From the National Intelligencer.

NEW SONG.

Hail, beauteous Columbia! thou Queen of the West!
Grasp Mariners' Rights for the shield of thy breast;
Respect the great maxim that burnish'd thy birth,
"No nation shall bind us on ocean or earth."

All boons without freedom are bribes to the mean—
Give battle for tribute to tyrants marine!
True Liberty's value puts mind on the stretch,
And all things without her make man but a wretch.

Let the foe ever toil for monarchical drones,
The gilded court insects that glitter round thrones,
A privileged order must taint a sound crew,
Corrupting the many to pamper the few.

Here talent ascends by a laudable strife—
Here wisdom exalts the most humble in life;
Here no combination of church or of state,
Can render the worthless respected or great.

Here *Public Opinion* lifts any man's mind,
Who merits by action the wreath of mankind;
Here *Nobles of Nature* take rank without birth—
Rank glorious to freemen, the noblest on earth.

Here dignity follows the brave and the wise—
The hero to combat, the sage to devise:
And Washington's glory, and Franklin's renown,
Out blaze by their lustre all gems of a crown.

This beauteous Republic, energetic in wrought,
Its bodies the *soul* of antiquity's thought;
In warfare 'tis steady, in peace it is sound—
A rampart for man that will tyrants confound.

Then grapple the system our fathers have spread,
For *self-govern'd freemen* they toil'd and they bled;
O think what *distinction* ennobles our coast,
The only free people this planet can boast.

Hail beauteous Columbia! thou Queen of the West!
Grasp Mariners' Rights for the shield of thy breast;
Respect the great maxim that burnish'd thy birth—
"No nation shall bind us on ocean or earth."

Virginia, Nov. 1813.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Dec. 8th, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

In virtue of a resolve of the General Assembly, at its May session, the treasurer was directed to borrow 307,000 dollars. The terms upon which the loan was effected will appear by the report of the treasurer. As soon as the money was obtained steps were taken to procure arms, ordnance and military stores for the State; and considerable purchases were made—but owing to the interruption of intercourse between the States, they could not all be received in time to be sent to those parts of Maryland which are most exposed to danger.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, an order was passed for the return of the public records and papers to the seat of government; but in consequence of the approach of a considerable naval force of the enemy, it was found necessary again to order their removal, and they were sent to the town of Upper Marlborough. It has been deemed expedient to direct from time to time, a return of such of them as were necessary for the purpose of holding the Courts, but the board has passed no order for the removal of the rest; and it is submitted to the Legislature what shall be done in regard to them.—It is certainly very much to be desired that the offices should be kept open for the transaction of business; but besides the difficulty of removing the records from the seat of government in time, whenever the appearance of the enemy may require it, there is considerable danger of their being lost, or destroyed by frequent removals. The Legislature will see the necessity of making some further provision with respect to them. The resolution of the last session does not make it the duty of the officers to open their offices at the place to which their records are removed; and by confirming the authority thereby conferred upon the Executive to two counties, it has been found impracticable to procure the necessary accommodations for the officers.

The attention of the Legislature will of course be directed to the militia system; in its present state it is almost a dead letter, and without power to compel the service of those who on any sudden emergency are unwilling to assist in the defence of the country. It is not, and cannot be expected, that while those who understand the defects of the system, continue to avoid the service, others will engage in it with cheerfulness, and consent to bear an undue proportion of its burden and sufferings. It was not designed by the wise framers of the Constitution to leave it to each member of the Union to defend itself, and after having surrendered to the general government the most material sources of revenue, it is impracticable for the individual States to bear the burden of any extensive system of defence.

It was therefore expressly provided that the U. States should protect each individual State against invasion; and the militia or other force of the latter was designed only to be employed on sudden emergencies, and until the national government should come to its relief. If the expenses of a war, waged by the national authorities, are to be borne by the States, it is not difficult to foresee that the State Treasury will be soon exhausted, and the annihilation of the state governments must follow.——We had an unquestionable right to expect that in a war declared by ourselves, the union would have promptly afforded to us the protection which the constitution has solemnly guaranteed to every member in the union. Instead of this, however, we have to deplore the ravages and distresses which have been produced in different parts of Maryland by the incursions of the enemy; and that its most exposed places have been left in a defenceless and unprotected situation. Thus abandoned by the national authority, and without any well-founded prospect of a speedy termination of the present disastrous war, it is for the wisdom of the Legislature to devise the means of defence which upon any future invasion the state authorities shall afford. We must again be permitted to recommend to the Legislature the organization of volunteer corps of infantry, to be mounted, & which would, at this time, be found the most efficient force for the kind of warfare in which we are engaged. In some places threatened with invasion this species of force has been resorted to, under an idea that it was authorised, and because found capable of affording much service; the pay rolls of those men, when presented to us, we have been under the necessity of rejecting, because the Legislature had refused its sanction to their organization.

We would also call the attention of the Legislature to those clauses of the militia law which establish the rules and articles of war, for the government of the militia, while in actual service.——We do not mean to question the propriety of such rigorous rules for the government of a regular army; nor do we mean to say that the militia while in actual service ought to be subject to no regulation, but we persuade ourselves that the Legislature can devise rules for the regulation of the militia, without depriving them of any of the essential privileges of freemen, & subjecting them, for offences undefined, to the most cruel and opprobrious punishment.

We take the liberty also of submitting to the Legislature, the propriety of adopting a system of general education. No subject upon which its wisdom can be employed is of more vital importance, or can have a more imperative claim to its attention.——Governments like those under which we have the happiness to live, depend for their existence and prosperity upon the intelligence and virtue of its citizens, and to place the means of education within the reach of every description of the people ought to be the primary concern, as it is the unquestionable duty of the Legislature of every free State. It is one among the many causes which we have for deploring the present war, that it diminishes those resources which ought to be employed in the education of our youth. We still, however, think, that if in the opinion of the Legislature funds can be spared for the purpose, the work should be commenced, and a system matured for the establishment of schools in every part of the State.

The amount of claims for pay and rations of militia, called into service in the course of last summer, already sanctioned by this department, exceeds one hundred and six thousand dollars. A more particular account cannot at this time be given, as the board is still acting upon those claims and many of them are yet to arrive.

For the purchase of arms and military stores, orders have been drawn to the amount of sixty nine thousand six hundred and seventy five dollars, but a considerable sum is yet due on this account.

We have the honor to be,
With much respect,
Your obedient servants,
LEVIN WINDER.

The honorable the
General Assembly of Maryland.

National Legislature.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The Senate proceeded to the appointment of a Chaplain, when the rev. John Breckenridge, having a majority of votes, was elected.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, a motion was made to adjourn to Monday next, which was negatived, and

The Senate then adjourned till tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, a committee of elections was appointed, pursuant to the standing rule of the House, consisting of Messrs. Fisk of Verm. Gholson, King of Mass. Pickens, Vose, Comstock and Anderson.

The Rev. Jesse Lee was re-elected Chaplain for the present session.

Friday, Dec. 10.

The following members appeared and took their seats, viz.

From Pennsylvania—Jas. Whitehill.
From Maryland—Robert Wright.
From Virginia—Daniel Sheffey.
From North Carolina—Wm. Gaston.
From South Carolina—John J. Chappell.

Several petitions for the establishment of post routes were presented and referred.

Mr. Shipherd presented the petition of Mary Fletcher, praying to be relieved from her distressed situation, occasioned by the death of her husband, who was killed by the enemy, while in the military service of the U. States.—Referred.

Mr. Wilson, of Penn. presented the petition of John Wilson for a pension, in consideration of his having been accidentally disabled by a soldier in the service of the U. States. Referred.

Mr. Robertson presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company, praying a grant for a lot of ground at the mouth of the Bayou St. John, on which to erect a building for the use of the Company.—Referred.

Mr. Rhea of Tenn. from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill, authorizing the transmission of certain documents free of postage; which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading to day. The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hempstead of Missouri,

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the speedy and final confirmation of all grants of land, or orders of survey lawfully made and completed, by the proper officer, in the late District of Louisiana, now Territory of Missouri, during the time the said Territory was in the actual possession of Spain or France, or while either of these powers exercised sovereignty therein.

Resolved, That said Committee enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for granting all such claims to land in said territory, not exceeding 640 acres to each claimant, where the claimant, or the person under whom he claims, had actually cultivated the same prior to the 20th day of Dec. 1813.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, to enable persons claiming lands in said territory, and which shall not be conferred or granted under the laws of the United States, to contest the legality of such decisions in a court of law.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the public lands in said territory; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, for the appointment of an additional judge of the Superior Court in the territory of Missouri, exclusively for the district of Arkensaw—with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Penn.

Resolved, That the committee on the Naval Establishment enquire and report on the expediency of a provision, by law, for deepening the channel into the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie.

Resolved, That the Military committee enquire and report upon the expediency of improving the water communications and roads, necessary for the transportation of troops, military and naval stores and provisions between certain parts of the United States and the Lakes.

Mr. Pickering of Mass. moved the following joint resolution, which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That of the public journals of the Senate and House of representatives of the present and every future Congress, commencing with the present session; and of the documents published under the orders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, respectively, from the commencement of the present session, there shall be printed two hundred copies beyond the number usually printed; of which twenty five copies, shall be deposited in the library of the United States at the seat of government, to be delivered to members of congress during the session, and to all other persons authorised by law to use the books in the library, upon their applications to the librarian, and having their reasonable receipts for the same, in like manner as for other books: and that so many other of the said copies shall be transmitted in like manner as the acts of Congress are transmitted, to the several states and territories, as shall be sufficient to furnish 1 copy to each Executive, 1 copy to each branch of every state & territorial legislature, 1 copy to each university & college in each state, and one copy to the historical society incorporated, or which shall be incorporated, in each state; and that the residue of the said two hundred copies be deposited in the library of the U. States, subject to the future disposition of congress.

BLOCKADE OF LONG-ISLAND,

CONFIRMED.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven, dated 7th December.

An order to enforce the blockade of the Sound, is actually received and made known here, to take effect from this day.

His Majesty's ship Valiant, off New-London, Dec. 2, 1813.

SIR,

Having received orders from Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in North America, to declare Long-Island Sound in a state of rigorous blockade, and to enforce the same: I beg leave to inform you of this measure, and that after the 6th of December, no vessel whatever will be permitted to sail from any port in Long-Island Sound.—I beg leave to communicate this intelligence to the other neutral consuls in your district.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT DUDLEY OLIVER,
Captain and Senior officer in Long Island Sound.

To Don Thomas Stoughton,
Spanish Consul at New York.

COM. DECATUR.

By Capt. Rogers, of the sloop *Flash* of New Bedford, who arrived here yesterday morning from N. London, we learn, that, on Saturday evening, the U. S. squadron under Com. Decatur, dropped down between the Town and Fort. The British squadron consisting of the *Valiant* of 74 guns, the frigate *Surira* and a sloop of war, were then at anchor, within half gunshot of the Light House. The gun brig *Borer* weighed anchor at Plum-gut, on Sunday evening, & stood to the westward. Last night, while off Huntington Capt. R. heard several heavy guns at the Eastward.

TECUMSEH.

Many having expressed doubts that Tecumseh was not killed in the battle of the 5th ult. near the Moravian Towns in Canada, we are induced to lay the following statement of facts before our readers, in proof of his death—they were obligingly furnished by an officer of Colonel R. H. Johnson's regiment. The death of this great man (for he was truly such) is desirable on no other account, than his hostility to the Americans, & his superiminent abilities to unite the various Indian tribes against us. The head being killed, the confidence is broken, and we may calculate on a lasting peace on our frontiers.

EVIDENCE.

1st. Gen. Harrison examined the Indian said to be Tecuhsem, and positively stated that he had no doubt on the subject. 2d. At the same time several British officers stated it possitively to be him. 3d. Shane, the half Indian, has been acquainted with Tecumseh for 20 years—he states it to be him. 4th. Drownyard, a Frenchman taken at Detroit and made a prisoner of war, escaped from the Moravian Towns on the day of the battle, examined the dead body, and stated it to him. 5th. The British Indian interpreter was wounded in the battle and died in two or three days after it:—before his death, Doctor Richardson asken him if Tecumseh was dead?—He replied that he was, and fell by *his* side. 6th. When captain Richard Price was two miles below the ground on which the battle was fought, he met a man going that way, who told him he heard that Tecumseh was dead, & that he was going to sea for himself, for he knew him. On his route, he was accompanied by Capt. Price to whom he described minutely Tecumseh's dress, & some marks; when they arrived where the dead body lay, the man examined it & pronounced it to be him—the dress and marks fitted exactly. This so far convinced Captain Price that he had not a solitary doubt on the subject.

Frank. Argus.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the several acts of Congress, passed at their last session, laying certain *internal duties*, will take effect from and after the 31st day of December, 1813, the provisions of which must be complied with, on pain of incurring the penalties attached to a violation thereof. These provisions require,

Retailers of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, or Foreign Merchandize, to make application in writing for, and to obtain a license:

Owners or superintendants of Stills or Boilers, intended to be worked, to make application in writing for, and to obtain a license:

Auctioneers to enter into bonds, and under certain circumstances to take out a license:

Refiners of Sugar to enter into Bonds:

Owners or keepers of Carriages to enter the same, and obtain a certificate of the payment of the duty:

And, Discounted Notes and Bonds, together with Bills of Exchange, to be stamped.

Persons interested herein, may examine the said laws at my office, where the mode of making application, and duties payable, with other circumstances proper for them to be acquainted with, may be learned.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector
of the Revenue for the second Collection
District of Maryland.

Centre-Ville, dec. 14—3

BRANCH OF THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, AT EASTON,

December 6th, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to this Institution, or who may, after the 31st of December next, present notes for discount, that after that day no note will be received or discounted, unless the same is drawn upon paper, properly stamped, agreeably to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of August, 1813, entitled, "An act laying duties on Notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies, on Notes, Bonds, and Obligations, discounted by Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies, and on Bills of Exchange of certain descriptions" —agreeably to the following table:

If $ 100	stamp of 5 cents.	
Above 100 & not exceeding	200	10
200	500	25
500	1000	50
1000	1500	75
1500	2000	$1 00
2000	3000	1 50
3000	4000	2 00
4000	5000	2 50
5000	7000	3 50
7000	8000	4 00
8000		5 00

JAMES EARLE, Cash'r.

dec. 7——3

NAVAL PRINTS.

Just received and for [illegible] at the Star-Office, in [illegible]

The Engagement between the Frigates
CONSTIT[illegible] GUERRIERE,

MACEDONIAN AND UNITED SATES,
Superbly framed—Coloured and plain.

☞ Subscribers will please call for their Prints

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

Situate in New-Jersey, 35 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——11q

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th November last, two Negro Men, as runaways, viz. one who calls himself JOHN PRIDE; he is about 20 years of age, slender made, five feet nine and an half inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a black cloth frock coat, white Marseilles vest, coarse linen shirt, tow linen pantaloons and an old wool hat. He is a very light mulatto, grey eyes, and the middle finger on the right hand has been injured, says it was occasioned by a cut.—The other, who call himself JACK GARDINER, is supposed to be about 26 years of age.—He is a very likely Negro, well made, and very black. He is five feet six inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a grey mixed cloth coat, white vest, coarse linen shirt and yellow nankeen pantaloons. They say they belong to Mr Thomas Turner, of Prince William county, in the commonwealth of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release them, otherwise they will be sold for their imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
of Frederick county, Md.

dec. 4, (14——8

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 fine 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 16th 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. 25, 1813, (dec. 7)——8

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Was committed to my custody on the 3d 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 fees, &c. agreeably to law.

HENRY SWEITZER, 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 Conner*, 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 me at 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 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.

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 osnaburg 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 Fred'k county, Md.

nov. 2, 1813—(9)—8