concluded, therefore, that a portion of the invading army would be distributed in the upper country, after its conquest, amongst the places susceptible of military strength and defence. The army, considerably reduced sets itself down before Quebec.—Suppose it falls. Here again will be requisite a number of men to hold and defend it. And if the war is prosecuted still farther, and the lower country and Halifax are assailed, he conceived it obvious that the whole force of 25,000 men would not be too great.

The difference between those who were for 15,000, and those who were for 25,000 men, appeared to him to resolve itself into the question merely of a short or protracted war—a war of vigor—or a war of langour and imbecility. If a competent force be raised in the first instance, the war on the continent will be speedily terminated. He was aware that it might still rage on the ocean. But where the nation could act with unquestionable success, he was in favor of the display of an energy correspondent to the feelings and spirit of the country.—Suppose one-third of the force he had mentioned (25,000 men,) could reduce the country, say in three years, and that the whole could accomplish the same object in one year; taking into view the greater hazard of the repulsion & defeat of the small force, and every other consideration, do not wisdom and true economy equally decide in favor of the larger force, and thus prevent failure in consequence of inadequate means? He begged gentlemen to recollect the immense extent of the U. States; our vast maritime frontier, vulnerable in almost all its parts to predatory incursions, & he was persuaded they would see that a regular force of 25,000 men was not much too great, during a period of war, if all design of invading the provinces of the enemy were abandoned.

Mr. C. proceeded next to examine the nature of the force contemplated by the bill. It was a regular army, enlisted for a limited time, raised for the sole purpose of war, and to be disbanded on the return of peace. Against this army all our republican jealousies and apprehensions are attempted to be excited. He was not the advocate of standing armies; but the standing armies which excite most his fears, are those which are kept up in time of peace. He confessed he did not perceive any real source of danger in a military force of 25,000 men in the United States, provided for a state only of war, even supposing it to be corrupted and its arms turned by the ambition of its leaders against the freedom of the country. He saw abundant security against the success of any such treasonable attempt. The diffusion of political information amongst the great body of the people constituted a powerful safe guard. The American character has been much abused by Europeans, whose tourists, whether on horse or foot, in verse and prose, have united in depreciating it. It is true that we do not exhibit as many signal instances of scientific acquirement in this country as are furnished in the old world; but he believed it undeniable that the great mass of the people possessed more intelligence than any other people on the globe. Such a people, consisting of upwards of seven millions, affording a physical power of about a million of men capable of bearing arms, and ardently devoted to liberty, could not be subdued by an army of 25,000 men. The wide extent of country over which we are spread was another security. In other countries, France and England for example, the fall of Paris or London is the fall of the nation. Here are no such dangerous aggregations of people. New York, and Philadelphia, and Boston, and every city on the Atlantic, might be subdued by an usurper, and he would have made but a small advance in the accomplishment of his purpose. He would add a still more improbable supposition, that the whole country east of the Allegany was to submit to the ambition of some daring chief, and, he insisted, that the liberty of the Union would be still unconquered. It would find successful support from the west. We are not only in the situation just described, but a great portion of the militia—nearly the whole, he understood, of that of Massachusetts—have arms in their hands; and he trusted in God that that great object would be persevered in until every man in the nation could proudly shoulder the musket which was to defend his country and himself. A people having, besides the benefit of one general government, other local governments in full operation, capable of commanding and exerting great portions of the physical power, all of which must be prostrated before our constitution is subverted. Such a people has nothing to fear from a petty, contemptible force of 25,000 regulars.

Mr. C. proceeded more particularly to enquire into the object of the force. That object, he understood, distinctly to be war, and war with Great-Britain. It had been supposed by some gentlemen improper to discuss publicly so delicate a question. He did not feel the impropriety. It was a subject in its nature incapable of concealment.—Even in countries where the powers of government were conducted by a single ruler, it was almost impossible for that ruler to conceal his intentions when he meditates war. The assembling of armies—the strengthening of posts—all the movements preparatory for war, & which it was impossible to disguise, unfolded the intentions of the sovereign. Does Russia or France intend war, the intention is almost invariably known before the war is commenced. If Congress were to pass a law, with closed doors, for raising an army for the purpose of war, its enlistment and organization, which could not be done in secret, would indicate the use to which it was to be applied; and we cannot suppose England would be so blind as not to see that she was aimed at. Nor could she, did he apprehend, injure us more by thus knowing our purposes than if she were kept in ignorance of them. She may, indeed, anticipate us, and commence the war. But that is what she is in fact doing, and she can add but little to the injury which she is inflicting. If she choose to declare war in form, let her do so, the responsibility will be with her.

What are we to gain by war, has been emphatically asked? In reply, he would ask, what are we not to lose by peace? commerce, character, a nation's best treasure, honor! If pecuniary considerations alone are to govern, there is sufficient motive for the war. Our revenue is reduced by the operation of the belligerent edicts to about six millions of dollars, according to the Secretary of the Treasury's report. The year preceding the embargo it was sixteen. Take away the orders in council, it will again mount up to sixteen millions. By continuing therefore in peace, if the mongrel state in which we are deserve that denomination, we lose annually in revenue only, ten millions of dollars. Gentlemen will say, repeal the law of non-importation. He contended that if the U. States were capable of that perfidy, the revenue would not be restored to its former state, the orders in council continuing, without an export trade, which those orders prevent, inevitable ruin would ensue, if we imported as freely as we did prior to the embargo. A nation that carries on an import trade without an export trade, to spport it, must in the end, be as certainly bankrupt, as the individual would be, who incurred an annual expenditure without an income.

He had no disposition to swell, or dwell upon the catalogue of injuries from England. He could not however, overlook the impressment of our seamen; an aggression upon which he never reflected without feelings of indignation, which would not allow him appropriate language to describe its enormity. Not content with seizing upon all our property, which falls within her rapacious grasp, the personal rights of our countrymen—rights which forever ought to be sacred, are trampled upon and violated. The orders in council were pretended to have been reluctantly adopted as a measure of retaliation. The French decrees, their alledged basis, are revoked. England resorts to the expedient of denying the fact of the revocation, and Sir William Scott, in the celebrated case of the Fox and others, suspends judgement that proof may be adduced of it. And at the moment when the British ministry, through that judge, is thus affecting to controvert that fact, and to place the release of our property upon its establishment, instructions are prepared for Mr. Foster to meet at Washington the very revocation which they were contesting. And how does he meet it? By fulfilling the engagement solemnly made to rescind the orders? No, sir, but by demanding that we shall secure the introduction into the continent of British manufactures?

England is said to be fighting for the world, and shall we, it is asked, attempt to weaken her exertions? If indeed the aim of the French Emperor be universal dominion (and he was willing to allow it to the argument,) what a noble cause is presented to British valor. But how is her philanthropic purporse to be atchieved? By scrupulous observance of the rights of others; by respecting that code of public law which she professes to vindicate—and by abstaining from self-aggrandizement. Then would she command the sympathies of the world.—What are we required to do by those who would engage our feelings and wishes in her behalf? To bear the actual cuffs of her arrogance, that we may escape a chemerical French subjugation! We are invited—conjured to drink the potion of British poison actually presented to our lips, that we may avoid the imperial dose prepared by perturbed imaginations. We are called upon to submit to debasement, dishonor and disgrace—to bow the neck to royal insolence, as a course of preparation for manly resistance to gallic invasion! What nation, what individual was ever taught, in the schools of ignominious submission, the patriotic lessons of freedom and independence? Let those who contend for this humiliating doctrine, read its refutation in the history of the very man-