THE LAW OF TREASON.

The following Extract from a Charge delivered by Judge POINDEXTER, of the Mississippi territory, whilst it is replete with patriotic sentiment, we have no doubt lays down as correctly as it does clearly the principles of the Law of Treason.

"*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,*

"In a crisis of our national history so momentous and interesting as the present, demanding a vigorous display of the combined energies and patriotism of every friend of his country, it may be useful to submit to your consideration some reflections on the Law of Treason as it exists in the United States. This crime at all times and in every age and country, under the multifarious forms of government which the ingenuity of man has invented, whether the sovereign authority rested in a single individual or a popular assembly, has been regarded as one of the first magnitude. The sanguinary code of England attempts to define and punish the offence even in its inception. It is Treason to *imagine* the death of the King! The annals of that country contain the most afflicting records of mock trials, perjured witnesses and suborned juries, assuming all the solemnity of judicial investigation, but whose fixed purpose was, under the sanction of the crown, to consign to the scaffold or to banish into exile the most enlightened, virtuous and patriotic statesmen who ever graced the councils of any nation on the face of the earth. The horrid deed performed was as soon forgotten, and the historian who transmits it to posterity veils its hideous deformity to give, if possible, the aspect of plausibility to the transaction, & shield his country from disgrace. From these scenes of tyranny and corruption, we turn with pride and exultation to the Constitution of the United States, which, exploding the absurd doctrine of constructive Treason, declares that 'Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.' If, then, it has ever been considered criminal in the highest degree to resist the unbounded, undefined sway of despotic power, or even to entertain a thought hostile to the authority of the reigning prince how much more so must it be to raise an arm against a government founded on the will of the whole people, or to adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. Without entering into the complex reasoning which the jurists of the day have employed to shew what is, and what is not, a levying of war—it will be sufficient to state, in general terms, that an assemblage of men, armed and equipped in a warlike manner, having in view the accomplishment of a treasonable object, is such a levying of war as is contemplated in the article of the Constitution to which reference has been had. The nature of our government—the habits of our people and the strong attachments to liberty, forbid the idea that they will at any time be so far enveloped in the rage of party politics as to surrender the inestimable boon of freedom, and take up arms to enforce the visionary projects of an abandoned demagogue. This species of treason will seldom occur in our country, tho' it may be often menaced, to frighten those who administer the government from a steady perseverance in measures of great national importance. We must search for treason in mercantile cupidity, aided by the facilities afforded for its gratification by the common enemy—And it is deeply to be lamented, that at this eventful epoch so many examples should be found of free born American citizens who, like Esau, are willing to sell their birth right, not, indeed, for a mess of pottage, but for the consideration of British gold or Spanish dollars! He who relieves the wants of the enemy while hovering on our borders, devastating & plundering defenceless towns & villages, murdering & incarcerating unarmed citizens, violating the sacred ties of honor, in the forcible prostitution of innocent females to satiate their brutal desires, is not only lost to every feeling of humanity, but is manifestly guilty of adhering to *that enemy*, giving him aid and comfort. Nor is he less culpable who, regardless of the obligations of his natural allegiance, gives information to the fleets and armies of our adversary, by which they are enabled to elude the vigilance or conquer those of his own country. Instances are 'aid and comfort' afforded to the enemy is of a character more dangerous and alarming, than openly to bear arms in their ranks on the field of battle. Among this class of offenders may justly be ranked the editors of those licentious newspapers in the U. States who have sold themselves to a British faction for the base purpose of overturning the only free government on earth—who unblushingly justify the unwarrantable pretensions and unprecedented enormities of G. Britain, exciting an unfounded expectation of a severance of the Union, and promulgating the most palpable and mischievous falsehoods, calculated to weaken the arm of the Executive, and paralize the efforts of our brave country men, whose lives and fortunes are staked in vindicating the acknowledged rights, and avenging the wrongs of the nation. Would the distressed mariner, laboring to save his vessel from an impending storm, listen with patience to one of the crew, who not only refused his own assistance, but advised all his comrades to give up the ship?—The common sense of all mankind must respond in the negative. So neither will an American of honorable feeling tolerate those who sold their arms in the hour of national peril and difficulty, who meanly sneak from the contest and treacherously wield the engines of discord and division thereby 'adhering to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort,' while honest men of every political denomination unite to meet the storm and tempest and rescue the vessel of state from rocks and shoals which threaten its destruction. For the honor of the territory, it is sincerely hoped that no case exists which will call for the interposition of your power in this respect. But if there be any within your knowledge so forgetful of what he owes to his country, as to evince an open defection to its cause, let him be dragged forth into public view, exposed to the scorn and contempt of every upright man, and punished by due course of law according to the turpitude of his offence.—The Constitution, it is true, requires the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, before *conviction*, on a charge of Treason; but a rigid adherence to that rule is not necessary in the finding of a bill or presentment, because they constitute a mere incipient stage of the prosecution, and the rule applies exclusively to ultimate *conviction*.

"*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,*

"The war in which we are engaged is sanctified by the justice and purity of its objects and the unavoidable necessity which impelled the national councils to arms. The security of persons and property on the high seas, according to the established law of nations, is all we ask; more we have never demanded, and less could not be accepted without a violation of that independence which was purchased by the blood of our ancestors. The contest has assumed a sanguinary aspect—our frontiers are infested by the merciless savage, from the Gulph of Mexico to the Bay of Fundy, stimulated to action, cruelty and barbarity by their British allies, which are without parallel in the history of modern warfare. For a while the tomahawk and scalping knife were confined to the frozen regions of Canada—the bleak mountains of Missouri—the Upper Mississippi, and the Lakes: but the fell spirit of British seduction has recently found its way to the banks of the Mobile and the Alabama. We have there felt a momentary shock. Humanity will long bleed at the recollection of the horrid catastrophe in the sacrifice of helpless women and children on our eastern border. Their mangled bodies call aloud for vengeance—With manly firmness let us obey the call, and, by exterminating the savage foe, give to this once flourishing section of the Union, a speedy return of peace and prosperity."

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

THE NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

If the news had been what all good citizens had allowed themselves to hope and believe it would have been, further and more important accession to the public confidence and congratulations would have been the consequence. But the news is a contrary complexion—what then? Are we to dispond? No. We are to regret it without repining, to summon new hopes to our comfort, and to look forward once more to the same ultimate success in the North that has finally crowned the American arms in the West. Remember what a scene of torturing delays and agonizing disasters seemed to begloom the prospect in that quarter, as if forever; and thus call to mind the rescue and present freedom of that immense frontier, from every hostile tread. Hull's capitulation, Winchester's defeat, the attack on fort Meigs, the capture of Col. Allen with his reinforcement for that fortress, together with the lapse of weeks, months, and almost years of unrecovered and unavenged procrastination seemed to announce the decree of fate itself against the cause of "virtue, liberty & independence." But an all wise Providence had other rewards in store for its invisible supporters. They triumph at the last over every obstacle, and not a foe now infests the borders of the west.

Courage, Americans! and so it shall be likewise in the north. A combination of difficulties and misfortunes, ignorance of the art of war, men undiciplined, commanders inexperienced, misunderstandings—every imaginable obstacle, both moral and physical—may have frustrated the plans *for the present*. But that man must be wilfully blind to passing events, must have blotted from his memory the transactions of the last eighteen months, who suffers himself to despond of *final success*. The American people, the American Army, the American navy, when put to the trial have never been found wanting.

By an overwhelming majority of suffrages throughout the union the people have pronounced their confidence in the justice of the present struggle: and they will never abandon it till all its just objects are attained. They have been reminded what it cost England to conquer Canada from France; and they will persevere, though it cost as many fruitless efforts, to conquer Canada from England.

Should enmity, envy, incapacity or treachery have caused the late expedition against Montreal to fail—what then? Is the country to despair of its accomplishment?—By no means. So fickle, and pusillanimous a spirit is not that of the American people. Theirs is the spirit of fortitude, as well as valor of resource as well as enterprise. These severe lessons of apprenticeship to the art of war they receive with sensibility, but without dismay. Their steady march to independence formerly, however it was impeded and delayed, only not be prevented by disaster and distress in all their most frightful forms: Nor will their steady march at present to the security of that independence be more than momentarily interrupted by minor misfortune. They will preserve and they will succeed.

We do not wish to be understood as throwing the mantle over the motives, or fencing round the men whose ignorence, whose crimes, or whose views, have thus prostrated the proudest hopes of the country: let their conduct be investigated and verily let them have their reward. Nor would we be understood to ask from the public any other than an enlightened confidence in their government; that kind of confidence which is essential to the welfare, honor and independence of the Nation. Let the individuals composing the nation feel for its character and so deport themselves as to afford not even momentary triumph to its enemies foreign or domestic. Our cause is the cause of the nation based upon the adamantine rock of justice. We have not made war to aggrandise one man or humble another. The nation in its sovereign capacity, that is the units, the individuals, of which the nation is composed, have passed upon the war and in common with the government have said "it is righteous and just" and, as in times of old, have pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to maintain the Declaration. Infamous and execrated be he who in an hour of peril or a season of calamity shall not press forward to redeem his pledge.

"Sweet are the uses of Adversity,"—and profligate must be the heart which is not meliorated, and the mind which is not invigorated by its chastening hand; and shall we not as a nation extract the precious Jewel from its head, and be led by its rays and out Stars to Victory and Glory! Assuredly we shall—Treason and cowardise with all their ramifications can pervade but a small detestable, contemptible fraction of the United States. "Leading men." ambitious men, would sacrifice the nation's honor and interests to promote their own, but the People can have no honor, no interest, seperate or distinct from that of the nation. They therefore will stand by the nation, they will faithfully redeem their pledges and their reverses, afflictions or adversities, will but purify them as gold purified by the furnace.

From the New York Columbian of November 25.

"It is even so. The predictions of those baleful spirits whose maledictions have accompanied the American arms in every stage of their progress, are half accomplished. Altho' our armies are not wholly destroyed or taken by the enemy, the adversary is not discomfitted, and the object of the campaign is not effected. Therefore "the uncircumcised rejoice," and the friends of Britain make a joyful noise. It is true, while there remained any room to hope, we did hope for the best for our country; we were unwilling intentionally to contribute to deject the public spirit or weaken the public efforts. We saw so much cold-blooded malignity and deadly hostility to our country's honor and interest, in the systematic endeavors to exaggerate every disadvantage to blacken every prospect, and to misrepresent every transaction connected with the national contest with Britain, that we put no faith in the evil prognostics of the domestic foe, and considered them, as they truly were, the indications of hope, rather than the inferences of judgment in their authors. Yet, contrary to every honorable, manly and rational expectation, the campaign has terminated in disaster and disgrace, and the end and object of the war, is procrastinated for at least one year longer in its attainment.

"That this deplorable issue is to be attributed to general inefficiency and delay, particular negligence, or positive misconduct, in some quarter, is hardly to be questioned. The season has been wasted away until the elements have interposed to defeat our operations; and the inclemency of November, in a high northern latitude, which could neither be unforeseen nor miscalculated upon, after breaking down the health and efficiency of half the troops, has ended worse than useless efforts, and sent them into quarters for the winter. They will doubtless recruit their strength, and profit by their experience, and may possibly seize some favorable opportunity to make a sudden and decisive attempt on the enemy before spring. And in any case, we shall have it in our power to act with better judgment and renewed vigor in the coming year, at least one month before any reinforcements can possibly reach the British by water conveyance.

"Where the blame of *our scandalous campaign* should be attached, is not our wish or province to determine. It is sufficient for us, that it will degrade us in the eyes of the world, and every American must bear his portion of the ignominy; and there can be no doubt that a judicious enquiry into the causes of our failure will be made by the proper authority, and the necessary exposition made to the public.

"After all it is no more than justice to remark, that the greatest loss, has been suffered in the public opinion and feelings. Popular expectation was raised to the highest pitch and probably much higher than a real knowledge of all circumstances would ever warrant. This expectation had been disappointed, and a correspondent degree of chagrin excited. When the fever of mortification has subsided, perhaps our cooler reflection will convince us that there has been less to expect, than we now imagine. A candid election of the events of the campaign may be looked for, and is very desirable."

FOR SALE.

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Peck's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land.—The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy *ship timber* it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fences to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land.—The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, Stock of any of the State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine.
Ex'x. of Sam'l Chamberlaine

sept. 14——m

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

The Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Lottery, offer a premium of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

For the best design, model or plan for a Monument to the memory of General Washington, (proposed to be erected in this City) accompanied by an estimate of the cost of its execution, not exceeding 100,000 dollars; such design, model or plan to be submitted to the Board on or before the first of January next, in a sealed packet or package addressed to Mr. Eli Simkins, Secretary of the Managers, and on the first day of May following the Board will adjudge the premium.

It may be proper to mention that the Monument, whether sculptural, or architectural, or both, is intended to be placed in the centre of a square 300 feet long and 140 feet wide, crossed in its length by a principal street.——The whole space appropriated for it is about 65 feet square.

The sculptors, architects and other artists of Europe, will also be invited to enter into competition for the premium now offered——but it is hoped the American artists will evince by their productions, that there will be no occasion to resort to any other country for a monument to the memory of their illustrious fellow citizen.

Those furnishing designs, models or plans, and disposed to contract for their execution will please to signify their intention at the same time.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

November the 23d, 1813.

On application of William Stevens, administrator of *Daniel Stevens*, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 29th day of November, A. D. 1813. (L. S.)

Test— J. RICHARDSON, *Reg'r.*
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Daniel Stevens*, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 31st day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, A. D. 1813.

WILLIAM STEVENS, Adm'or
Daniel Stevens, deceased.

november 30——3

To be Rented to the Shares,
1,400 ACRES OF
BANKED MEADOW LAND.

Situate in New-Jersey, 55 miles below Philadelphia, on tide-wade. The soil is rich and mellow, and produces Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. with much less labour than upland. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years—The owners will keep the banks, sluices, ditches and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find houses, pasture and fire-wood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the field.—Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred; others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have boarding at reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to

JOHN R. COATES, or
JOHN H. BRINTON.
No. 217, Arch-st. Philadelphia.

nov. 23——m

MARYLAND:

Kent County, Sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Martin Armington*, of the said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Martin Armington having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application—and a Constable of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody, for debt only; and the said Martin Armington having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Martin Armington be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of March term next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Martin Armington should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand, this tenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Thomas Worrell.

november 23——4

JAMES BURGESS,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoe Making Business*, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Rice; and that he has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the above business. He hopes from his particular attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

Easton, october 5——m

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

October Term, 1813.

The creditors of CURTIS DEAN, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that upon the application of the said Curtis Dean to the Judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts thereto, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the said acts: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security for his personal appearance before the judges of Caroline county court, to be held at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have why the said Curtis Dean should not have the relief prayed for.

Test—
THO: RICHARDSON, *Clk.*

To be published in a paper printed at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before March Court.

nov. 30——3q

RUNAWAY,

From the subscriber, living near Easton, a negro woman by the name of *FANNY*, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chappel, in this county, on or about the 1st of July last, and left my service on the 27th of August. She had a variety of clothing—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is supposed to be lurking in the neighbourhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Easton.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, dec. 7. }——m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th November, inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JACOB. He is supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet, 5 1-2 inches high. His cloathing when committed were a check shirt, coarse linen overhalls, and an old wool hat; has a scar under the right side of his chin, also a scar above the left eye, says he belongs to Luther Martin, Esq. of the City of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Md.

nov. 26, 1813, (dec. 7)——8

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Was committed to my custody on the 5d inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Berkeley county, Virginia. He appears to be about 16 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high, a stout, well made, likely young negro—Has a scar over his right eye, and two warts on his right hand close to his little finger—His cloathing consists of a short light colored fulled linsey coat, a fancy velvet waistcoast, light colored cotton and tow trowsers and an old wool hat. The owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his jail foes, &c. agreeable to law.

HENRY SWITZER, Sheriff
of Washington county, Md.

Hager's-town, nov. 15, 1813, (dec. 7)——3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of *Edward Corner*, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of genteel appearance, and by profession a Silversmith.—Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to meat Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT,
Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragoons.

August 31.——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 clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any gaol 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.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th day of October last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself *Frank*. He is about 25 years of age, five feet one inch high—His clothing, when committed, were a blue cloth coatee, an oznaburg shirt, home-made yellow cotton plaid pantaloons, an old black hat very much torn; has a scar above the left eye, pretty much knock-knee'd—Says he belongs to Gen. Hugh Douglass, about four miles from Leesburg, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff
of Frd'k county, Md.

nov. 2, 1813—(9)—8