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THE TERMS

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphans court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale, on MONDAY, 14th day of February inst. at the late dwelling of *James Walker*, deceased:

All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Hogs; Corn, salted Pork, Farming Utensils, and 26 bushels of Wheat seeded on the ground; Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a number of other articles.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums above four dollars, with note and security, bearing interest till paid; all sums of and under four dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN MERRICK,
MARGARET HOOPER,
Joint adm'rs of Jas. Walker, dec'd.

feb. 1——2

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to an Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County—

Will be sold on THURSDAY the 17th February inst. all the personal estate of *James Sherwood*, late of Talbot county, deceased, (Negroes excepted) comprising some valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle & Sheep, Farming Utensils, &c &c.—All which property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, except for all sums under six dollars, when the money will be required.

PAMELA SHERWOOD, Ext'x,

feb. 1——3

VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

PROPOSALS

By Murray, Draper, Fairman, and J. Webster, of Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

TWO PRINTS,

Representing the Victory gained by

COMMODORE PERRY;

From correct drawings by SUTHY and KEARNEY, from details of the action, given by Commodore Perry and his officers.

CONDITIONS.

The proposed Prints shall be engraved in the fine manner by Murray, Fairman and Thelout. The Engravings will be twenty-six by eighteen inches. Price to subscribers $7, and to non-subscribers $8, for each print.

☞The publishers deem it necessary to inform the public, that they sent an artist to Lake Erie for the express purpose of obtaining the most correct information from Com Perry and the officers under his command, relative to the principal scenes of action. The artist at the same time took drawings of all the vessels, British as well as American, that were engaged. The publishers beg leave to subjoin a copy of a letter on the subject from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, owner of the Naval Panorama in N. York, which that gentleman has been so obliging to hand to them for publication.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, New York, dated

NEWPORT, Dec. 15, 1813.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 6th October, relative to a plan of the action on Lake Erie. Soon after that, Sir, Messrs. Murray & Fairman of Philadelphia sent out an artist to that place for the same purpose, to whom I directed the commanding officers of the different vessels to give all the information in their power to render the engraving correct. I beg leave to refer you to Messrs. Murray and Fairman, or to Lieutenants Turner and Packet, on Lake Erie, who doubtless will give you the same information that was given the other artists. In all similar applications I have made the same references; wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) O. H. PERRY.

☞Subscriptions received at the Star office.

feb. 1——3

MAP OF LOWER CANADA.

PROPOSALS,

By A. LAY, of *New York*, and J. WEBSTER, of *Philadelphia*,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW AND CORRECT MAP OF LOWER CANADA.

Compiled from Holland's large Map of said Province, published from actual survey, made by order of the British government. Laid down on a scale of seven miles to an inch, with all the late revisions, corrections, and improvements,

BY AMOS LAY, LAND SURVEYOR.

This Map will give an extensive view of the country north of New-York, Vermont, and N. Hampshire: on which is correctly delineated all the Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Counties, Districts, Townships, Roads, and Villages, with all the principal places of note, and fortified towns, viz: Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, William Henry, Chambly, Isle Noix, and St. Johns.

CONDITIONS.

The proposed Map will be engraved in the best style, by *Henry S. Tanner*. The size is thirty four by twenty-three inches. The price to subscribers will be two dollars in the sheet, coloured.

☞Subscriptions received at the Star office.

feb. 1——3

TO RENT,

The house and premises lately occupied by JOHN TILLOTSON, deceased, with a store house and granery annexed, the rent will be moderate to a careful tenant, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Milsborough, jan. 25——4

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. GRUNDY'S REMARKS

On the Bill for encouraging Enlistments.

MR. GRUNDY, *(of Ten.)* observed, that a wish on the part of the majority of the House to dispatch the public business had hitherto prevented them from entering into a general discussion, and he believed the interest of the country would not justify it at this time; he should therefore confine his observations to a reply to some of the remarks made by gentlemen in the opposition. The gentleman from New Jersey, (Mr. Stockton,) asserts, that the administration has abandoned the the grounds on which the war was declared, by accepting the overture made by the British government to negociate at Gottenburg; and that by the declaration contained in Mr. Monroe's letter to Lord Castlereagh, the maritime rights of Great Britain as claimed by her are recognized, and free trade and sailors' rights are abandoned. Sir, the fact is not so, and I do feel astonished, that an attempt should be made to impose upon this House and the people of the United States by mistating the contents of a public document so lately put into the possession of each member. What is the language used by the British minister and your Secretary of State from which the gentleman ventures to make his assertion? Lord Castlereagh in his letter of November 4th, 1813, says that his government is willing to treat "upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire." In answer to this, Mr. Monroe states in his letter of the 5th of January, 1814, that the United States are willing to treat "on conditions of reciprocity consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations." But, sir, does not the practice of impressment strike at the very sovereignty and independence of the American republic, and should Great Britain insist on continuing that practice, does any American believe it can be submitted to? No, sir, neither this nor any other administration can remain in power, who will consent, that the citizens of this country shall be subject to such degradation. If Great Britain persists in her claims to enter American vessels and take therefrom American citizens under the belief or pretence that they are her subjects, no peace *can*, no peace *ought* to be made.

The same gentleman has said, that this is designed to be an army on paper only. Here again the fact does not warrant the assertion. The design is to have an efficient army; an army which will make the enemy feel our strength; an army which will procure peace by their prowess and valor, if it cannot be otherwise obtained.

The honorable gentleman tells us he expects peace and rejoices at the prospect. What, I ask, is the most rational course to be pursued to enable the gentleman to realize this prospect? Is it by placing your country in such a situation as to manifest to the enemy your inability to do him damage, or is it rather by calling out the resources of the country, will enable you to carry on the war with effect should the negociation fail? Suppose the gentleman should be disappointed, and the negociation shortly to commence at Gottenburg should not result in a treaty, what then will be the condition of this country?——You will then be engaged in a war without any of the means provided for prosecuting it.——This is surely a state of things greatly to be deprecated, and should the negociation not succeed, this must be our situation, if the course advocated by the opposition be adopted.

Sir, the true policy which should be pursued is plain and obvious. If a just and honorable peace can be obtained, accept of it—if the enemy will not make such a peace, be ready to prosecute the war vigorously until you force him to yield to your just claims.

Permit me to examine for a few moments the ground now for the first time taken on this floor. Gentlemen say that they would grant men and money for defensive operations, but not for offensive operations, and on yesterday a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Sheffey) went so far as to offer an amendment, by which the army to be raised were not to be permitted to go beyond the limits of the United States.

Sir, under the constitution of the United States, Congress has the power to declare war; it has done so; Congress has the power to furnish the means to prosecute it; but the application of the means when provided belongs to the Executive Department of the government. The President is to decide how far offensive or defensive operations are expedient.—Suppose you had not only the power of raising armies, but of giving direction to them, would not the plan proposed by the gentleman from Virginia be absurd?—Consult history, what nation, when at war, ever declared that its armies should not enter the territory of the enemy? No, sir, so silly an idea was never entertained by any nation ancient or modern.—What, tie your own government when at war, and place your enemy at liberty?—Will you say to the military force of Great Britain, you may attack us when and where you please, but you are safe, your borders shall not be passed? What will take place, should the principle contended for be adopted? The enemy with one tenth of the force which you keep in the field, will harrass and lay waste your country; not fearing an incursion from the American army, they will select a place for attack weaker than their own force, and in succession destroy all your military posts, provided their whole force taken together is greater than yours dispersed and taken separately. Further, sir; any man acquainted with the vast extent of our frontier, will be satisfied that in the course of a three year's war, it will require more men and money to defend this country against the incursions of the enemy than would be necessary to sweep the British power from her American possessions. Look at your northern frontier, 4 or 500 hundred miles adjoining the territory of the enemy. If you will not attack beyond your own limits, this seven millions of people cannot protect this frontier, if the enemy distinctly understands that they are not to be invaded.

For my part I am unable to see on what principle the gentleman from Virginia and those with whom he acts on this floor, can justify their conduct in refusing the men now required. For defence they say every thing shall be granted, but because they fear the Executive will use a portion of this force offensively they will furnish no force whatever. In other words, under an apprehension that Canada will be invaded, they will leave their own country defenceless and at the mercy of the enemy. Sir, this proceeding is to my mind unaccountable. I suppose the true course to be, to do the enemy all the injury you can, consistently with the usages of civilized warfare, and not permit our sympathies for those with whom we are at war, to expose our own citizens to destruction.

The gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Webster) advises us to abandon the project of conquering Canada, and turn our force to the ocean, and the *will* of the nation will go with us. Sir, does that gentleman believe we can safely rely on a declaration of this sort? Has it not been declared by the opposition that this is an *unjust* and *wicked war*, and therefore they will not support it? Would changing the elements on which it is to be carried on, change the character of the war, or the principles on which it was declared and is now supported?—The same gentleman has said, that as public opinion is so much divided, it becomes the duty of the majority to adopt the course recommended by the minority, and thereby produce union. We answer, that this war was declared to secure the sovereignty and independence of these States, that we consider its vigorous prosecution essential to their preservation, and anxious as we are to see union restored, the sacrifice asked for is too great; and, in my turn, I would submit to honorable gentlemen, whether it would not be more reasonable and more consistent with the principles of this government, that the minority should surrender their opposition and unite with the majority in prosecuting the war?—They say, that all the men and money required by us shall be granted; but what condition do they implore? That they, the minority shall make the application of the force: in fact, they contend for the principle that the minority shall substantially govern.

Sir, a sentiment I expressed at the last session, respecting the conduct of a portion of the opposition, has been much complained of. I then said, and I now repeat, that those who systematically oppose the filling of the loans and the enlistment of soldiers, are in my opinion guilty of moral treason. By this I by no means intend to censure those who, in the exercise of a constitutional right, express their opinions freely against the expediency of having declared the war, or those who from choice withhold their own money from the public service; but those are intended who, after the respective laws were passed, exerted their influence to prevent others from carrying them into effect.

I wish gentlemen would discuss this point fairly and coolly with me. Sir, I challenge them to produce their arguments, to ascertain on which side truth is to be found. Take the case I formerly stated and answer it. An individual goes over, joins the ranks of the enemy and raises his arms against his country; he is clearly guilty of treason under the constitution, the overt act being consummated.—Suppose the same individual not to go over to the enemy, but to remain in his own neighborhood and by means of his influence to dissuade 10 men from enlisting—I ask, in which case has he benefited the enemy and injured his country most? In the latter, no doubt; because he has weakened his country more than he would have strengthened the enemy by going over to him. In the fashionable language of the day, were I to enquire *quo animo* have men organized themselves to prevent the enlistments and filling the loans? The answer is clear—to weaken the United States and give to the enemy the advantage over our arms.

Although, Mr. Chairman, I first advanced this doctrine of moral treason on this floor, it has much higher authority for its support; and if gentlemen will not be influenced by any thing I can say on the subject, surely those in this House who have learned wisdom from the accents which fell from his tongue, will regard the sentiments delivered by the venerable Dr. Witherspoon on a similar occasion.

During the Revolution he addressed a letter to his Scottish brethren in America, in which, to shew them the course of conduct they ought to pursue, he states the case of a vessel at sea being in danger, a consultation is held by the crew, in which each individual delivers his sentiments freely, and a majority determine that it is necessary for the safety of the vessel and crew to go to a particular port—some of the mariners, dissatisfied with the determination, throw obstacles in the way and refuse to perform the duties assigned them——he then asks emphatically what would be done with those refractory men? He answers, they would be thrown overboard in a shorter time than he had used in stating the case. I cannot Mr. Chairman, distinguish between the state of the country when this sentiment was delivered by that enlightened scholar and statesman, and the present.

I have said I should not at this time go into an examination of the causes which produced the war, because too much time would be consumed by a discussion on such topics—but whenever the necessary progress of public measures shall not forbid it, I shall not avoid a debate of that kind—I feel confident that every discussion of that nature will leave a tendency to unite the American people in support of their rights and independence.

FROM THE AURORA.

ANOTHER WARNING.

It has not yet passed out of the recollection of the public—nor can it be forgotten in the future history of the present epoch, with what *success* the machinations of a British emissary, and the co-operation of a miserable & contemptible conspiracy at Boston, contrived to produce a panic in Congress, and the abandonment of the *Embargo*.

At that period we were among the few who, though with feeble and ineffectual voice, warned Congress and the public against the artificers of iniquity—we endeavored to call up the country to a due sense of its own dignity and true policy, and to resist the menaces of the enemy's emissaries and his purchased adherents—on the very threshold.

We said that the 12th Congress would be for ever approbrious in history, if it did not resist the artifices that were laid to seduce it from its duty.

We said that the abandonment of the Embargo would render inevitable,

We said that the maintenance of the Embargo would assure the rights we were entitled to, and preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the United States.

We said that the desertion of the measure of the Embargo, under such circumstances as it was abandoned, would be only to encourage the British to renewed intrigues—to new measures, to produce panic—to diffuse more corruption—and to enfeeble and distress, by such means, a nation which they had not been able to subjugate by arms.

The Embargo was abandoned in a manner which, for its ignominy, must be an eternal stigma on the memory of the actors.

War has followed nevertheless.

The British could not but calculate on the further weakness of men who had been so easily duped.

Her corruption is her weapon, and she has found in Boston, as she has found in the courts of Europe, men eager to earn her wages.

Men who have cast off all social and honorable ties.

And we have seen that neither the accustomed emotions which warm the feelings of men who love their country—

Neither the sense of manhood nor the delicacy of honor—Neither the boasted meekness of professed religion—nor the apprehension of shame, have been sufficient to call to the standard of their country, those men who were the co-operators with the emissaries of G. Britain, in producing the panic which brought about the humiliating and disgraceful abandonment of the Embargo.

Let us offer a single sentiment on this point, which, while it barely indicates the effect of that baleful desertion of national policy at that time, lent the pen which has usually given its character to this paper for so many years, in critical and in desperate times—that pen was paralized, and has never since possessed the same confidence in public virtue, or the same solace in aiding, however feebly, the support of a fabric which was abandoned in the critical moment which, of all others, called for a manly and resolute maintenance of its policy, its dignity, and its authority.

We only state these feelings as an individual case; but it is only a single public evidence, of which there were thousands in private—numbers who forebore to utter their grief in public, but concealed in private with each other, at the apparent degeneracy indicated both by the cause of the panic and its effect.

The present recollection of those humiliating transactions, is produced by the knowledge that a *similar observation* is at this moment in train.

The late motion of Mr. Otis is only the preliminary measure of a *new plan of panic*, in which the menaces of civil war and separation of the Union are to be brought into play—and it is calculated upon with confidence in Boston, that the letters *already put in circulation in different parts of the country*—will produce such a concert of assaults as to *appal Congress and the Executive.*

We assert that this plan is in operation—meetings have been convened in Boston for the purpose, and a separation of the Union—"peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," is to be the open and unqualified watchword.

The public may therefore be prepared to hear of a *war of words and placards*—in which the best blood of Massachusetts (if any one knows how to discriminate) is ready to be shed—while those who have refused to sustain the government of their country against a cruel enemy, are to be invoked to march to battle against the government of the Union!

This is the very form and shape of their intended daring——BUT MARK!—IT IS "SUCH A DARING AS THEY DARE AS SOON BE DAMNED AS DO!"

And if the government now only does what the government had not the firmness and energy to do in the case of the Embargo—if the government will only determine to execute the laws and enforce its authority, by the only means which is calculated to operate upon flagitious traitors; they will put an end to the growing sedition, and they will stem at once the spirit of rebellion which has grown up only upon the forbearance of the other parts of the Union.

But if the Congress of the U. States—if the Executive of the U. States—will, on this, as on the former occasion, abandon themselves—if they will act, as the traiterous adherents wish them to act, like men who have neither a country to care for, nor a posterity to cherish—if the government of the U. States will now temporize or wink at treason——these States will become what Massachusetts, through its corrupt faction, already is—A BRITISH PROVINCE—and the people will, like those of *India* and *Ireland*, have to prepare their shoulders for a yoke, such as Babylonian or Algerine bondage, are blessings compared with it.

We know those measures are going on—we know the menaces indicated will speedily reach Congress, and while party politicians are secretly deliberating which men they shall sacrifice to their political views—they will, if they only soberly reflect, find that no man of talents can be spared—that instead of inverting the sword upon each other, the virtue, and the intellect, and the constancy, of the contrary, are required to overawe traitors and cut off from them the provinces from which the aliment of their corruption has been poured in upon Massachusetts.

MR. OTIS'S RESOLVE.

We are very much at a loss to make up our minds, whether Mr. Otis's *scare-crow* resolve is pregnant with *folly* or *wickedness*. After the fate of Mr. QUINCY and the universal contempt in which he is held for his famous resolves, it was supposed that Mr. OTIS would have taken warning by his brother's fate—but it seems that the Junto are determined to keep up the clamor against the government, and maintain a threatening attitude. There is something very pompous, as well as singular, in offering the whole power and force of Massachusetts to aid MARTIN CHITTENDEN for encouraging desertion in the American army. We hope the public will not be alarmed.—The government at Washington understand all this; and know how to estimate the *Bobadil* threats of a Massachusetts Legislature. Another view of Mr. OTIS' resolve shews its contemptible folly. It pledges this State to aid the State of Vermont, with their whole power, if called upon by the Legislature. CHITTENDEN will not be Governor of that State another year; the government will be in other and better hands—therefore old Massachusetts will not be called on for aid—and when MARTIN CHITTENDEN is tried, if he ever is, will be a solitary individual without friends. All the New England States, with Gov. STRONG at their head, will not be able to save him, if he is found guilty by the United States' court.

Yankee.