(Concluded from first page.)

n both cases he is working the ruin of is country, so far as that result depends on his exertions——and the only difference to himself is that in one case he forfeits his life for his crime, in the other he lives an object of public execration and loaded with the abhorrence of all good men.

While upon the subject of the war & the conduct of opposition, suffer me, Mr. Speaker, to devote another moment to the almost incomprehensible part which they are seen to act. They call themselves the *friends of peace*, yet what step do they take to procure it for their country? Now that the war rages upon the frontiers, peace can only be obtained by expelling the enemy from our borders, or by negotiating with him.—Which method do the opposition prefer? It cannot be the former, because they withhold from the government, so far as they can do so, all the means of effecting it. Is it the latter? Then why not come out with a candid declaration in favor of the Russian mediation—why not rejoice that an extraordinary mission is despatched to St. Petersburgh? And yet upon this subject an impenetrable silence has been preserved; no sentence of approbation has escaped their lips; from them we have not heard the emperor of Russia applauded for his friendly disposition manifested towards the country, by interposing his kind offices between the two nations. Sir, an eternal cry of peace, peace, peace! is kept up, while, at the same time, objection after objection, difficulty after difficulty, obstacle after obstacle, are thrown in the way of the government, in every attempt made to bring the war to a speedy termination. Every attempt to negociate is treated with ridicule, and every means of carrying on the war successfully is withheld so far as they can effect it—and these are the friends of peace! Can gentlemen believe that the American people are to be deceived and imposed on by professions, which are daily contradicted by actions? What does this extraordinary conduct mean?—For something must be meant when even a system of contradiction is persisted in with so much pertinacity and zeal. Will gentlemen compel me to say, that self aggrandizement is the object and aim of many who practise this conduct?—That war, protracted and disastrous, lingering and ruinous, is the secret wish of no small portion of the leaders of that party which cries so loudly for peace; war which shall involve in ruin the administration that declared it, and which shall bring into power the men who were put down by the people twelve or thirteen years ago?

Sir, I felt some astonishment to hear the member from New York (Mr. Grosvenor) who had no seat in this House when war was declared, who was not even in this city at that time, state with so much confidence in what events the war would or would not have taken place. If the public documents are referred to, it will be seen, that the impressment of our seamen was considered as a principal cause of the war. In executive messages of that session, in the reports of the committee of foreign relations, it will be seen that the language of freemen was employed, the liberty of the citizens being deemed more valuable and precious than his property. I was one of those who voted for the war, & ought to be presumed to know something of the opinions and sentiments which prevailed at that time, and yet I feel no hesitation in saying, that no man can pronounce what would have been the course pursued, had the orders in council been revoked. I have heard many members say they would have voted for the war had the orders in council been previously abandoned—I have heard others say they would not; and yet the gentleman from New York (Mr. Grosvenor) affects to speak with great confidence and precision on this subject. There are two reasons why this honorable gentleman should have been less confident in his assertions. In the first place, he was not present when the war was declared: in the second, he belonged to the opposition, & would not on that account have been so freely communicated with by those who supported it.

Sir, I wish gentlemen clearly and distinctly to answer me this question—Will they give up the principle of impressment? Will they suffer the petty officers of the British navy to seize at their pleasure American citizens, force them into a foreign service, and compel them with stripes to fight the battles of the enemy, even against that country which gave them birth? If so, let it be known to the people—let it be proclaimed to this nation of freemen—and let the line of distinction be drawn between those who will and will not submit to this tyranny of "the mistress of the seas."—Gentlemen have indeed said that they will not fight for the question of impressment. But will they surrender it?—Will they say that the slaves of George the Third have a right to seize & drive into captivity the freemen of the American states? I demand an answer—yea or nay. There is no difficuty in understanding the question. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Grosvenor) in adverting to the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, affects great difficulty in understanding its meaning. I cannot see wherein this difficulty lies—the language is plain, void of ambiguity, conveying distinct ideas, in clear and unequivocal expressions.—The same gentleman has the modesty to tell you that Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster did not understand the meaning of the words *actually* and *unconditionally*. What, sir? your Secretary of State, who has visited in the character of an American minister nearly half the courts of Europe—he whose literary acquirements have done honor to this nation, not understand the meaning of the common English words *actually* & *unconditionally*? Mr. Foster, too, the accredited minister of the "fast anchored isle," sent by the British government upwards of three thousand miles to negociate upon delicate and difficult points, is charged with the like ignorance. Sir, the gentlemen who introduced these resolutions, (Mr. Webster) if he has ever read his name sake's book, (and no doubt he has) can readily expound them. Even a school boy can tell you their meaning. I feel no great solicitude or tenderness about the reputation of the late British minister, but surely he ought not to be subject to this imputation.

In one idea advanced by the opposition, I perfectly concur: if the Executive had received a copy of the French decrees previous to the declaration of war, and had withheld it from the British minister, I should say he deserved the execration of his country. The honorable gentleman who has manifested such critical skill in language might have drawn his character in terms of blackest import, and I would subscribe to it; but I know, with moral certainty, that the answer of the President will dissipate every idea of that kind—it will shew, that in the whole of this transaction, he has conducted with fairness and uprightness, and from a desire to prevent a conflict between this and any other nation. Yes, sir, he has acted in obedience to honorable feelings, to which many who implicate him are entire strangers.

It is said, that formerly, when Mr. Jackson insulted this government, there was great solicitude manifested to resent it. Sir, who manifested on that occasion a disposition to maintain the honor and dignity of this nation? I answer, this side of the House. At the same time, who palliated—who excused—who apologised for that greatest of outrages? and who attempted, finally, to justify it? Why, sir, the political associates of these very men who have just taken the honor of this administration into their keeping.

The gentleman from N. York (Mr Grosvenor) says, that a suspicion prevails among many of both parties in this country, that French influence has found its way into our councils. I do believe, that among the prevailing party, the great majority of the nation, there are none who suspect it—In the opposition, I am satisfied there are a few who have been so far misled as to entertain such a suspicion: but many are they who speak of French influence, and do not believe it exists; they use it to alarm & deceive others. But is it not strange that the very party which has labored to excite this suspicion should now become so clamorous to put it down?

Having answered all the observations of others which are deemed material, I will make a few enquiries of the honorable mover of those resolutions (Mr. Webster.) He certainly best knows the objects intended, and I pray him to answer for himself, and not by proxy. Is it his object to make it appear that the Duke of Bassano has been guilty of falsehood? If that shall turn out to be the case, what then? Will he make it a ground of going to war against France? Great, indeed, are the insults and injuries which we have received from the French government, and much noise has the opposition made respecting them; but, sir, when my friend from Kentucky (Mr, M'Kee) offered a proposition to declare war against France, did the gentlemen on the other side of this house vote for it? To the best of my recollection, three of them only voted for the measure—a majority of the votes in favor of the proposition were given by this side of the House. He will not, I apprehend, say that he will go to war with France on this account. Is it intended to predicate any legislative act on the information which may be received from the Executive? I can conceive of no legislative act which can grow out of it. What, then, do gentlemen mean? What can be the object of these resolutions? To make it appear that France has acted with bad faith, and yet neither go to war nor pass any legislative act in consequence of it? I can see but one thing which gentlemen can promise themselves to follow from this course of proceeding. They may hope by this to throw new difficulties in the way of the administration, to draw off the attention of the people from the prosecution of the war, paralyze the national energies, & multiply the chances of getting new men into power. If this be the object, the gentleman may please himself with the idea of having labored for the good of his country; but sure I am that the country can derive no benefit from such a course, however great his labors may be.

To show what has been done by an American Congress, how men have ceased their opposition, when the good of the country required it, I know full well, sir, would avail but little. But on this occasion, we may profit from the conduct of the enemy: he has set an example well worthy of imitation. Although in the British Parliament many were opposed to war with America and all those measures which produced it, yet when war had broken out they threw no obstacle in the way of its success—they voted the necessary supplies, they joined in the resolution to carry it on with vigor—for they recollected that England was their country and America its enemy. If such has been the conduct of an English opposition, what ought to be the conduct of American representatives? If the slaves of a despot feel the impulse of patriotism, and act in obedience to its mandates, how much more should it be the case in this land of liberty, where the interest of each individual is intimately connected with the welfare of the government, & where every citizen is his own master!

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

"THE FOOLISH WAR."

Attempts have been made to impress an opinion on the public mind that the struggle with England against insufferable wrongs & for unquestionable rights is a "foolish" contest. To prove this, every disaster which has attended the struggle is given in evidence. By the same mode the *Peace men* of the Revolution endeavoured to prove the contest for independence "foolish." If any misfortune attended WASHINGTON and the *War men*, they clamoured lustily against "the foolish war." But their clamors were disregarded. Though defeat after defeat pursued our little band of patriots, they were not disheartened.—Though destruction stared them in the face, they were not dismayed. When WASHINGTON and his *war-men* fled thro' this state and had scarcely time to escape across the Delaware, they were not discouraged. Knowing the justice of their cause, & relying on the favor of the Governor of the Universe, they persevered. The scene suddenly changed. The British in their turn were defeated and pursued. The Americans gained spirits, & were more settled in their purpose.—They sustainrd the conflict for seven years—sometimes victorious, & sometimes discomfited—but they were sensible that no change of fortune could alter the nature of their cause, & they adhered to it as closely in adversity as in posperity.—The result is well known. They succeeded in their utmost hopes. And the war which appeared so "foolish" in the eyes of many at its commencement, at its conclusion attracted the applause & admiration of the world.

Just so it will be now Defeats & disasters may befal us, as they did then. Timid & treacherous men may be inclined to give up this struggle, as many were that. But the nation will be in favor of its continuance, & the government will conduct it to a successful termination. Those who have opposed it, will *then* feel, as the *Peace men* felt at the acknowledgement of our independence. Those who have aided it will *then* be proud of the part they have acted; & in addition to the rich reward of knowing they have done right, will receive the warmest gratitude and highest honors of their country.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,

30th March, 1813.

The Board of Visitors of this institution report, that during 8 months, ending on the 31st December last, forty seven patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and thirty eight into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	14
Remaining,	17
Total,	85

The Board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the Institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward & Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

And the plan on which the Hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the Visitors think it proper to state, that the patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients, have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the Visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an Institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentleman who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labor under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this Hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.
Attending Surgeon.
Doctor Gibson.
Consulting Physicians.
Dr's. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.
Visitors.
John Hillen, James Mosher, William M'Donald, William Rose and Job Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending physicians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Frederick Town, Herald at Hagers Town, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement once a week for 8 weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

*** They will please furnish their former charge post paid.

The Editors of the STAR and MONITOR at Easton, are requested to copy the above, and send their accounts to the Whig office.

june 15——8

BOOKS

For Sale at the Star Office.

American Orator
American Preceptor
American Selections
Ash's grammatical institutes
Benvenuto Cellini
Bloomfield's poems
Brook's ark
Browne's poems
Bennett's arithmetic
Columbian orator
Clarke's introduction to making Latin
Cornelius Nepos
Criminal Recorder
Cass's journal
Christian revelation
Corry's life of Washington
Cavern of Death
Chemical pocket companion
Craig's sword exercise
Comley's grammar
——'s spelling book
Columbian do.
Death, a vision
Divine breathings
Duane's hand-book for Infantry
Dilworth's arithmetic
——'s spelling book
Edinburg Encyclopædia
Elementa Linguae Graecae
Esop's fables
Entick's dictionary
Family bible
Female friend
Fenning's spelling book
Goldsmith's natuaral history
——'s Rome
Greek grammar
Gough's arithmetic
Geographical dictionary
History of England
History of America
Historiæ Sacræ
Hick's Farrier
Hutton's book-keeping
Harrison's grammar
Introduction to Amer orator
Johnson's dictionary
Juvenalis Delphini
Jefferson's inaugural address
Jess's arithmetis
Letter writer
Life of Franklin
Life of Paul Jones
Lowth's grammar
Maxy's laws of Maryland
Morse's geography
Modern geography
Methodist hymns
Murray's introduction
——'s English reader
——'s sequel
——'s grammar
——'s do. abridged
——'s exercise
——'s key
——'s spelling book
Nicholson's natural philosophy
Nelson's journal
Narrationes Excerptæ
O'Neil's geography
Olney Hymns
Pilgrims progress
Pleasing instructor
Philadelphia school dictionary
Pomfret's poems
Parish's geography
Pike's arithmetic
——'s key to do.
Pearce's spelling book
Robinson Crusoe
Rise and progress
Romans in Greece
Roman history
Ready reckoner
School bible
Scripture biography
Sandford and Merton
Scott's lessons
Scott's geography
Scott's Rokeby
Thinks-I-to-myself
Tales of fashionable life
Thornton abbey
The World
Tho'ts on the manners of the great
Testament
Terentii Delphini
Universal restoration
Universal spelling book
Viri Romæ
Wallin's lectures
Weems's Washington
Washington's farewell address
Webster's spelling book
Westminster do.

CHAP BOOKS.

Academy of Compliments
Adventures of captain Boyle
American Jester
Arabian night's entertainment
Black Castle
Conquest of Peru
Cheapside apprentice
Clarissa
Clarissa Dormer
Children's friend
Champions of Christendon
Death of Abel
Dream book
Dream dictionary
Economy of human life
Essay on Man
Father's Legacy
Fenelon's life
Franklin's life
Franklin's works
Fair Rosamond
Funny companion
False stories corrected
George Buchanan
Gulliver revived
Goldfinch
Heart's-ease
History of M. Martin
History of witches
Hocus-Pocus
Irish jest & song book
Jack & his 11 brothers
Joseph & his brethren
Luther & Calvin
Look ere you leap
Life of lord Nelson
Life of John Wilmot
Letter-writer
Lazy Lawrence
Little gipsy girl
Little rambler
Memoirs of Washington
Murder will out
Maid of Lochlin
Musical banquet
Merry Songster
Musical miscellany
Narrative pieces
Narratives of ship wrecks
Nightingale
Putnam's life
Pamela
Principles of politeness
Prompter
Peasant's repast
Poems for children
Russell's sermons
Robinson Crusoe
Roderick Random
Sicilian Pirate
Sailor's daughter
Sir Charles Grandison
7 wonders of the world
7 wise masters of Rome
7 wise mistresses of do.
Stephen Boroughs
Sinbad
Songster's museum
Twelve Cæsars
Twelve Patriarchs
Two shoe-makers
Two boys
The Nursery
The Pullet
True stories related
Valentine & Orson
Way to wealth
Wealthy farmers
Widow of the village
Zelia in the desert

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF
TOY BOOKS,

july 13——

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *William Harrison*, of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen-Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do order and adjudge that the said William Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give the notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once in every two weeks for three months, before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House before eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th June, 1813.

R. T. EARLE.

july 6——1e2w3m: j6,20:a3,17,31:s14,28:o5

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of *JOE*. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

june 8——m

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Jacob Harrison*, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen-Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once in every two weeks for three months before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said county court, at the court house, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 19th of April, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

july 6——1e2w3m: j6,20:a3,17,31:s14,28:o5

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Harford county, on the 24th day of April, 1813, a negro man, who calls himself *Jarrett Somerville*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, has a scar between his eye brows, and a blemish in his right eye; says he belongs to William Holton, who resides in St. Mary's county; his cloathing is a roundabout jacket of brown cloth, dark nankeen trowsers of country cloth, India cotton shirt, shoes and yarn stockings.—His owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his gaol fees agreeably to the laws of Maryland.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff
of Harford county.

june 29——4

The Editors of the National Intelligencer & of the Easton Star, will copy the above four times, and send their bills to the American office for payment.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the name of *Pollard*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thicksett pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected.—A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith.—He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centreville jail—and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expences paid.

WILLIAM Y. BOURKE.

Near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 25 ——m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter cloathing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md june 1——m

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office. J. W.

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 22d May, 1813, a negro girl named *Sarah Williams*, who says she is free-born, and was born in New Market; her mother's name she says was Kate. She is 5 feet 4 inches high, slender made, yellowish complexion, dark eyes; she is about 20 years of age. Had on when committed a spotted calico frock, a pair of common black leather shoes, and a white bonnet. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff
of Baltimore county.

june 8 (15)——8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 14th May, 1813, a negro girl named *Harriot*, who says she belongs to Adam Nave, near Middle-Town, Maryland; 5 feet 3 inches high, stout and well made, dark complexion, dark eyes. She is about 16 or 17 years of age. Had on when committed a striped peticoat and jacket, and sundry other cloathing. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff
of Baltimore county.

june 8 (15)——8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 17th May, 1813, a negro man named *Tim*, who says he belongs to George Beltzover, Washington county, Maryland, near Hager's-Town; 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, light complexion, dark eyes. He is about 27 years of age. Had on when committed a drab coloured coatee and vest, and a dark pair of woolen trowsers, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and an old fur hat—he has a scar over his left eye. The owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff
of Baltimore county.

june 8 (15)——8