this body he is responsible to the people for the faithful discharge of his duties, there are cases in which it is not only the right but the duty of this house to express its opinion. Such, in the judgment of your committee, is the present. The language of the resolutions, and the motives avowed by their supporters, leave no alternative. To be silent, would be to condemn. Upon a full investigation of the conduct of the executive in relation to G. Britain and France, as disclosed in the message and documents, your committee are of opinion that a just course has been pursued towards both nations, and in no instance has the dignity, honor or interests of the U. S. been compromitted.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the conduct of the Executive in relation to the various subjects referred to in the resolutions of the 21st day of June, 1813, meets with the approbation of this House."

The report having been read, a desultory discussion of some length took place on the proper mode of disposing of the same. It was finally referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Tuesday. Five thousand copies were also ordered to be printed thereof, being the same number as was yesterday ordered to be printed of the message.—Adjourned.


# THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1813.


*Richmond, July* 14.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, one of the Videttes brought a letter from Maj. Beverly Robinson, commandant at Williamsburg, dated on yesterday, from which the following is extracted:

"The enemy have quitted Hampton Roads; and two of their seventy-fours, with eleven other vessels, of various sizes, besides their launches, barges and boats, have proceeded up the Chesapeake bay. Some of them passed the mouth of York river the evening before last."

*POSTSCRIPT.*—Just as our paper was closing, we were favored with the following clear and satisfactory communication, which, in addition to our information from York town and Williamsburg, marks distinctly the progress and course of the enemy. The monition suggested in the conclusion of Gen. Taylor's despatch, is a precept of wisdom, which coincides precisely, we believe, with the previous impression of the executive.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[OFFICIAL.]

*Head Quarters, Norfolk, 12th July*, 1813.

SIR—I am directed by the General to communicate to you, that the outpost at Sewells reported last evening, that all the enemy's squadron in the Roads got under way, consisting of three ships of the line, one razee, five frigates, six large schooners, 4 small and many barges—and from the outposts at the Pleasure house, I am informed this morning, that six ships, a brig, and several tenders, were out of sight at sun set last evening, standing up the bay. There remain now in Lynhaven bay, only one ship of the line, two frigates and three tenders.

The day before yesterday, two deserters came in. They are marines, that were placed as centinels to a watering party, which landed near Cape Henry. They came in separately, and being intelligent, were closely examined by the general.

From their corroborative statement, the general is under a strong impression, that some of their transports have departed for reinforcements; and he thinks, that no measures should be relaxed, by which the future designs of the enemy may be effectually counteracted.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(By order) JOHN MYERS, Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

*His Excellency James Barbour, Governor of Virginia.*

*Washington, July* 16.

Yesterday morning soon after day light, several expresses reached this city, announcing that the British squadron, or part of it, was in our waters, about forty or fifty miles from this place, and menaced an attack on this city or some neighboring town.

Orders were forthwith issued by the proper authority for the assemblage of our military forces, and by 10 o'clock all our regulars encamped in the neighbourhood, and nearly all the volunteer companies of the city and Georgetown were on march for fort Warburton and its vicinity. In about three hours, near three thousand men were under arms. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed; not a man shrunk from the combat which appeared to offer itself.

The Secretary at War went down in person; Col. Monroe, (the Secretary of State) and many gentlemen not attached to any military corps, have gone down as volunteers. All business ceased, not in consequence of the magnitude of the alarm, but because a great proportion of our citizens had left the city. We hope this place may not be the destination of the British force; but if it be, we are confident they will meet with defeat and disgrace. We scarcely regret the occasion, as it has afforded so honorable a testimony to the spirit of our people. We shall in our next be able either to remove or confirm the apprehensions of our readers for this place, by ascertaining the destination of the squadron.

*POSTSCRIPT.*

At ten o'clock last night, one of capt. Caldwell's troopers came up express from fort Warburton, and brought the pleasing intelligence that the enemy had not advanced since the alarm first given, notwithstanding the very favorable wind which has blown these two days. His force is 14 sail in the Potomac.

About one half of the regulars, drafted militia and volunteers encamped at Warburton heights last night; the remainder within a few miles of them.

The frigate Adams lies, with some gun boats, near the fort at Warburton, which is in very good order and well garrisoned.

We think it likely, as the cause for immediate alarm is done away, that most of the volunteers, whose alacrity has done them eternal honor, will be permitted to return to their homes to-day or to-morrow.

The new Sloops of War of the United States Navy, lately built at Erie, are noble vessels.—They are of the rate of the Wasp and Hornet, each mounting 18 thirty two pound carronades and two long 12's.

One is called the LAWRENCE, in honor of our lamented hero—the other the NIAGARA.

[*Nat. Intel.*

*Chester Town, July* 5, 1813.

The national anniversary was celebrated at this place on Saturday the 3d inst. by a respectable number of the democratic republicans of Kent county, with their accustomed demonstrations of respect for the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence.

The day was ushered in by a salute from the Chester Town artillery company, commanded by capt. Morrison, and the company of infantry commanded by capt. Chambers.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the two companies and a number of citizens assembled at the meeting-house, when the Rev'd John M'Clasky delivered a very impressive and appropriate discourse pursuant to the request of the committee of arrangement.

After service they repaired to the market house, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Joseph Wickes, 4th, Esq. and heard with enthusiasm.

They then sat down to an excellent dinner provided at the market house, under the direction of a committee appointed for the purpose, whose arrangements on the occasion gave universal satisfaction—Gen. Benjamin Chambers was appointed President, and Judge Houston Vice-President of the day.

After dinner the following toasts were drank, accompanied by a discharge of cannon from the artillery, and of small arms from the infantry.

The two companies then marched through the principal street of the town, accompanied by a number of citizens, and returned to the market house, when the whole assembly seperated in good order.

1. The day: May the spirit that actuated our fathers, on the 4th July, 1776, pervade our beloved country in 1813.

2. The memory of the gallant Pike, and his associates in arms, who gloriously died in defence of their country's rights.

3. The memory of the brave Lawrence, and his companions, who fell on board the Chesapeake: They have sealed with their blood their devotion to their country's cause.

4. Jones, Hull, Decatur, Porter, Bainbridge, and the other gallant officers and seamen of the navy: Americans will rejoice at their brilliant exploits, though the malevolence of faction may attempt to stifle their applause.

5. Our Army and Navy: The ablest negociators for an honorable peace.

6. The memory of Washington, Franklin, and other heroes and sages of the revolution.

7. Thomas Jefferson: The patriot and philosopher.

8. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures: A due attention to these will establish our independence on the most solid foundation.

9. Our enemies—the savage Indians, and their more savage allies, the British: They have proved to the world that they are as closely connected by similarity of habits, as they are by compact.

10. The President of the United States: He has never ceased to deserve well of his country.

11. Impressment—in itself a cause of war: War and it must terminate together.

12. The war: As we have been compelled to wage it in defence of our dearest rights, so may it continue, until those rights are unequivocally recognized

13. The embassy to Russia: We rely on the integrity & talents of our envoys, and trust their exertions will be productive of peace on a solid basis.

14. The Heads of Departments in the General Government.

15. The United States: Perish the man that would separate them.

16. Our defenceless towns in flames: We see in these conflagrations the real character of our savage enemies.

17. The State of Maryland: May she be found among the foremost in repelling the enemy.

18 The Ladies: May their smiles cheer only the defenders of our rights.

VOLUNTEERS.

*By Dr. George W. Thomas.* Captain Stephen Moore, and his patriotic band of Volunteers:—The services they have *already* rendered their insulted and oppressed country, presages what may be expected from Americans of the Baltimore stamp, without counterfeit or alloy.

*By Dr. Robert G. Maxwell.* Gen Thomas M. Forman: The firm and tried patriot, who gathered unfading laurels in our revolutionary struggle.

*By Joseph Wickes, 4th, Esq.* The Rev'd John M'Clasky: His piety and patriotism are alike exemplary.

On Saturday the 3d inst. a number of the respectable inhabitants of St. Michaels and its vicinity, assembled for the purpose of celebrating the auspices of American Independence; Mr. Langford Higgins and Nathan Harrington, and Thomas L. Haddaway and Wm. Roberts, Esq's. were appointed a committee of arrangements—After partaking of an elegant Turtle, dressed in different ways at Mr. James Harrison's, the cloth being removed, Mr. Roberts at the head of the Table, proceeded to read the Declaration of Independence, and officiated as President of the Board. The following toasts were drank, accompanied by three, six, nine, twelve and fifteen cheers; after which the company dispersed in peace & good order.

1. This day thirty seven years—That auspicious day gave birth to American freedom.

2. The memory of the illustrious Washington—May the brilliancy of his unfolded character be revived by the latest ages.

3. The President, the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States—May they be guided by wisdom, influenced by justice, and guarded by an Angel of Peace.

4. The great family of America—If united at home, they will be respected and dreaded abroad.

5. The memory of the gallant patriot, General Pike—May that zeal for his country's cause, which deprived him of life, be held in a continual adoration by all true Americans.

6. The memory of the brave Captain Lawrence—Though dead, yet he liveth in the hearts of his countrymen.

7. The Army and Navy of the U. States—May honor and success crown their contentions for free trade and sailor's rights.

8. Our late mission to St. Petersburg—May it prove to the world, the American will; to wit, peace and justice.

9. The frigate Gen. Pike—May she prove the ark of safety to Com. Chauncey, his officers and crew, and the bearer of destruction to all that oppose her.

10. The American Seamen—May their personal rights be defended as long as we enjoy a right worth defending.

11. The infant American Navy—The present war have made her the admiration of an astonished world.

12 The highway of all nations—May the time speedily arrive, when it may be traversed by all the world in peace.

13. Give us agriculture, commerce and manufactory—They are the productives of peace and plenty.

14. John Q. Adams, our first minister to Russia—The inflexible republican and true American.

15 The British Yeo of the Lakes—May Commodore Chauncey speedily dress him in that way which may best suit the taste of American tars.

16. The British Rear Admiral Cockburn, a man in person, but a brute in principal—May the Chesapeake be his watery grave.

17. This town, St. Michaels, a place of mechanicism—May its nervous sons be ever ready to defend it.

18. The Daughters of Columbia—May they pursue their domestic concerns in plenty, while we are contending for our national rights.

VOLUNTEERS.

*By Mr. Roberts.* The venerable Jefferson, who penned the glorious plan of independence and rights of man.

*By Nathan Harrington, Esq.* A speedy and an honorable end to the war.

*By Mr. James Martin*, (of Baltimore.) Palsey to the head, and unnerved the arm that would not support our Constitution and Independence.

*By Mr. Henry Spencer.* The American Eagle—May it shortly be raised over the Tomb of Lawrence.

*By Mr. Richard Kenney.* The surviving officers of the Chesapeake—May they live to be revenged of their enemies for the loss of their commander.

*Hartford, July* 13.

We learn from New London, that Gen. Isham ordered a detachment of the infantry to assist in repairing Fort Griswold; and requested Lieut. Johnson (who commands the Hartford Artillery Company) that a part of his men would assist labouring at the Fort. That Lieut. Johnson made known this request to his company, and every man volunteered his service—Johnson, Moseley and the other officers, with the men, went to work and accomplished before breakfast what it was tho't would require a whole day.

By an express who passed thro' this City on his way to the Governor, and who left N. London on Saturday last at 5 o'clock, P M. we are informed, that the number of the enemy's vessels off that harbor is increased; and that it now consists of 2 ships of the line, 2 frigates, and 1 brig, besides a number of transports with troops on board. From this accession of force, and some movements of the squadron, an attack was supposed to be not far distant. A Spanish vessel arrived there on Friday, which was at first ordered off by the blockading squadron, but in consequence of having sprung her mast, & being short of provisions, was permitted to enter the harbor: The captain informs, that he was advised by the boarding officer from the squadron not to tarry long, as it was their intention to make an attack as soon as an expected reinforcement arrived.—These circumstances had excited considerable alarm at N. London, & exertions for the defence of the town, as well as the frigates in the River, had been redoubled

### OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The answer of the Executive to the Resolution of the House of Representatives respecting the time, place, manner, &c. of the first communication to this government of the Decree purporting to be a definitve repeal of the French Decrees of Berlin and Milan, was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives in the form of a Report from the Secretary of State.——It is an able and valuable state paper of considerable length, and will occupy several columns in our next paper.

The report embraces the following facts, stated in distinct and unequivocal terms: That the first intelligence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was communicated by Mr. Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12th May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th July following: that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow of the existence of that Decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow was made on the 10th of that month at his request: that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter, announcing it to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr. Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the Decree had been duly communicated to him: that Mr. Russell replied in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of this Decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same since to this government.

The Secretary of State reports also that no communication of the Decree of the 28th of April 1812, was ever made to this government by the Minister of France, or other person, than as is above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as it is informed to the representatives or agents of the U. States in Europe. The Minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding so extraordinary & exceptionable, who replied that his first intelligence of that Decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812, in which he expressed his surprise excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May, 1811, in which he had transmitted a copy of the Decree for the information of this government, had not been received.

Mr. Secretary Monroe, after this, enters into an examination of the state of our foreign relations, to which it would be doing great injustice to attempt an abbreviation of it. We cannot, however, forbear quoting the last paragraph of this most important report, the whole of which our readers, of whatever political character, will pursue with the greatest interest, and, we venture to say, with the most entire conviction, if not satisfaction.

"It was anticipated by some, that a declaration of war against G. Britain would force the United States into a close connection with her adversary, much to their advantage.—The Secretary of State thinks it proper to remark, that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favor of France, according to law, in consequence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to them in that special case, but in that only. The war with England was declared without any concert or communication with the French government. It has produced no connection between the U. States and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance or termination. The ostensible relation between the two countries, is the true and only one.——The U. States have just claims on France for spoilations on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late Minister was, and their present Minister is, instructed to demand reparations for these injuries, and to press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims and to the character of the United States." —— *Nat Intel.*

Every thing has been made to give way, this day, to make room for the important and inspiring news from France. The result of that engagement is a death blow to the hopes of Britain, and the hopes and expectations of her friends and advocates in America. Had the allies of Britain been successful—had the French army been defeated, and had a peace been dictated at the gates of Paris—all hopes of an honorable peace with Britain had been at end. Though the idea of a Russian mediation evidently originated at the Court of St. James, she would have scouted the proposal, and not only *enforced*" but openly pretended to the right of "*impressing*" *American* seamen. But early in the spring the allies have been defeated, and before the campaign closes, they will have been pursued to the confines of Russia. Prussia will be overrun, and the Emperor Alexander, learning wisdom from defeat, will gladly accede to a peace, which shall revive the *Continental System*, and loan his aid in enforcing it with primitive rigor. A peace will probably be concluded in Poland. Yes! before MOREAU shall have set foot on the Continent of Europe, a decisive blow will be struck, more destructive to the power and interests of Britain and her allies, and more disastrous to them in its consequences, than any event which has transpired for some years past. We look forward with much anxiety for further intelligence. Every account from Europe will be read with interest.—*The success of the French, at present, is of the utmost consequence to America, in the depression of our national enemy—and as such, we cannot but hail every Russian, and Prussian, and English disaster, with joy.* The pride of Britain swells with every success of her allies; the prospect of peace and recress is farther removed; as *Americans*, therefore, we hail the defeat of the allies of Britain. —— *Balt. Pat.*

*From the Virginia Argus.*

### OUTRAGES AT HAMPTON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to his friend in this place, dated "*Armistead, near Hampton, May 10th*, 1813"

"Your favor of the 7th inst. has been just received thro' the politeness of Major Crutchfield, who has had it forwarded to me at this place.—I am surprised to hear that you have among you a *man*, who would endeavor to apologize for the unprecedented villainy and brutal conduct of the enemy in Hampton. *Be assured of one fact, that which I informed you of in my last was strictly true.* You request me to make known to you a few of the distressing particulars, in a way which will force conviction upon the minds of the credulous. I will attend to it, my friend, that you may be enabled to confound such with positive proofs.—At present you must content yourself with the following, and *believe it as religiously as any fact beyond denial*.—Mrs Turnbull was pursued up to her waist in the water and dragged on shore by 10 or 12 of these ruffians, who satiated their brutal desires upon her, after pulling off her clothes, stockings, shoes, &c. This was seen by your nephew, Keith, and many others. Another case—A married woman, her name unknown to me, with her infant child in her arms (the child forcibly dragged from her) shared the same fate. Two young women, well known to many, whose names will not be revealed *at this time*, suffered in like manner. *Dr. Cotton, Parson Hanson and Mrs Hopkins have informed me of the particulars.—Another in the presence of Mr. Mope, had her gown, &c. cut off with a sword and violence offered in his presence, which he endeavoured to prevent, but had to quit the room, leaving the unfortunate victim in their possession, who no doubt was abused in the same way. †Old Mr. Hope himself was stripped naked picked with a bayonet in the arm, and slapt in the face——and were I to mention a hundred cases in addition to the above, I do not know that I should exaggerate.

* The former of these gentlemen acted as surgeon to the detachment lately stationed at Hampton, and is a young gentleman of the first respectability. The latter is President of the Academy at that place, and stands deservedly high in public estimation. Mrs Hopkins is also a Lady of very high respectability, and of the most unquestionable veracity.

† This worthy old gentleman is bowing beneath the pressure of age, being upwards of sixty five or seventy, if not elder, has a numerous family, most of them sons, now in the service of their country.

Extract of a letter from a Lady in Norfolk to her friend in N. York, dated *July* 1.

"I have this moment heard, from authority which cannot be doubted, that Admirals Warren, Sir James Beckwith, and the vile monster, Cockburn, told their men, that if they should take Norfolk, and burn it, they should have *twenty five pounds a piece, three days' plunder, and all the pretty women as long as they wanted!!!*——that upon their taking Hampton, the British forced all the women to their purposes, and then attempted to stab them; and did stab one, but did not kill her—they were prevented from doing the unfortunate maiden this favour.——One of the young women that was served in this horrid manner is now dangerously ill. Married men were forced from their wives, * * *