[No. 27......694.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR, Are Two Dellars and Fifty Cents per annum; payable half yearte, in advance: No paper can be dis continued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Fire Cente per square.

CHANCERY BALE. By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chan-

12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

chase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on payment of the purchase minney, the subscriber will convey.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee. feb. 16--3\*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

To be sold at public saie, on Tuesday, the ninth day

in New Market (Dorchester county) now occupi- incodenate amilion? But the present incumbent nate the war? By no means. It requires a great fair is more fully given in the recent conversation ed by capt. Mexander Turdon, and a small brick | was designated to the office before his predecessor | struggle for a nation, prone to peace as this is, to between Mr. Russell and Lord Castlereagh, house and for in the said village-And also, a had refred. How? By public sentiment pub- burst through its habits and encounter the diffismall farm containing about 120 acres, next New | fie sentiment which grew out of his known vir- culties of war. Such a nation ought but seldom | session. Lord Castlereagh says to Mr. Rus | thorough knowledge of their duties exist, on the Market. Sile to be at Capt. Tarkon's, and tues, his illustrious services, and his distinguished to go to war. When it does, it should be for clear sell :terms made known on the day of sa'e, by. ARTHUR RICH.

feb. 16 ----3

LAND FOR SALE

MOND IN the 5th of April next, pliance with the terms of sale.

THOMAS DAFFIN.

feb. 23-6

NOTICE IS HERELY GIVEN. Dorchester county, as published in the Star, of

March next. RICHO, GOLDSBOROUGH, 7 RICHD. HAYWARD, - Comm'rs. JAMES CHAPLAIN, Cambridge, feb. 16-5

MERINO SHEEP. The subscriber offer: for sale Merino Lumbs of the present season, at the following prices: Full-blood Ram Lambs at \$50

Persons wishing to purchase must make an-

Plication on or before the first of April, and the lambs must be taken away by the 10th of July. EDWARD LLOYD.

feb 23 --- 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Levy Court for Talbot county will attend on THURSDAY the ith day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Constables --- ! and also on the 6th of April next, to appoint Overseers of the public roads in said county.

By Order-J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

feb. 23\_\_\_\_2

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON CITY, ? 12 h bebreary, 1813.5 GENERAL ORDERS.

All regimental officers and soldiers on furlough, and belonging to the several corps of the arriven or near the Magara river, are hereby directed to join their respective corps immediately. By order of the Secretary of War.

T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen. Printers authorised to publish the laws of the Union, are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers. feb. 23-\_\_\_\_3

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED

HUGH AULD, or JAMES DAWSON.

application to

feb. 23----3

Editor of the Star. Talbot co . tv, feb. 23 \_\_\_\_3

waiter and ostler. Apply at this office. jan 5-m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

To all mer Creditors.

Talhot county.

St. Michael'syjan. 5-----------

LUNGESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8. DEBATE ON THE NEW ARMY BILL.

> MR. CLAY'S SPEECH, (CONCHUDED.)

I omitted yesterday, sir, when speaking of a war. would arrest the progress of opinion ?

arrogated to herself the presention of regulating It was waged, in its commencement, against the facts will warrant. Even our friends in Con. arms been tarnished. At Brownstown and all Will be offered at public sale, on the premier, of the premier la latery orders in council - a pretention by which colonies. Then no one thought of absolute in- to war with us, have been so confident in this and acts of the noblest heroism were performed. A Tract of LAND ituated in Dorchester coun she undertook to proclaim to American enter- dependence was re- mistake, they have ascribed the failure of such it is true, that the disgrace of Detroit remains to ty, on the main road from Vienna to Chickmerne prize Thus far shall thou go, and no which I cancomico Bridge, and about 3 m les from each piece Orders which she refused to revoke after the al trelinquished the principle of taxation. The foun American government. This error probably ori- not trust my feelings, it is not fitting I should The tract contains three hundred acres of value ledged cause of their enactment had ceased; be deer of our liberties saw, however, that there was ginated with Mr King, for being much esteemed speak. But this much I will say, it was an event ble land, and well timbered with white oak, fit for anse she persisted in the practice or impressing no security short of independence, and they ac. nece, and always well received by the persons in which no human foresight could have anticipatship building. One third of the purchase money American seamen; because she had instigated hieven our independence. When nations are en power, he seems to have misconstrued their readed and for which administration cannot be justify will be required on the day of sale, the balance in the Indians to commit nostilities against us; and gaged in war, those rights in controversy, which diness to listen to his representations; and their consured. It was the parent of all the misfortunes two equal an mal instalments, and nossession gi pecause she refused indemnity for her past injurate not acknowledged by the treaty of peace, are warm professions of a disposition to remove the we have experienced on land. But for it the inven the first of January, 1814. An indisputable lies won out of the abandoned. And who is prepared to say that complaints of America, in relation to impress dian war would have been in a great measure title will be given to the purchaser, on his come question other wrongs. The war in fact was an- American seamen shall be surrendered, the vic ment, into a supposed conviction on their part of prevented or terminated; the ascendancy on Lake was waging on her part. So undeniable were And, sir, what is this principle? She contends proposed. But Lord St. Vincent, whom he Montreal. With the exception of that event, the EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. the causes of the war -so powerfully did they that she has a right to theservices of her own sub might have thought he had brought over to his o- war, even upon the land, has been attended by a Ame ican people, that when the bill was pending lawfully impress them, even anto she finds them ed to regard all arrangement on the subject to be ever interest they may inspire on this side of the before this House, gentlemen in the opposition, in our vessels, upon the high reas, without her attended with formidable, if not insurmountable mountains, have given the greatest pleasure on That the time of receiving subscriptions for allhough provoked o debate, would not, or could jurisdiction. Now, I denythen the has any right, obstacles. This is obvious from a letter which the other. The expedition under the command Stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, allotted to not, atter one syll be against it. It is true they without her jurisdiction, to come on board our his Lordship addressed to Sir Wm. Scott at the of Gov. Edwards and Col. Russell, to Lake Piowas ped themselves up in allen silence, pretend | vessels, upon the high seas, for any other purpose | time. Here Lord Castlereagh read a letter, con- in on the Illinois; was completely successful the 9th inst. is put off until Tuesday, 16th of ing that they did not choose to debate such a ques. but pursuit of enemies, or their goods tained in the records before him, in which Lord So was that of Captain Craig, who it is said astion in secret session. While t speaking of the contraband of war. But she further contends, that |St. Vincent states to Sir William Scott the zeal cended that river still higher. Gen. Hopkine and which I have often regretted had not been question of the right expatriation. If, as is con- kical project for the safe discontinuance of that have been swept from the mouth to source of the leagne (Mr. M'Kee) moved, in committee of the time admit and practice the right of naturali leagne (Mr. M'Kee) moved, in committee of the time admit and practice the right of naturali whole, to comprehend France in the war! and | zation Great Britain herself does. Great Brit the confidence of Mr. King on this subject was campaign during the former Indian war. Never when the question was taken upon the proposi- tain, in the very case of foreign scamen, imposes, lentirely unfounded. tion, there appeared but ten votes in support of it, perhaps, fewer restraints upon naturalization than Thus it is apparent, that, at no time, has the e- that by Newman's party from Georgia. And the of whom, seven belonged to this side of the House, lawy other nation. Then, if subjects cannot break nemy been willing to place this subject on a capture of the Detroit, and the destruction of the and three only to the other!

It is said that we were inveigled into the war universal usage, contract a new allegiance. -- the overtures made by administration since the land account) for judgment, skill, and courage on by the perfidy of France; and that had she fur- What is the effect of this double obligation? - war. nished the document in time, which was first Undoubtedly, that the sovereign having the right | The honorable gentleman from N. York, Mr. passed. published in England, in May last, it would have to the services of the subject. If he return with Bleecker), in the very sensible speech with which It is alledged that the elections in England are been prevented. I will concede to gentlemen in the jurisdiction of his primitive sovereign, he he favored the committee, made one observation in favor of the Ministry, and that those in this every thing they ask about the injustice of France may resume his right to his services, of which that did not comport with his usual liberal and country are against the war. If in such a cause towards this country. I wish to God that our the subject, by his own act, could not direct him enlarged views. It was that those who are most (saying nothing of the impurity of their elections) ability was equal to our disposition to make her self. But his primitive sovereign can have no interested against the practice of impressment did the people of that country have rallied around feel the sense we entertain of that injustice. The right to go in quest of him, out or his own juris not desire a continuance of the war on account of their government, it affords a salutary lesson to manner of the publication of the paper in the ques | diction, into the jurisdiction of another sovereign, |it, whilst those (the southern and western mem | the people here, who at all hazards ought to suption, was undoubtedly extremely exceptionable. or upon the high seas, where there exists either |bers) who had no interest in it, were the zealous port theirs, struggling as it is to maintain our just But I maintain that, had it made its appearance no jurisdiction, or it belongs to the nation owning advocates of the American seamen. It was a rights. But the people here have not been falso earlier, it would not have had the effect suppost the ship navigating them. But, sir, this di cus provincial sentiment un worthy of that gentleman. to themselves ; a great majority approve the war, ed; and the proof lies in the unequivocal declasion is altogether aseless. It is not to the British It was one which, in a change of condition, he as is evinced by the recent re election of the chief rations of the British government. I will trou- principle, objectionable as it is, that we're alone would not express, because I know he could not magistrate. Suppose it were even true, that an ble you, sir, with going no further back than to to look-it is to her practice-no matter what feel it. Does not that gentleman feel for the un- entit bection of the Union were opposed to the the letters of the British minister, addressed to guise she puts on. It is in vain to assert the in happy victims of the tomahaw in the Western | wer, that section being a minority, is the will of the Secretary of State, just before the expiration violability of the obligation of allegiance. It is in country, although his quarter of the Union may the majority to be relinquished! In that section of his diplomatic functions. It will be recollect. vain to set up the plea of necessity, and to alledge be exempted from similar barbarities? I am sure real strength of the opposition had been greatly ed by the committee that he exhibited to this go. that she cannot exist without the impressment of he does. If there be a description of rights which, exaggerated. Vermont has, by two successive verment a dispatch from Lord Castlereagh, in HER seemen. The naked truth is, she comes, more than any other, should unite all parties in expressions of her opinion, approved the declarawhich the principle was distinctly avowed, that by her pressgangs, on hoard of our vessels, seizes all quarters of the Union, it is unquestionably the tion of war. In New Hampshire, parties are so to produce the effect of a repeal of the orders in OUR native seamen, as well as naturalized, and rights of the person. No matter what his vocacouncil, the French decrees must be absolutely drags them into her service. It is the case, then, tion; whether he seeks subsistence amidst the those, who approved and are for supporting it. and eminely revoked as to all the world, and not of the assertion of an error cous principle and a dangers of the deep, or draws it from the bowels of lost the election by only 1,000 or 1,500. In Masas to America alone. A copy of that dispatch practice not conformable to the principle-prin- the earth, or from the humblest occupations of sachusetts alone have they obtained any considerwas demanded of him, and he very awkwardly ciple which, if it were theoretically right, must be mechanic life : whenever the sacred rights of an lable access on. If we come to N. York, we shall evaded it. But on the 16th of June, after the bill for ever practically wrong. We are told, by gen- American freeman are assailed, all hearts ought to find that other and local causes have influenced declaing war had actually passed this House, and themen in the opposition, that government has unite and every arm should be braced to vindi- her elections. was penging before the Senate (and which, I have | bot done all that was incumbent on it to do to a- cate his cause. no doubt, was known to him) in a letter to Mr. void just cause of complaint on the part of Great | The gentleman from Delaware sees in Canada | declaring the war has been removed ? We Monroe, he says : "I have no besitation, sir, in Britain-that, in particular, the certificates of no object worthy of conquest. --- According to sought indemnity for the past and security for the saying that Great Britain, as the case has hither protection, authorized by the act of 1796, are him, it is a cold, sterile, and inhospitable region. future. The Orders in Council are suspended, take charge of a School in a healthy part of the to stood, never did, nor ever could engage, with fraudulently used. Sir, government has done And yet, such are the allurements which it of not revoked; no compensation for spoilations. county, will receive a liberal salary by immediate out the greatest missice to herself and her allies, the much in granting those paper protections I fees, that the same gentleman apprehends that, if Indian hostilities which were before secretly inas well as to other neutral nations, to repeal her can never think of them without being shocked. it be annexed to the U. States, already too much stigated now spenly encouraged; and the pracorders as affecting America alone, leaving them They resemble the parses which the master grants | weakened by an extension of terr tory, the people | tice of impressment unremiting persevered in in force against other states, upon condition that to his negro slave, "Let the hearer, Mungo, pass of New England will rush over the line and de and insisted upon Yet administration has gi-France would except singly and specially Ameri- and re-pass without molestation." What do populate that section of the Union! That gen- ven the strongest demonstrations of its love of ca from the operation of her decrees." On the they imply? That Great Britain has a right to theman considers it honest to hold Canada as a peace, On the twenty ninth of June. less than I th of the same month, the bill still pending be take all who are not provided with them. From kind of hostage, to regard it as a sort of bond, for ten days after the Declaration of War, the Secre-Will be given for a good Cook, either male or fore the Senate, he repeats : "I will now say, that their very nature they must be liable to abuse on the good behaviour of the enemy. But he will tary of State writes to Mr. Russell, authorising female, that is honest and sober and for an I feet entirely authorized to assure you, that if you both sides. If G. Britain desires a mark by which not enforce the bond. The actual conquest of him to agree to an armistice, upon two con-Ostler and Carriage-Driver, of the same charac. can at any time produce a full and in conditional re. | she can know her own subjects, let her give them | that country would, according to him, make no | ditions only, and what are they? That the orders ter-Als for a good Sempstress. Apply to the peal of the French decrees, as you have a right to an ear mark. The colors that float from the impression upon the enemy, and yet the very ap- in council should be repealed, and the practice of demand it in your character of a neutral nation, must head should be the credentials of our sea- prehension only of such a conquest would at all impressing American seamen cease, those already and that it be disengaged from any question con. men. There is no safety to us, and the gentle- times have a powerful operation upon him !--- impressed being released. The proposition was med you with a revocation of the orders in coun. sail under the flag (not being enemies) are pro | country as wicked and unjustifiable. Its inhabi- should in fact cease on toth sides. Again on the A Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, who is cit. Previously to your producing meh an in tested by the flag. It is impossible that this countaints are represented as unoffending, connected 27th July, one mouth later, anticipating a possiacquainted with farm work and has acted as a strament which I am sorry to see you regard as try should ever abandon the gallant tars, who with farm work and has acted as a strament which I am sorry to see you regard as try should ever abandon the gallant tars, who with farm work and has acted as a strament which I am sorry to see you regard as try should ever abandon the gallant tars, who with farm work and has acted as a annecessary, you cannot expect of us to give up Bave won for us such splendid trophies. Let me tender ties, interchanging acts of kindness, and are, Mr. Monroe empowers Mr. Russell to sit a repeal of the French decrees as to us only. But to reconcile him to his wretched condition. She Is it not in Canada that the tomahawk of the sa- In return, the enemy is offered a probibition of the That I intend to prefer a Petition to the honor- ment, had it been earlier promulgated, to repeal harm; she did not mean to impressyou, but one oble the judges of Talbot county court, at their the orders in council. It could not, therefore, of her own subjects; having taken you by misnext May term, for the benefit of the act of As | have aserted the war. The withholding of it did take. I will remonstrate, and try to prevail upon produced by this part of the speech. The day was longit to be made has been made. How are there we ably, entirled "an art for the vellef aundry in- not occasion the war, and the promulgation ofic her, by peaceable means, to release you, bu I chilling cold, so much so, that Mr. C. has been parific advances met by the other party? Re-

motive for declaring the war, the relations of peace | tress and despair, ought to be restored. This brings me into an Hard, hurd, is my fate! once I freedom enjoyed, examination of the grounds for continuing the

The subscriber will expose to public sale, at very delicate and painful subject, to notice a poli- I am far from acknowledging that, had the or-Lowe's tavern in Easton, on Monday the 5th day cital engine which the ders in council teen repealed, as they have been, I will not imagine the dieadful catastrope to of March next, if fair, if not, the next felt day integrity of the Cuion employ to effect their ne- before the war was declared, the declaration would which he would be driven by an abandonment thereafter That valuable tract of LAND, lying jarrous purpose - I mean Southern influence - have been prevented. In a body so numerous as of him to his oppressor. It will not be, it can in Talbot county, called Rote: Range, contain. The true friend to his country, knowing that our this is from which the declaration emanated, it is not be, that his country will refuse him protecing 237 acres, mortgaged by John Rolle to Macy | constitution was the work of compromise, in impossible to say with any degree of certainty tion. Harrison. It is deemed unnecessary to give a for- which interests apparently contucting were at- what would have been the effect of such a repeal. It is said, that G. Britain has been always wi ther description of this property, as it is presums tempted to be reconciled, aims to extinguish or Each member must answer for himself. I have ling to make a satisfactory arrangement of the ed those who wish to purchase will view the pro- allay prejudices. But this pat notic exection does no hesitation, then, in saving, that I have always subject of impressment; and that Mr. King had mises previous to the sale. Sale to commence at not suit the views of those who are urged on by considered the impressment of American seamen nearly concluded one prior to his departure from diabolical ambition. They find it convenient to as much the most serious aggression. But, sir, that country. Let us hear what that minister imagine the existence of certain improper indu- how have those orders at last been repealed ?- says upon his return to America. In his letter ences, and to propagate with their utmost indus. Great Britain, it is true, has intimated a willing- dated at New York in July, 1803, after giving an The purchasers to pay the purpreponderance- Virginia influence- the yoking still arrogates to herself the right to revive them for the protection of our seamen, and his inter of the respectable yearnamy of the north, with upon certain contingencies, of which she constituted the with Lords Hawkesbury and St the negro siaves, to the car of southern nabobs. tutes herself the sole judge. She waves the tem- Vincent; and stating that, when he had supposed If Virginia really cherished a reprehensible am porary use of the rod, but she suspends it in terror, the terms of a convention were agreed upon, a bition, and aimed to monopolize the thici magis em over our heads. Supposing it was conceded new pretension was set up (the mare clausum), he tracy of the country, now was such a purpose to to gentlemen that such a repeal of the orders in concludes : I regret not to have been able to put be accomplished? Virginia, alone, cannot elect council, as took place on the 23d of June last, ex- this business on a satisfactory footing, knowing a President, whose elevation depends upon a ceptionable as it is, being known before the war, as I do its very great importance to both parties plurality of electoral votes and a consequent con | would have prevented the war, does it follow that | but I flatter myself that I have not misjudged the currence of many states. Would Vermont, distit ought to induce us to lay down our arms, with interests of our own country, in refusing to sane interested Pensylvania, the Carolinas, insepens out the redress of any other injury? Does it fol- tion a principle that might be productive of more dent Ceorgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, low, in all cases, that that which would have pre. extensive evils than those it was our aim to pre That large and excellent Brick House and Lot | Louisiana, all consent to become the tools of an | vented the war in the first instance, should termi- | vent.' The sequel of his negociation, on this af abilities. Would the gentleman crush this sub. and essential rights alone, and it should firmly retic semiment—is he prepared to admit that he solve to extort, at all hazards, their recognition. apprehension on this subject, and an erroneous We have however the consolation that our coun-The war of the revolution is an example of a war | belief entertained that an arrangement, in regard | try abounds with the richest materials, and that The war was declared because Great Britain began for one object and prosecuted for another. to it, has been nearer an accomplishment than the in no instance when engaged in action have our nounced, on our part, to meet the war which she tims to the British principle of impressment?— the propriety of adopting the plan which he had Erie acquired, and the war pushed perhaps to add es them-elves to the feelings of the whole jeets; that, in the exercise of this right, she may pinions, appears never for a moment to have ceas series of the most brilliant exploits, which, what proceedings on that occasion, I beg to be per. her subjects cannot renounce their allegiance to with which Mr. King had assailed him on the destroyed the Prophet's town. We have just mitted to advert to another fact that transpired - her and contract a new obligation to other sove subject of impressment, confesses his own perplex. received intelligence of the gallant enterprise of an important fact, material for the nation to know, reigns. I do not mean to go into the general lity and total incompetency to discover any prac. Col. Campbell. In short, sir, the Indian towns spread upon our journals. My honorable col- | tended, all nations, dedy it, all nations at the same | practice, and asks your counsel and advice \_\_\_ | Wabash, and a hostile country has been penetra-

I it was declared by one of the British ministry, in am no British subject, I am a mative of old Mas. leited .-- Berr.

Parliament, not to be satisfactory. And all the sachusetts, where life my aged father, my wife, that those supplies have been issued which nous world knows, that the repeat of the orders in count my children. I have faithfully discharged my rish and sustain the Indian hostilities? Supplies cil resulted from the inquiry, reluctantly acceded duty. Will you refuse to do yours?' Appealing which have enabled the savage hordes to butches to by the ministry, into the effect upon their ma- to her passions, he would continue, I lost this eye the garrison of Chicago, and to commit other nesicturing establishments, of our non-importad in fighting under Truxton, with the Insurgente; horrible murders? Was it not by the joint cotion law, or to the warlike attitude assumed by I get this scar before Tripoli; I broke this leg on this government, or to both. But it is said, that | board the Constitution, when the Guerries the orders in council are done away, no matter struck.' If she remained still unmoved, he from what cause; and that having been the sole | would break out, in the accents of mingled dis

Has a happy as happy could be! Gh ! how hard is my fure, how galling these

of impressment!

their original allegiance, they may, according to satisfactory footing : I will speak hereafter of Caledonia, (whether placed to our maritime or

the part of Lieutenant Effott, has never been sur-

operation of Canadians and Indians that a remote American fort, Michilimackinac, was fallen upon and reduced, in ignorance of a state of war? But ir, how soon have the opposition changed. When administration was striving, by the operation of peaceful measures, to bring Great Britain back to a sense of justice, they were for old fashioned war. And now that they have got old fashoncd war, their sensibilities are cruelly shocked. and all their sympathies are lavished upon the harmless inhabitants of the adjoining provinces. What does a state of war present? The united energies of one people arrayed against the combined energies of another -- a conflict in which each party aims to inflict all the injury it can, by sea and land, upon the territories, property and citizens of the other, subject only to the rules of mitigated war, practised by civilized nations .---The gentlemen would not touch the continental provinces of the enemy, nor, I presume, for the !. ame reason, her possession in the West Indies. ? The same human spirit would spare the seamen and soldiers of the earmy. The sacred person of is majesty must not be attacked, for the learned centlemen on the other side, are quite lamiliar with he maxim, that the King can do no wrong. Indeed, sir, I know of no person on whom we may nake war, upon the principles of the honourable gentlemen, but Mr. Stephen, the celebrated an. hor of the Orders in Conneil, or the Board of Ada miralty, who authorise and regulate the practice

The disasters of the war admonish us, we are

old of the necessity of terminating the contest .--If our achievements upon the land have been less plendid than those of our intrepid scamer, it is ot because the American soldier is less brave.part of the officers and their men. On the othwas more cool deliberate braver; displayed than

What cause, Mr. Chairman, which existed for cerning our maritime rights, we shall be ready to themen have shewn it, but in the rule that all who Other gentlemen consider the invasion of that for nothing more than a real truce; that the war our orders in council." Thus, sir, you see that suppose that the genius of Columbia should visit all the offices of good neighborhood; Canada, pulate in general terms for an armistice, having the British government would not be content with one of them in his oppressors prison, and attempt said Mr. C. innocent! Canada unoffending !- only an informal understanding on these points, the French paper in question was such a repeal. would say to him, in the language of gentlemen | vage has been moulded into its death like form? employment of his seamen in our service, thus re-It could not, therefore, have induced that govern. on the other side, Great Britain intends you no From Canadian magazines, Malden and others, moving entirely all pretext for the practice of impressment. The very proposition which the genvolcent debtors," passed at November session would not have prevented the war. But gentle- cannot, my son, fight for you' If he did not heard to declare, that it was the only time he e jected as absolutely inadmissible, cavils are in-1005, and of the several supplements thereto. | men have contended that, in point of fact, it did consider this mockery, he would address her ver spoke, when he was unable to keep himself dulped about the insdequacy of Mr. Russ JOHN DAVIS, Ship Carpenter, produce a repeal of the orders in council. This I judgment and say, 'You owe me, my country, warm by the exercise of speaking, yet there were sell's nowers, and the want of an act of Condeny. After it made its appearance in England, protection; I owe you, in return, obedience. I few eyes that did not testify to the sensibility ax | green is intimated. And yet the constant reage of | netions I believe is, where the legislation were: