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, JUNE 16, 1812. [No. 43.....657.]

THE 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.

CAVALRY ORDERS.

The Members of the Association to form a Troop at Easton, are desired to meet at Mr. *Peacock's Tavern*, on Tuesday Evening the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock, to receive the report of the committee on the bye-laws—And on the following Saturday (the 20th instant) the troop will parade in uniform at 10 o'clock in the morning, for exercise, in front of the Court-House. A punctual attendance is expected.

ROBT. HY. GOLDSBOROUGH.

june 9.——2

DIVIDEND

Easton, 1st June, 1812.

The President and Directors of the CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of profits of 4 per cent. upon the Stock of the Company, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, at the office of WM. W. MOORE, their Treasurer, any time after this day. By the Board.

N. HAMMOND, Presid't.

june 2——3

THE STOCKHOLDERS

In the Manufacturing Company of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on the 16th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on business very important to the Institution.

By order of the Directors.

ROBERT MOORE, Pre'd't.

6th mo. 3——3

NOTICE

Pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and eleven, incorporating a BANK, to be called the *Farmers' Bank of Somerset and Worcester*, the Books of subscription for the Stock in said Bank will be opened on the 21st July next, at the court house in Princess-Anne, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Somerset county—and at the court house in Snow-Hill, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for Worcester county. Per order

ROBERT J. H. HANDY, Sec'ry.

Worcester county, june 2——8

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, handsomely situated on the waters of St. Michaels river, and within two miles of the town of Easton. The improvements are tolerable, and might with a very little repair, be made comfortable. There is on it a thriving young apple orchard, of four hundred trees, of latter fruit; and as great a variety of other fruit, as almost any farm in Talbot county. The soil is excellent, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover, &c. There is a timothy meadow on it, of six acres, well set in grass, and is very productive. The Farm contains about 210 acres, one half in cultivation, the remainder well set in young timber. Almost all the luxuries of our salt water rivers may be had here in their season, in the greatest abundance.—I will exchange it for Bank-Stock, or sell to any person who may be inclined to purchase on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN BENNETT, Esq. Easton, or to the subscriber.

JAMES SETH.

Bay-Side, Talbot county, may 26—6

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Store, nearly opposite the Bank,

A VARIETY OF GOODS,

Adapted to the season,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash.

JOSEPH & WILLIAM HASKINS.

june 9.——m

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court, April 28th, 1812.

Ordered, on application of WILLIAM H. NICHOLSON, Executor of *Robert Walters*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, that he cause to be inserted for three successive weeks, a notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, for all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them to him at Centreville, properly authenticated, on or before the sixth day of March, 1813, agreeably to the mode prescribed by law.

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r Wills, Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of *Robert Walters*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the sixth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.

WM. H. NICHOLSON, Ex'or of Robert Walters, deceased.

june 9——3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Robert Martin, Jun.* late of said county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber, legally authenticated; and those in any manner indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Ex'or.

june 9——m

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of *John W. Price*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them in, properly authenticated, to John Beard or William Hacket, of Centreville, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to them, who are legally authorised to settle said estate for me,

SALLY A. PRICE.

Centreville, june 5——3

CORRESPONDENCE

(Laid before Congress on Monday, 1st inst.—Concluded.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated

London, Jan. 14, 1812.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt your two letters of the 27th of November last.

"It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction to have been able to communicate to you by the return of the Hornet, the revocation of the orders in council: hitherto, however, there has been exhibited here no disposition to repeal them."

Copy of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated

London, Jan. 14, 1812.

SIR—I lament that it is not in my power to announce to you, by the return of Mr. Tayloe, the adoption of a system here towards the U. States more just and reasonable than that of which we now complain. No intimation has been given to me of an intention to abandon the offending orders in council. I have not hitherto made any representation in regard to these orders, and if they are to be persisted in, as Mr. Foster declares, not only until the Berlin and Milan decrees be *entirely* abrogated, but until we compel the French government to admit us in France with the manufactures and produce of Great Britain and her colonies, it must be useless to say any thing upon the subject. The revolting extravagance of these pretensions is too manifest to be subject of argument, and the very attempt to reason them down would admit that they are not too absurd for refutation.

Should Mr. Barlow furnish me with any new evidence of the discontinuance of the French edicts, so far as they were in derogation of our rights, I shall present it to this government, and *once more* (however unnecessary it may appear) afford it an opportunity of revoking its orders, which can no longer be pretended to rest on our acquiescence in decrees of its enemy, from the unrighteous operation of which we are specially exempted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

London, Jan. 22, 1812.

SIR—Yesterday I understood the case of the Female, one of the vessels captured under the orders in council, came to trial before Sir William Scott. He rejected a motion for time to produce evidence of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees *in relation to the United States*, and suggested that there would be a question of law, if such revocation, when shewn, would be considered by the British government as sufficient to require the repeal of the orders in council. At any rate, that he was bound to consider these orders to be in force until their repeal should be notified to him by this government. The Female was condemned.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Hon. James Monroe, &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated

London, Jan. 25, 1812.

"Since I had the honor to address you on the 14th instant, by the Hornet, I have received no communication either from Washington or Paris.

"The Hornet did not leave Cowes until the 18th, owing, I presume to the indisposition of the captain, whom I understand to have been very ill. I dismissed Mr. Tayloe here on the 14th."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russel to Mr. Monroe dated

London, Feb. 3, 1812.

"Since I had the honor to address you, on the 25th ultimo, I have received your communications of the 20th Dec. through the good offices of Mr. Foster.

"While I lament the necessity, as I most sincerely do, of the course indicated by the proceedings of Congress; yet it is gratifying to learn that it will be pursued with vigor and unanimity. I am persuaded that this government has presumed much on our weakness and divisions, and that it continues to believe that we have not energy and union enough to make efficient war.

"I have this moment learnt that the Hornet has returned from Cherbourg to Cowes, and I understand by a letter from the consul there, that there is a Mr. Porter on board with dispatches from Mr. Barlow for this legation; but he has not yet made his appearance here. I am obliged to close this letter without waiting for him, as I understand the next post may not arrive at Liverpool in season for the Orbit."

Copy of a letter from Mr. Russell, to the Secretary of State, dated

London, 9th Feb. 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you enclosed a copy of a letter, dated 29th ult. from Mr. Barlow, and a copy of the note in which I yesterday communicated that letter to the Marquis Wellesley.

Although the proof of the revocation of the French decrees contained in the letter of Mr. Barlow, is, when taken by itself, of no very conclusive character, yet it ought, when connected with that previously exhibited to this government, to be admitted as satisfactorily establishing that revocation; and in this view I have thought it to be my duty to present it here.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

[Enclosed in Mr. Russell's of February 9th 1812.]

Mr. Russell to the Marquis Wellesley

London, 8th Feb. 1812.

MY LORD,—I have the honor herewith to hand to your Lordship a copy of a letter addressed to me, on the 29th of last month, by Mr. Barlow, the American minister at Paris.

I have felt some hesitation in communicating this letter to your Lordship, lest my motive might be mistaken, and an obligation appear to be admitted on the part of the U. States, to furnish more evidence of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees than has already been furnished, or than has been necessary to their own conviction. I trust, however, that my conduct on this occasion will be ascribed alone to an earnest desire to prevent the evils which a continued diversity of opinion on this subject might unhappily produce.

The case of Acastus necessarily implies that American vessels, captured by the cruisers of France, are adjudged by the French navigation laws only, and that the Berlin and Milan [decrees] make no part of these laws, the Acastus being acquitted notwithstanding the fact of her having been boarded by an English vessel of war.

To the declaration of Mr. Barlow, that since his residence at Paris there had been no instance of a vessel, under either the Berlin or Milan decrees, being detained or molested by the French government, I beg leave to add that previous to his residence and subsequent to the first of November, 1810, these decrees were not executed in violation of the neutral or national rights of the U. States.

Whatever doubts might have originally been entertained of the efficient nature of the revocation of those decrees, on account of the form in which that measure was announced, those doubts ought surely now to yield to the uniform experience of fifteen months, during which period not a single fact has occurred to justify them.

I do not urge in confirmation of this revocation the admission of American vessels with cargoes arrived in the ports of France after having touched in England, as stated by Mr. Barlow, and as accords with what occurred during my residence at Paris, because such admission is evidence only of the cessation of the municipal operation of the decrees in relation to the United States, of which it cannot be presumed that the British government requires an account.

I cannot forbear to persuade myself that the proof now added to the mass which was already before your Lordship will satisfactorily establish in the judgment of his Britannic Majesty's government, the revocation of the decrees in question, and lead to such a repeal of the orders in council, in regard to the U. States, as will restore the friendly relations and commercial intercourse between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

[Enclosed in Mr. Russell's of February 9th, 1812.]

Mr. Barlow to Mr. Russell.

Paris, 29th Jan. 1812.

SIR—The ship Acastus, captain Cottle, from Norfolk, bound to Tonningen, with tobacco, had been boarded by an English frigate and was taken by a French privateer and brought into Fecamp for the fact of having been so boarded. This was in Nov. last. On the 2d of Dec. I stated the fact to the Duke of Bassano: and in a few days after for the ship and cargo were ordered by the Emperor to be restored to the owners on condition that she had not violated the French navigation laws, which latter question was sent to the council of prizes to determine. The council determined that no such violation had taken place, and the ship and cargo were definitively restored to captain Cottle.

To the above fact, I can add that since my residence here several American vessels with cargoes have arrived and been admitted in the ports of France after having touched in England, the fact being declared, and there is no instance within that period of a vessel in either of the cases of the Berlin and Milan decrees being detained or molested by the French government.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. BARLOW.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

London, 21st Feb. 1812.

SIR—I regret that in announcing to you the cessation of the restrictions on the regency here, I cannot, at the same time, apprise you of the adoption of a more just and enlightened policy in favor of the U. States, than has hitherto prevailed.

The partial changes in the ministry will probably produce no change of its character, or lead to an abandonment of the existing system in relation to us.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Hon. James Monroe,
Secretary of State of the U. S.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

London, 22d Feb. 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to hand you enclosed a copy of a letter to me from the earl of Liverpool, relating to a person by the name of Bowman, said to be a British subject, and forcibly detained on board the United States' ship Hornet, together with copies of the deposition of Elizabeth Eleanor Bowman which accompanied it, and of my reply

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Hon. Jas. Monroe, &c. &c.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO MR. RUSSEL.

Foreign Office, 20th Feb. 1812.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of an affidavit, sworn at Portsmouth by Elizabeth Eleanor Bowman, stating herself to be the wife of William Bowman, one of his majesty's subjects, now detained against his will on board the United States' sloop Hornet, at present in Cowes road.

You cannot but be aware of the urgent necessity of putting the facts, alledged in this document, into an immediate train of investigation; and I am to request that you will communicate, without loss of time, with the commanding officer of the Hornet, in order that he may afford you all information in his power, and that the vessel may not put to sea before the result of the inquiry shall be ascertained, in a manner satisfactory to yourself and to this government.

You must likewise be aware, that this government has no power to prevent the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus by the friends of Bowman; and that, in that case, it would be impossible to impede or delay its execution, and the consequent removal of this question out of the hands of the two governments, into those of the legal force and authorities of this country.

Anxious to prevent any such proceeding, the inconveniences of which, even if they did not involve the possibility of a forcible execution of the legal process, might yet be considerable, I request your immediate attention to this communication, and I confidently hope that you will, by affording the means of an amicable investigation, supercede the necessity, in which the friends of Bowman may otherwise feel themselves, of taking the course to which I have before alluded.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

Borough of Portsmouth, in the County of Southampton.

Elizabeth Eleanor Bowman, of Kingston, near Portsmouth, in the said county, maketh oath, that she was married to Wm. Bowman, late of Portsmouth, shipwright, about six years ago; that he was employed in the dock-yard there, which he quitted about three years ago, & sailed from hence in the Edward Fork, a transport, which was wrecked on the Island of Cuba. That she was informed by her husband that he got from Cuba to New York in an American ship, and about the fourth of June last, having got in liquor, he found himself in the American rendezvous there, and that he was compelled, against his inclination, to go on board the Hornet, an American sloop of war, being conducted on board her by a file of soldiers; that the Hornet having arrived lately at Cowes, she received a letter from her husband, requesting her to come on board to see him; that she accordingly went on board her, but was kept along side the sloop about half an hour before the officer would admit her on board; that the permission to remain on board was for half an hour, but the officers would not afterwards permit her to quit the ship until the following Friday. That her husband told her, that the officer threatened to punish him for having informed her where he was; and he also told her there were a great many English on board, several of whom would be glad to quit her; also, that some men on board much wished her away from this country, but that she does not know the names of any of the parties.—That the said William Bowman, who passed on board the Hornet by the name of Wm. Elby, is now detained on board her against his will, and is very anxious to quit the American sloop Hornet, and to return to his native country.

The mark of

ELIZH. E. BOWMAN.

Sworn at Portsmouth, in the said County, the 25th day of January, 1812, before me; the same having been first read, & she having set her mark thereto in my presence.

(Signed) A. H. AMAND.

One of H. M. Justices of the Peace for the County of Southampton.

MR. RUSSELL TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

London, 21st Feb 1812.

MY LORD—I have the honor to inform your lordship that the U. States sloop Hornet left Cowes on the 13th of this month. The statement of this fact does away, I presume, the necessity of a more particular reply to your lordship's note of yesterday, concerning Wm. Bowman, a seaman on board that ship.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RULSSELL.

The most noble the Earl of Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe, dated

London, March 4th, 1812.

"Many American vessels which had for a considerable time been wind bound in the ports of this country, were at length released on the 29th ult. by an easterly wind, and took their departure for the United States. By some of those vessels, particularly 'the Friends,' you will have received many letters from me; and you will have learnt, as nearly as it was in my power to inform you, what in your letter of the 18th of January you desire to know—namely, the precise situation of our affairs with England.

"Since my letters of the 19th & 22d ult. which, I trust, will have extinguished all expectation of any change here, the motion of Lord Lansdowne, on the 28th of February, and that of Mr. Brougham yesterday, have been severally debated in the respective Houses of Parliament. I attended the discussions on both, and if any thing was wanting to prove the inflexible determination of the present ministry to persevere in the orders in council without modification or relaxation, the declarations of the leading members of administration on these occasions must place it beyond the possibility of doubt. In both Houses these leaders expressed a disposition to forbear to canvass, in the present state of our relations, the conduct of the United States towards England, as it could not be done without reproaching her in a manner to increase the actual irritation, and to do away what Lord Bathurst stated to be the *feeble* hopes of preventing war.

"In the House of Commons, Mr. Rose virtually confessed, that the Orders in Council were maintained to promote the trade of England at the expence of neutrals, and as a measure of commercial rivalry with the U. States. When Mr. Canning inveighed against this new (he must have meant newly acknowleged) ground of defending these orders, and contended that they could be justified only on the principle of retaliation on which they were avowedly instituted, & that they were intended to produce the effects of an actual blockade, and liable to all the incidents of such blockade—that is, that they were meant only to distress the enemy—and that G. Britain had no right to defeat this operation by an intercourse with that enemy which she denied to neutrals, Mr. Percival replied, "that the orders were still supported on the principle of retaliation, but that this very principle involved the license trade; for as France, by her decrees, had said that no nation should trade with her which traded with England, England retorted, that no country should trade with France but through England. He asserted, that neither the partial nor even the total repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, as they related to America, or to any other nation, or *all* other nations, could form any claim on the British government while the *continental system*, so called, continued in operation. He denied that this system, or any part of the Berlin and Milan Decrees were merely *municipal*. They had not been adopted in time of peace with a view to internal regulation, but in time of war with a hostile purpose towards England. Every clause and particle of them were to be considered of a nature entirely belligerent, & as such requiring resistance, and authorising retaliation on the part of G. B. It was idle and absurd to suppose that G. Britain was bound, in acting on the principle of retaliation in these times, to remain exactly, and in form, *like for like*, and to choose the object and fashion, the mode of executing it, precisely by the measures of the enemy. In adopting these measures, France had broken through all the restraints imposed by the laws of nations, and trodden under foot the great conventional code received by the civilized world as prescribing rules for its conduct in war as well as in peace. In this state of things England was not bound any longer to shackle herself with this code, and by so doing become the unresisting victim of the violence of her enemy, but she was herself released from the laws of nations and left at liberty to resort to any means within her power to injure and distress that enemy and to bring it back to an observance of the *jus gentium* which it had so egregiously and wantonly violated. Nor was England to be restricted any more in the *extent* than in the *form* of retaliation; but she has a right, both as to the quantity and manner, to inflict upon the enemy all the evil in her power, until this enemy should retrace its steps, and renounce, not only verbally but practically, its decrees, its continental system and every other of its belligerent measures incompatible with the old acknowledged laws of nations. Whatever neutrals might suffer from the retaliatory measures of England was purely incidental, and as no injustice was intended to them they had a right to complain of none. And he rejoiced to observe that no charge of such injustice had that night been bro't forward in the house. As England was contending for the defence of her maritime rights and for the preservation of her national existence, which essentially depended on the maintenance of these rights, she could not be expected in the prosecution of this great and primary interest, to arrest or vary her course to listen to the pretensions of neutral nations, or to remove the evils, however they might be regretted, which the imperious policy of the times indirectly and unintentionally extended to them."

"As the newspapers of this morning gave but a very imperfect report of this speech of Mr. Percival, I have thought it to be my duty to present you with a more particular account of the doctrines which were maintained in it, and which so vitally affect the rights and interests of the United States.

"I no longer entertain a hope that we can honorably avoid war."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

London, 20th March, 1812.

"I had the honor to address you on the 4th instant, giving a brief account of the debate in the House of Commons on the preceding evening; since then no change in relation to us has taken place here."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

London, 28th March, 1812.

"Since I had the honor to address you a few days since, nothing has occurred here to induce a hope of any change in our favor.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

London, 9th April, 1812.

"Since my last respects to you, nothing of importance to us has occurred here."

RICHMOND, JUNE 1, 1812.

At a meeting of the Citizens and Inhabitants of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, convened at the Capitol, in the morning of Saturday, May 30th, 1812.

His Excellency JAMES BARBOUR, Governor of the Commonwealth was unanimously called to the Chair, and WILLIAM MUNFORD appointed Secretary.

Alexander M'Rae, Philip Norborne Nicholas, Robert Crenshaw, Wm. Foushee, senr. Thomas Ritchie, George Hay, Wm. Wirt, Samuel Pleasants, Peyton Randolph, Peter Smith, John Breckenbrough, James Wood, Peter V. Daniel, Gervas Storrs, Thomas H. Prosser and Wm. Brown were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting on the present state of public affairs, and make report at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The committee accordingly reported the following resolutions, which, after full consideration and discussion, were approved, & adopted by a very large majority of the meeting:

Whereas the present critical situation of our affairs is calculated to seize the attention of every one who loves his country; and it may be important that the voice of the people should be heard on those measures which may effect the future prosperity and honor of the United States—Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we have long viewed with the keenest sensibility the aggressions committed by Great Britain on the rights of the United States; we have seen with the most glowing indignation the rights of person & property ruthlessly wrested from us, under almost every shape; our fair and legitimate Commerce arrested under pretexts of *paper*-blockades; all trade to her enemys' ports cut off, without distinction, by her orders in council, and the sons of our soil forbidden to export the productions of their own farms to their natural markets; whilst the same articles, when wrested from us by British free booters, are *licensed* to visit the very same markets for the benefit of the British merchant:—We have seen, with feelings which baffle all description, our very coasts infested; our own harbors imperiously blockaded by her ships of war; and our brave Tars, torn from their country's colors and their homes, cast into British ships, and compelled in their turn to exercise the very same cruelties upon the rest of their countrymen—till the catalogue of her victims is now swelled to not less than *six thousand*: and to crown the whole, we have seen a serpent in the shape of a spy stealing to our firesides and altars, and attempting to sting us in the very heart of our Union.—We have seen these things, until the blush of shame has tinged our cheeks at their disgraceful repetition.

Resolved, 2d. That the government of the U. States, true to the feelings of the people, have remonstrated against the wrongs of Britain, in a spirit of forbearance which was calculated to invite redress from a just and generous nation; but that their remonstrances have been heard with such a proud indifference as forbids further repetition.—We may say, indeed, as the fathers of our revolution have said before us, that, "in every stage of these oppressions, our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury."—Our brave countrymen are yet continually dragged into captivity; and terms have been set forth as the conditions of the repeal of the orders in council by G. B. which defeat all hopes of adjustment; terms that involve demands which neither we nor any other nation have a right to press upon France; terms, which, too well prove the interested and jealous views of her nefarious Orders; terms, which, were they in the slightest degree recognized by us, would justify Great Britain in arresting our trade with the continent, until her own trade was also admitted. For in theory she declares that we ourselves shall not carry on our trade, until she enjoys the same privilege herself; and her *practice* proves that, while she forbids our carrying our own articles, in their fair channel of trade to the enemy, she carries on the very same trade by licences, and by a system of forgeries, which is worthy only of the most unprincipled nations.

3d. *Resolved*, That though Peace is dear—very dear—the rights and honor of our Country are still dearer, to our hearts—that, to avert the extremity of War, we have tried every means of conciliation; our government has exhausted every proposition of compromise, as well as every other expedient of policy, and exhausted them in vain—It is time, therefore, to fly to arms; to employ what may be emphatically styled the *last* resort of *Republics*, and to wrest that reparation from Great Britain which we have so long sued for in vain.

4th. *Resolved, therefore*, That a prompt, open and vigorous WAR against Great Britain is the only expedient now left, us to save the sinking honor of the Nation; and that, if our Government will strike the blow, we will aid it to the utmost of of our power. And we solemnly pledge ourselves that no privations shall discourage, and no dangers daunt us.

5th. *Resolved*, That we have viewed with high feelings of resentment the various wrongs of the Government of France, by repeated and numerous spoliations on our Commerce, aggravations