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THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

To extend the right of suffrage in the Illinois Territory, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That upon the admission of the Illinois Territory into the second grade of territorial government in conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "an act for dividing Indiana into two separate governments," each and every free white male person, who shall have attained the age of twenty one years, and who shall have paid a county or territorial tax, and who shall have resided one year in said Territory previous to any general election, and be, at the time of any such election, a resident thereof, shall be entitled to vote for members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives for the said Territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the Governor of the said Territory shall divide the same into five districts, the citizens thereof, entitled by this act to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly, shall, in each of the said districts, elect one member of the Legislative Council, who shall possess the same powers heretofore granted to the Legislative Council by the ordinance for the government of the North Western Territory, and shall hold their offices four years and no longer, any thing in the ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the citizens of the said Territory, entitled to vote for members of the territorial legislature by this act may, at the time of electing their Representatives to the General Assembly thereof, also elect one delegate to Congress for the said Territory, who shall possess the same powers as heretofore granted to the delegates from the several Territories of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Sheriffs of the several counties which now are, or hereafter may be established in the said territory, respectively shall, within forty days next after an election for delegate to Congress, transmit to the Secretary of the said Territory a certified copy of the returns from the several districts or townships of their respective counties; and it shall be the duty of the Governor, for the time being, to give to the person having the greatest number of votes a certificate of his election.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every sheriff, in each and every county that now is, or hereafter may be established in said Territory, who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties required by this act, shall forfeit one thousand dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt, in any court of record within the said Territory, one half for the use of the Territory, and the other half to the use of the person suing for the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the General Assembly of the said Territory shall have power to apportion the representatives of the several counties which now are, or hereafter may be established therein, according to the number of free white male inhabitants above the age of twenty one years, in such counties: *Provided*, That there be not more than twelve, nor less than seven of the whole number of representatives, until there shall be six thousand free white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty one years, in said Territory, after which time the number of representatives shall be regulated agreeably to the ordinance for the government of the territory north west of the river Ohio.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

May 20, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To amend "an act entitled "an act to establish a Quarter Masters Department, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That neither the quarter master general, the commissary general, nor any of their deputies, or assistant deputies, shall be concerned, directly, or indirectly, in the purchase or sale, for commercial purposes, of any article intended for, making a part of, or appertaining to, their respective departments, except for and on account of the United States; nor shall they, or either of them, take or apply to his or their own use any gain or emolument for negociating or transacting any business in their respective departments, other than that what is or may be allowed by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the quarter master general be, and he is hereby empowered to appoint one principal barrack master, and as many deputy barrack masters, as may from time to time be necessary, not exceeding one to each separate barrack or cantonment: which said principal barrack master shall be entitled to receive the same pay, rations and emoluments as the principal forage master; and each of his deputies, the same pay, rations and emoluments as is by law allowed to a deputy forage master.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the allowance made to the quarter master general and commissary general respectively, in and by the act hereby amended, it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, to allow to them respectively such sums as in his opinion shall have been actually and necessarily expended in their several departments for office rent, fuel, candles and extra clerk hire.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the quarter master general, the deputy quarter masters, and the assistant deputy quarter masters, shall, before they or either of them enter upon the duties of their appointments, respectively enter into bond, with sufficient security, to be approved of by the Secretary at War, conditioned for the faithful expenditure of all public monies, and accounting for all public property which may come to their hands, respectively; and the quarter-master general shall not be liable for any money or property that may come into the hands of the subordinate officers of his department.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sixth section of the act hereby amended be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

May 22, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act entitled "an act for the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said State."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all causes, actions, indictments, libels, pleas, processes and proceedings whatsoever, returnable, commenced, depending or in any manner existing in the District Court established in the Territory of Orleans, in and by the act entitled "an act erecting Louisiana into two Territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," be, and the same are hereby transferred to the district court established by the act to which this is a supplement, and may be proceeded in, shall exist and have like incidents and effects as if they had been originated and been proceeded in, in the court established by the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the dockets, books, records, papers and seal, belonging to the said district court of the Orleans Territory shall be transferred to and become the dockets, books, records and papers of the district court of Louisiana district.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the eighth section of the act aforesaid, entitled "an act erecting Louisiana into two Territories, providing for the temporary government thereof," and also all acts within the purview of this act, and the one to which this is a supplement, be and the same are hereby repealed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

May 22, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Ninian Pinkney.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to allow to Ninian Pinkney, a captain in the army of the United States, in the settlement of his account, the sum of seven hundred and forty three dollars and sixty cents, for services rendered as brigade inspector, from the twentieth of August, one thousand eight hundred and eight, to the thirty first of May, one thousand eight, hundred and ten.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

May 23, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Willam Garrard.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised and required to pay to William Garrard the additional sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, in consideration of his services as a land commissioner in the territory of Orleans; which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To extend the time for exporting, with privilege of drawback, goods, wares and merchandise entitled thereto by law.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time during which the act entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," shall continue force, shall not be computed as making part of the term of twelve callender months, during which goods, wares or merchandise imported into the United States, must be re-exported in in ordered to be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid on the importation thereof.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

June 10, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplemental to an act, entitled "An act for dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, in whose favor there now are, or hereafter may be rendered any final judgments or judgments, decree or decrees, in the general court or court of chancery of the territory aforesaid upon any suit or suits, pleas, process or proceedings which were pending in the said courts on the first day of march, one thousand eight hundred and nine, to sue out of the office of the clerk of the general court, or court of chancery aforesaid, without delay, any writ or writs of execution, upon the judgments or decrees aforesaid, and to cause the said judgments or decrees to be fully executed by the same officers, and in the same manner as if the Indiana territory had remained.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

June 10, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE AMERICAN.

MADISON OR CLINTON?

No. I.

It becomes the people of America to inquire what Mr. De Witt Clinton has done to deserve the Presidency of the U. States, as well as to examine into the means by which he expects to obtain it. Let it be expressly understood that I have a high opinion of Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Clinton, I apprehend, derives more popularity from his *name* than his *deeds*. As a member of Congress, he acted very well; but fifty others were his equals in talents and influence.—As Mayor of New York, no complaint has been made of him; but this is an office, to the performance of the duties of which no extraordinary talents are requisite. A man may be extremely well qualified to superintend and control the concerns of a city corporation, and yet incompetent to wield the destinies of a great nation. In either of the stations which Mr. Clinton has occupied, we have not witnessed any uncommon display of talents or skill. I very much suspect that he never would have been offered to the American people as President, if his friends had not endeavored to cover him with the mantle of his revered uncle, the late vice president, now no more. They have, however, given us no evidence that the garment fits him.

But he is said to possess great energy and decision. Let us see—On the most important question that has agitated his native state for thirty years, the incorporation of the Bank of America, where were Mr. Clinton's energy and decision? Though President of the Senate before whom this great question came, he steadily kept aloof from it. Energy and decision would have led him to the prompt expression of a decided opinion in a subject which so vitally affected not only the welfare of his State, but ultimately that of the nation. The love and hope of office taught him the expediency of trimming: and hence it remains doubtful to this day, whether the *energetic* Mr. Clinton was in favor of that dangerous mamoth bank, or against it. He had not sufficient nerve to use the mighty influence of his name & opinions in New York towards crushing the corrupting efforts of British and anglo-American stock-jobbers. Mr. Clinton no doubt deemed the "better part of *energy*, discretion." But if he failed, in the instance before us, of exerting the energy he is alledged to possess, it is fair to conclude that it is a quality to which he is a stranger, or that his political flexibility is such as to make his energy as well as honesty bend to his aspiring and ambitious views. In either case, he is unfit to guide the national helm. His energy and honesty cannot be relied on.

Again—Mr Clinton had become popular with the nation chiefly because of his supposed disposition to resist by prompt and immediate war the injurious and insolent aggressions of G. Britain. At the opening of the last session of Congress, his friends, with perhaps the exception of one member of no talents or standing, were extremely zealous for war. But they soon found that Mr. Madison was also a strenuous advocate for it, that he urged it by every means in his power, that he promptly and instantaneously gave his signature to every war bill adopted by Congress, and that he would again be supported as President by the republicans generally. Then it was, that nearly all Mr. Clinton's friends either obtained leave of absence from their seats and their duty, or voted against all decisive & vigorous measures of war. Then it was that Clintonian energy yielded to the paltry suggestions of individual aggrandizement. The N. York *fighting men* joined the "peace party" from Connecticut and elsewhere.

For my life, I cannot, even at this late day, tell whether Mr. Clinton is for peace or for prosecuting the war with vigor. The federalists, who seem disposed to support him, insinuate that he will make peace with G. Britain the moment he shall have been placed in the chair of state; some of his republican friends assent that he is the advocate of vigorous war, and others choose to hold a very mysterious language on that all-important point. The nation in general are unacquainted with the views of Mr. Clinton on the most momentous questions which have ever agitated a country.

Under every view of the subject of the next presidential election, it appears to me that no republican, who is in favor of continuing to vindicate the interests and rights of the nation against the enormities of England, ought to support Mr. Clinton. Besides, I do not believe that he would, if elected, introduce as much honesty or energy into our national councils as prevail in them at this time.

AN AMERICAN.

Copies of Letters from Brig. Gen. Hull to the Department of War, accompanying the dispatch published in our last.

SIR, *Sandwich, 7th August*, 1812.

On the 4th inst. Maj. Van Horn, of Col. Findlay's Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, was detached from this army, with the command of 200 men, principally riflemen, to proceed to the River Raisin, and further, if necessary, to meet & reinforce Capt. Brush, of the State of Ohio, commanding a Company of Volunteers, and escorting provisions for this army. At Brownstown a large body of Indians had formed an ambuscade, and the Major's detachment received a heavy fire, at the distance of 50 yards from the enemy. The whole detachment retreated in disorder. Major Van Horn made every exertion to form, and prevent the retreat, that was possible for a brave and gallant officer, but without success. By the return of killed and wounded, it will be perceived, that the loss of officers was uncommonly great. Their efforts to rally their companies was the occasion of it.

I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
W. HULL.

Hon. Wm Eustis, Sec. &c. &c. &c.

REPORT OF KILLED in Major VAN HORN's defeat.

Capt. Gilchrist	1
Capt. Ullery	1
Capt. M'Cullough of the Spies	1
Capt. Baerstler severely wounded, and not expected to recover (since dead)	1
Lieut. Peniz	1
Ensigns Roby and Allison	2
10 Privates	10
Total lost	17

Number of wounded, as yet unknown.

DETROIT, 13th Aug. 1812.

SIR,

The main body of the army having re crossed the river at Detroit, on the night and morning of the 8th inst. 600 men were immediately detached under the command of Lieut. Col. Miller, to open the communication to the River Raisin, and protect the provisions, which were under the escort of capt. Brush. This detachment consisted of the 4th U. S. regiment, and two small detachments under the command of Lieut. Stansbury and Ensign McLabe of the 1st regiment; detachments from the Ohio and Michigan volunteers, a corps of artillerists, with one six pounder and an howitzer under the command of Lieut. Eastman, and a part of captains Smith and Sloan's cavalry commanded by captain Sloan of the Ohio Volunteers. Lieut. Col. Miller marched from Detroit on the afternoon of the 8th inst. and on the 9th about 4 o'clock, P. M. the van guard commanded by capt. Snelling of the 4th United States regiment, was fired on by an extensive line of British troops and Indians at the lower part of Maguago about fourteen miles from Detroit. At this time the main body was marching in two columns, and captain Snelling maintained his position in a most gallant manner, under a very heavy fire, until the line was formed and advanced to the ground he occupied, when the whole, excepting the rear guard, was brought into action. The enemy were formed behind a temporary breast work of logs, the Indians extending in a thick wood on their left. Lieut. Col. Miller ordered his whole line to advance, and when within a small distance of the enemy made a general discharge, and proceeded with charge bayonets, when the whole British line and Indians commenced a retreat. They were pursued in a most vigorous manner about 2 miles, & the pursuit discontinued only on account of the fatigue of troops the approach of evening, and the necessity of returning to take care of the wounded. The judicious arrangements made by Lieut. Col. Miller, & the gallant manner in which they were executed, justly entitle him to the highest honor. From the moment the line commenced the fire, it continually moved on, and the enemy maintained their position until forced at the point of the bayonet. The Indians on the left, under the command of Tecumseh, fought with great obstinacy, but were continually forced and compelled to retreat. The victory was complete in every part of the line, and the success would have been more brilliant had the cavalry charged the enemy on the retreat, when a most favorable opportunity presented. Although orders were given for the purpose, unfortunately they were not executed. Majors Van Horn and Morrison, of the Ohio volunteers, were associated with Lieutenant Col. Miller, as field officers in this command, and were highly distinguished by their exertions in forming the line, and the firm and intrepid manner they led their respective commands to action.

Capt. Baker of the 1st U. States regiment, captain Brevort of the second, and capt. Hull of the 13th, my aid-de-camp and Lieut. Whistler of the 1st requested permission to join the detachment as volunteers. Lieut. Col. Miller assigned commands to capt. Baker and Lieut. Whistler, and captains Brevort and Hull, at his request, attended his person and aided him in the general arrangements. Lieut. Col. Miller mentioned the conduct of these officers in terms of high approbation. In addition to the captains who have been named, Lieut. Col. Miller has mentioned captains Burton and Fuller of the 4th regiment, captains Saunders and Brown of the Ohio volunteers, and capt. Delandre of the Michigan volunteers, who were attached to his command—and distinguished by their valor. It is impossible for me in this communication to do justice to the officers and soldiers, who gained the victory which I have described. They have acquired high honor to themselves and are justly entitled to the gratitude of their country.

Major Muir of the 41st regiment commanded the British in this action. The regulars and volunteers consisted of about four hundred, and a larger number of Indians. Major Muir and two subalterns were wounded, one of them since dead. About forty Indians were found dead on the field, and Tecumseh their leader was slightly wounded. The number of Indians who escaped has not been ascertained.—Four of Major Muir's detachment have been made prisoners, and fifteen of the 41st regiment killed and wounded. The militia and volunteers attached to his command were in the severest part of the action, and their loss must have been great—it has not yet been ascertained

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. HULL, Brig. Gen.
Commanding N. W. Army.

Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS,
Secretary of War.

Return of killed and wounded in the action fought near Maguago, Aug. 9th, 1812.

4th U. S. regiment—10 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and forty five wounded; capt. Baker of the 1st regiment of infantry; lieut. Larabee of the 4th; lieut. Peters of the 4th; ensign Whistler of the 17th, doing duty in the 4th; ensign Whistler of the 17th, doing duty in the 4th; lieut. Silly, and an ensign, whose name has not been returned to me, were wounded.

In the Ohio and Michigan volunteers, 8 were killed and 12 wounded.

WM. HULL.

MARTIAL LAW.

Martial usage is martial law, that is the common law martial—it is *reported* (and what is not reported) that general Hull is on his return to the U. S.; nay, that he is expected at Albany and on his way to the seat of government.

What next?

Gen. Hull is however really in the hands of those whose property he is, and probably to proceed, like another of the *Connecticut patriots*, to the British capital, to give lessons upon *steady habits* and the virtues and morals of an education at *Yale* college.

But suppose this unfortunate man were really on his way to Washington city—*what next?* He is a *prisoner of war*, he is, *carcase and all*, British property, our government could not so much as put him under arrest—nor could he be brought to a court martial before an exchange. It is true, if he were free from reproach, he might offer to his government some *explanations in writing*—but since he has not condescended to do so, we must conclude that he would not proceed all the way to Washington to do what he has not done, as was his duty after his surrender.

The public appear not to be aware of the course pursued towards officers, who are even only *unfortunate*—upon whom no suspicion of *treason rests*, whose purity is above supicion; the case of *General Burgoyne*, when he returned to England on parole, may perhaps be best known to those who *study all things* in English *history*. Burgoyne was never suspected of cowardice or treachery, but when he arrived in England on parole, it was signified to him that he must return and take care of his fellow prisoners. He was never permitted to attend even a secretary to the government; & it was only as a member of parliament that he could remain in England.

Now we would recommend it to the Essex jun. to of Boston, or to the clergy of Connecticut, to elect Hull to represent them in congress—and never could there be a *representative more fit*.

There are some cases parallel to that of General Hull in history—the English commander of Eustatia, during the American revolution, surrendered the place—and *forgot* to give his government any advice of the fact to this day; as Junius said of another great man, he "retired infamous and contented."

A French general acted in exactly the same way at *Mantua*, in the second Italian campaign; he moved himself into Germany where he got a *pension*—and was, like Junius' hero, no doubt infamous and contented.

There are several other cases, which might be cited—Arnold, when he made his compact for a brigadier general's rank, and 3000£ sterling for life—put a bold face upon the thing—he came out boldly against *popery* and the *French*—and he told the rebel congress that if they did not behave themselves he would shed a *deluge of American blood*.

Aurora.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Confirmed by the Senate during the last Session of Congress.

John H. Dent, senior Master Commandant, to be *Captain* in the Navy, vice Samuel Nicholson, deceased.

David Porter, John Cassin and Samuel Evans, now Masters Commandant, to be *Captains*, in the Navy of the U. States.

G. W. Reed, now a Lieutenant, to be a *Master Commandant* in the Navy.

James Wilson, John B. Nicholson, B. V. Hoffman, Wm. Peters, George Budd, Thomas A. C. Jones, John M. Funk, Jos. S. Macpherson, John Potter, John T. Shubrick, now acting Lieutenants, to be *Lieutenants* in the Navy.

To be PURSERS *in the Navy, under the new regulations respecting that office:*

John B. Timberlake, Richard C. Archer, Isaac Garretson, Gwynn Harris, Samuel Hambleton, Clem. S. Hunt, J. R. Wilson, Samuel Robertson, Thomas I. Chew, John R. Greene, Robert C. Ludlow, Nathaniel Lyde, Thomas Shields, Robert Pottinger, John H. Carr, Samuel Mafitt, Lewis Deblois, Alexander P. Darragh, Edwin W. Turner, Henry Dennison, Ludlow Dashwood, George S. Wise, F. A. Thornton, Humphrey Magrath, Edward Fitzgerald, Robert Ormsby, Edwin T. Satterwhite, James M. Halsey.

TO BE NAVY AGENTS:

At Newcastle, James Riddle:
In Tennessee, Wm. Helms.

CORPS OF MARINE.

Richard Smith, now Senior First Lt. in the corps of Marines, to be a Captain in the same, vice Capt. H. Caldwell, deceased.

Robert Moseley, James Brown, Chas. S. Hanna, Alexander Sevier, Alfred Grayson, William Strong, John Urquhart, John Heath and Samuel Bacon, now second Lieuts. in the Corps of Marines to be First Lieuts.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS:

Benjamin Hyde, of the Dist. of Col.
Lyman Kellogg, of New York
Samuel E. Watson, of Kentucky
Lloyd Luck[illegible], of Maryland
William L. Brownlow, of Tennessee.
Joshua Prime, of New York
Rd. L. Smith, of Virginia
Moses A. Roberts, of Georgia
Samuel Bacon, of Pennsylvania
William Hall, of North Carolina
Thomas Arrowsmith, of Pa.
Newman S. Clarke, of Vermont
Neil A. M'Kinnon, of N. York
F. B. Bellevieu, of Orleans
T. Raimond Montegut, do.
P. Bouche de Grand Pre, of do.
Wm. Cowan, of Virginia
John Contee, of Md.
Francis Sterne, of Kentucky
Richard Steward, of Virginia
H. B. Breckenridge, of Kentucky
Thomas Harris, of Pennsylvania, and Robert Miller, of Virginia, to be Surgeons.

TO BE SURGEONS' MATES:

Usher Parsons, of New Hampshire
Wm. C. Whittelsey and Peter Christie, of N. York
John Young, jun. of Md.
Samuel Jackson, of New York
Herman M. Clark, of Connecticut
John D. Armstrong, of Kentucky
Donaldson Yeates, of Md.

Gallophobia. The appointment of a single *Frenchman* to a military command has thrown the whole opposition into a violent trepidation! A population of nearly 8,000,000 of souls are surely endangered by the appointment of a solitary Frenchman! What imprudence! But stop a moment. Gen. Washington and the revolutionary Congress were *weak* or *treacherous* enough to admit a powerful *French* Fleet into our harbors and a numerous *French* Army into our country—even to assist in fighting England, *religious* England? Arnold vociferated *French Influence!*—But Washington and Rochambeau answered the calumny by the capture of Cornwallis: when the war closed the French returned home, leaving us in the full enjoyment of liberty and independence. If, when our population was little more than 3,000,000, it was not deemed hazardous to employ a veteran French army, can men of sane minds be alarmed at the circumstance of half a dozen Frenchmen in our service, at a time too, when our population is nearly trebled? For shame! Ye enemies of American freedom, do not again resort to such a pitiful expedient, whereby to excite popular fears. I venture to predict that the American people will behold the present war terminated, without any dangerous connexion with France. This result will remove prejudice and increase the number of the friends of government. There are indeed some well meaning timid men, who are grievously afflicted with *Gallophobia*; but time will produce convalescence—health—reason.—[*Saratoga Patriot.*

"A neutral port." A merchant of this city, a native American, subject to military duty, and opposed to carrying on the war, actually closed his business, gave up his store, and removed with his family to New London, as a neutral port (as a correspondent expresses it) to escape being drafted. But to crown the joke, we hear that he is already enrolled in a company there, and will stand full as good a chance for defending his country by compulsion as in this place, whether Gov. Griswold may think the country in danger of invasion or not. *Virg. Argus.*