

DR. FRINK'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXIR
BY THE
PRESIDENT'S PATENT.
No. 8, STATE-STREET.
For sale by ELIAM BLISS, Agent, where or
ders are received.

AFTER eight years experience, in a course of full practice, I have found that many diseases, instead of being diminished, are continually increased, by the use of those drastic medicines, usually recommended, and which in different cases seem at the moment to require. To discover something calculated to produce the effect proposed by these medicines, and at the same time attended by none of their inconveniences, has been with me a subject of much study and very careful observation; and after repeated experiments, I have at length ascertained, that the compound, which I have chosen to denominate the *Grand Restorative Elixir*, is better suited to that end, than any Medicine I have ever met with. It is principally composed of vegetables, and I have reason to flatter myself will be found upon trial not to be excelled, as a safe and efficacious family medicine, by any other whatever. When taken according to the directions, accompanying each bottle, its operation is that of a gentle cathartic. It not only throws off the redundancy of acid and purid bile, which especially in hot climates, is a cause of putrescence to the whole system, but discharges the various corrupt and vitiated humors, collected in the stomach and bowels. During its operation, which with many persons is very slow, it opens the pores upon the surface of the body, and produces a gentle moisture over the whole system; and thus has the happy effect, not only of removing the remote and exciting causes of the diseases hereafter mentioned, but also, if taken in season, of checking fevers at their commencement.

In the Croup, reticent or misplaced; Chronic Rheumatism; Indigestion; Flatulency; Hypochondriacal affections; Bilious complaints; Dizziness; Pains in the head, back and limbs; Loss of appetite; Puking in the morning; General Constiveness; and as a preventive of those pestilential fevers, which in the Southern latitudes, prevail, by sea and land, with great virulence and malignity; its use is too obvious and too well known to require much further recommendation. I give to children once in two or three months, just before the full of the moon, it is a sure antidote against worms. All seasons, exposed to the sudden vicissitudes of the weather, will find it for their interest to keep it by them; and as it is a medicine, intended to remove the remote causes of diseases, and if taken seasonably will not only prevent the existence of disease itself, it will be available for every family to have it on hand, that resort may be had to on the first symptoms of indisposition.

It is confessed that a variety of compound medicines, intended to remove bilious complaints, are in some measure calculated to operate like this; but they effectually, perhaps, cleanse the stomach and bowels, the coats of the stomach and intestines are left in an inflamed and irritated state. This Restorative Elixir, on the other hand, while it possesses all the virtues of those medicines, is attended to none of their hazardous, and often in the case of children, fatal consequences. It gives strength, without occasioning any irritation, the weakened state of the prime vie; repairs the organs of digestion; restores the appetite; and causes a greater portion of the nutritious part of the animal to be carried into the system; thus producing, as of course a fuller flow of animal spirits, and raising to a state of health the faculties both of body and mind.

The directions for using this Elixir, with numerous certificates of its efficacy from eminent Physicians and other respectable citizens of the United States, will be found to accompany each bottle. Price \$1.50 per bottle.

HEVEY FRINK.
Northampton, (Mass.) April, 1812.

Dr. Augustine Payne's Certificate.
Dr. FRINK,
Dear Sir—I have omitted writing you, in order to give a full and thorough experience of the efficacy of your "GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXIR"—I am now able to assure you, I have found it to answer an extraordinary purpose in all cases of debility, attended with loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. I have every reason, from the most careful observation, to believe it to be an excellent family medicine; and wish you to forward me a number more of the vials. Yours, &c. AUG. PAYNE.
GRANBY, August 22, 1811.

Dr. Otis Goodman's Certificate.
Dear Sir—I am unhappy that I have been so long prevented from informing you of the effect, respecting the "GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXIR"—But this delay has occasioned me the more fully to satisfy myself of its salutary effects. I have prescribed the Elixir in numerous instances, in which it had the desired effect. The symptoms under which those persons labored, were such as characterise Dyspepsia, or Indigestion—its operation was like a charm, in discharging the redundancy of acid bile and viscid mucus, in the prime vie; and at the same time, restoring tone and action to the organs of digestion. Wishing you every success in this undertaking, I am yours, &c. OTIS GOODMAN.
SOUTH HADLEY, November 1, 1811.

Capt. Joseph Molton's Certificate.
I Joseph Molton of this town and county of Hampshire, (Mass.) do hereby certify and declare that for two years past, I have been afflicted with Bilious Complaints, occasioned by an affection of the liver, as my Doctor told me in Lynn. I had a pain and dizziness in my head, puking in the morning spontaneously, reticulous of appetite; and trembling attended with weakness in my limbs. Having tried every medicine far and near for the removal of my complaints; and in vain, I was advised to make trial of "Dr. FRINK'S GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXIR."—After a full trial of said medicine, I can now freely and truly affirm that on taking the same, that it immediately removed my complaints in full—it thoroughly cleansed my stomach from bile, and without puking, while the contents of both stomach and bowels were powerfully discharged, and

at without puking. During this period, while was in use of the "Restorative Elixir," my strength increased, and my appetite was completely restored. By turns, wind collected in my stomach and bowels, producing extreme pain, followed generally by Hypochondriacal symptoms, before the use of this valuable medicine, but since and in similar cases it removed them at once, and by the blessings of kind Providence, I am now freed from them all, and restored to good health, as I believe by the means of Dr. Frink's Elixir. I can recommend it as an excellent and safe family medicine, and from what we have seen, do believe better calculated to remove the complaints, for which it is in the bills recommended, than any ever before offered the public.

JOSEPH MOLTON.
Northampton, November 4, 1811.

THIS may certify, that I have been long afflicted with distressing Rheumatic complaints, sometimes in my face, neck and shoulders, at others in my side and limbs, frequently changing from place to place, still no less painful. I was recommended to the use of Dr. FRINK'S GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, and to my great satisfaction, although I had despaired of any relief, I can assure the public, that I was fortunately disappointed. On taking it, it seemed to give a glow of heat over the whole system, succeeded by a gentle moisture, and then it operated like a mild but efficacious cathartic, without either pain or griping in the bowels. Since the use of that valuable medicine my Rheumatic pains have abated entirely, my appetite restored, my digestion good, and a previous confirmed costive habit completely removed. I therefore do believe it to be an excellent and safe family medicine, and adapted to the complaints for which it is recommended.

DEBORAH RAMSDALE.
Northampton, November 4, 1811.

N.B. THIS may certify that I have witnessed the effects of the above medicine, while my wife took the same—Knowing her statement to be a fact, I with pleasure subscribe to its truth; and do furthermore recommend it to the public.

JESSE RAMSDALE.
Northampton, October 11, 1811.

I EARN CAMBELL of Northampton, county of Hampshire, (Mass.) do hereby certify that I have taken of "Dr. FRINK'S GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXIR," and find it to operate like a mild and pleasant cathartic. I do believe it an excellent and safe family medicine, and every way well adapted to the complaints, for which it is recommended.

EARN CAMBELL.
Northampton, Nov. 7, 1811.

Dr. Wm. Bridgman's Certificate.
"Dr. FRINK'S GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXIR"—I consider it an elegant preparation of vegetables, and can strongly recommend it to the public, believing that it needs only to be tried to gain universal approbation. In many of the cases for which it is recommended in the bill, I can testify from experience of its utility.

WM. BRIDGMAN.
Belchertown, Nov. 11, 1811.

I SETH HAYDEN, of Williamsburgh, county of Hampshire and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with a pain in my breast and side, with a loss of appetite and lameness in my limbs, in addition to a general costive habit, I was recommended to take of "Dr. FRINK'S GRAND RESTORATIVE ELIXIR," and on use of which, my pain in the breast and side subsided, and I have ever since been free from it, while my costive habit was at once removed, and my appetite restored to its usual state, and now in good health.

SETH HAYDEN.
Northampton, Nov. 11, 1811.

Also, for sale as above,
DR. ROGER'S VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETEGENT, for Coughs, Consumptions, &c.

Indian Tooth Ache Drops,
SO celebrated, and which has proved to thousands who have experienced its beneficial effects to be the most infallible cure ever offered to the public. The proprietor informs those persons who are afflicted with this painful disease and suffering their teeth to be drawn, that these Drops will cure an inflamed tooth and root in the gum with the greatest ease. If not used according to his directions at home, he will engage to cure them at his house where they will certainly receive his benefit. These Drops are entirely composed of Indian roots and herbs as perfectly innocent. Price 50 cts per phial.

The subscriber and certificate of Alderman FURMEN and others, will show its wonderful effects.

CERTIFICATE.
New York, Dec. 17th, 1808.—At the request of Mr. Michael McCarty, I do hereby certify that he was severely afflicted with the tooth-ache and pain in his face. On the first of September last, I procured a phial of his drops; on the 3d I was entirely relieved, and have not had it since—and also that my black girl has been severely afflicted with the tooth-ache, and procured her a phial of the same drops, which also relieved her.

GABRIEL FURMEN, No. 3, Wall-st.
Certificates from the following persons.
New York, 17th June, 1808.—The certificate of Henry Andrew, 78 Maiden-Lane.
Haiti, 10th May, 1809.—the certificate of Capt. C. Brown, Water-street.
Haiti, 10th June, 1809.—the certificate of James Runk, near the south Barrack.
Haiti, 16th June, 1809.—the certificate of W. Courry, Water-street.

M. McCarty's Adocto Indian Drops,
For Cleaning and Whitening the Teeth, extracted from Indian herbs, as the most sovereign remedy for preventing scurvy in the gums, by softening and preserving the Teeth, and giving a sweet breath, particularly to those who have yellow teeth, that have ever been of the color of the dies and gentlemen of this country. These Drops are entirely recommended as a most invaluable remedy for the beauty of the teeth. Price 50 cts per phial.

The above valuable Drops are for sale continually, wholesale and retail, by M. McCARTY, only in Flag Alley, 2nd door from State-street, Boston. 3m. April 8

To Let.
A convenient Brick HOUSE, situated in North Allen-street, West Boston, at the corner of Rent. Inquire of PHILIP RIDGWAY, N. 8, Butlers Row. 24w sep

A Chance of PREVENTION is worth a Pound of CURE.

DR. BLAIR'S Celebrated Injections and Lotions for the PREVENTION and CURE of the Gonorrhoea or Clap and Gleet.
These Medicines are a positive preventive of the Gonorrhoea, if used 1 with 12 hours after cohabitation, and will positively cure a recent disease in a few days, without any internal medicines whatever.

Restraint of Diet unnecessary.—The danger of taking cold, which under a course of mercurials is frequently deplorable, the deleterious effects of mercury, on the system, which sometimes requires a longer course of medicines to counteract than it does to cure the original disease, will be totally avoided.

N.B. The above Medicines have been extensively tried for many years, and their efficacy fully established in all the London, Liverpool and Edinburgh Hospitals, under the directions of Doctors J. Blair, B. Bell, Bloomfield, Cooper, Currie, Heaviside, Cruickshank, Beddoes, and other eminent Surgeons.

Price one dollar, each package, which is always sufficient to prevent and cure a recent infection.

LEAKE'S PATENT PILLS,
THE MOST SAFE, SECRET & EXPEDITIOUS CURE FOR THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

These pills will totally eradicate the Leprosy, Scoury, Salt Rheum, Chronic Rheumatism, disorders of the skin, eruptions of the blood, and all recent infections of a venereal kind in a very few days. In Old and aggravated cases of Venereal and Leprosy, in obstinate breakings out, they are a sure and speedy remedy. In all complaints which may proceed from a Venereal infection, not radically cured when the constitution is affected, and the common preparations of mercury increases the debility of the system, those taken in very small quantities and continued for some time, are an infallible remedy.

Leake's Grand Analeptic Drops,
The most efficacious remedy in the world for Gleet, the late stages of a Gonorrhoea, the Whites in Women, and all seminal weaknesses, Catarrhs, and beginning consumptions; being a composition of Vegetable Balsams, entirely friendly to the human constitution.

Leake's Cleansing and Purifying Drops,
A necessary and valuable assistance to the Pills, in every case, especially after a long course of them, or of mercurials of any kind, as they will not only remove the dregs of the disorder, but counteract the effects of mercury on the system (for as some express it, they do so) and restore the body to its former health and vigor. Each box and bottle is accompanied by very particular directions, applicable to every case that can occur.

Sold wholesale, with a very liberal discount, by Dr. Parsons, 3 Newbury-street—Retail by Kidder, Market-square—Sign of St. Luke's Head, 56 Hanover-street—Kidder, 69 Court-street—Sprague 66 Court-street—Tinkins, 3 North Row—John P. Whitwell, corner of Winter-street.

N.B. Dr. PARSONS will give his advice gratis to persons taking these medicines, having had many years practice in this particular line in London, conceives his advice may be of consequence to persons laboring under the diseases for which the above medicines are recommended.

June 20

KITTRIDGE'S RHEUMATIC OINTMENT.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY for Rheumatism, Penning Limbs, Stiffness, Burses, Sift Joints, White Swellings, Scrofulous Tumors, Quinsies, Fresh Wounds—also, Dislocations and Fractured Limbs, after reduction.

It is the nature of this Ointment to relieve the most violent pain almost instantly. There is, perhaps, no malady, to which the human frame is subject, which has more extensively attracted the attention of practitioners than Rheumatism. To discover a remedy for this most afflictive, and inveterate disease, had occupied much of my time and study, for several years; from books and lectures, I could derive very little assistance; as every medicine hitherto applied, had been found of little utility; but in examining the properties of American Vegetables, I fortunately fixed on a composition, which I flattered my hopes; and in the year 1802, while attending the medical lectures of Dr. Smith, at Dartmouth College, I ventured to make the first application. My success in a case of obstinate Chronic Rheumatism, so far exceeded my sanguine hopes, that I ventured to apply the composition to other diseases of the same class; and afterwards, to a few which had been ranked in a different class; but which have the same proximate cause. My success during many years steady practice, has given me confidence; and having much improved the composition, I can now, with confidence, assure the Public, that my VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC OINTMENT, will exceed the most sanguine expectations of those who are willing to give it a fair trial.—It is not my intention, to deluge the country with affidavies, many hundreds of which, it would be easy for me to produce, without fraud, and from people in respectable standing in society. A sufficient number may be seen at the office of the Subscriber, No. 24, Chapel-street, Albany—where will be kept a constant supply of this Ointment; and also by my agents in different parts of the country. Also, my Ich Ointment, a remedy for both the Ich and St. Rheum. Also, my Anti-Bilious Pills, a safe and efficacious physic for all kinds of bilious complaints; particularly for removing humors from the system.

All Orders on WILLIAM KIDDER, No. 1 Market-square, Boston, will be punctually attended to.

Oct. 6

Take Notice.
STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the Subscriber on the night of the 2d inst. a large black Mare, horn mare, cut off and a little lame in her off hind leg, supposed to be about twelve years old. Whoever will take up said mare and return her or inform the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded.

SAMUEL BARNARD.
Harvard Sept. 28, 1812.

On the use of MAPS and GLOBES.

THIS day published & for sale by JAMES W. BURDITT & CO. and WILLIAM WELLS, Court-street.

A COMPENDIOUS TREATISE on the use of the GLOBES, and of MAPS; compiled from the Works of Keith, Ferguson, Adams, Hutton, Bryon, Goldsmith and other eminent Authors; being a plain and comprehensive introduction to the practical knowledge of GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY.—Containing also a brief view of the Solar System; a variety of Astronomical Tables; numerous Problems, for the exercise of the Learner, &c. with three Plates—by JOHN LATHROP, Jun. A. M.

PREFACE.
Although many works of standard excellence are extant on the use of the globes, and on the elements of geographical and astronomical knowledge, they are, in general, too expensive for introduction into the Schools and Academies of this country. Books of high reputation on these subjects, are composed in the form of Lectures or Dissertations; and few can be found, in which the necessary definitions are sufficiently numerous, plain, and perspicuous for the assistance of the teacher, or the comprehension of the pupil. Besides, in works which are not especially confined to the principles of a single science, an abundance of matter is inserted, which is not only useless, but an encumbrance in the prosecution of a particular object of inquiry. The simple and concise, are too generally scattered over the pages of a bulky volume, and are found with difficulty, amidst the theories and hypotheses, logical deductions, poetical embellishments, and moral reflections, with which most of our valuable and expensive publications are burdened. In the search after articles of elementary instruction, the moments which ought to be employed in treasuring them in the memory, are wasted; and the mind becomes fatigued by labours which yield not the expected profits and rewards of sedulous and well directed exertion. On the other hand, most of the works, whose price is low enough to admit of their being studied as class books in our seminaries, are very defective in many respects. To furnish a cheap and useful manual for the teacher, and for the pupil, has been my endeavor in the following Treatise. It has no claims to public confidence, but such as arise from the credit due to the authors, of whose labours I have availed myself in its compilation. As an Instructor of youth, I have long experienced the want of a concise and simple introduction to the use of the globes, and of maps, as instruments of industry and assiduity. In the hope, that this abridgement to supply my own need, may be serviceable to gentlemen who are engaged in the tuition of youth, and to students in general, I have ventured to publish it in its present form. Should it prove useful, and not altogether barren of labor, but facilitate the acquisition of instruction, I shall feel grateful to that Divine Being, who has enabled me to contribute even an humble mite towards enriching the minds of the rising generation.

Salem-street Academy, Boston, 1812.

THE undersigned, your Committee appointed to examine the manuscript presented by Mr. Lathrop entitled, "A Compendious Treatise on the use of Globes, and of Maps; comprising the elements of Geography and Astronomy, a description of the Solar system, &c." have attended to the duty of their appointment, and beg leave to report, That, having given the subject a cursory review, they are convinced, that it is a work promising much usefulness as an elementary book, on these interesting and important sciences; they, therefore, recommend it to the particular attention and patronage of the associated instructors of youth in the town of Boston; all which is respectfully submitted by your humble servants,

O. CARLTON,
D. ABAMS,
DANIEL STANFORD.

At a regular Meeting of the Associated Instructors of the town of Boston, &c.—Voted, that the above report be accepted, and that the proposed work be warmly recommended to the public, and that we will exert our influence to procure its introduction into our respective seminaries.

E. BEN: PEMBERTON, President.
May 20, 1812.—A true Copy.
Attest. EPARAH H. FARRAR, Sec'y.

Clergyman's Almanack.
THIS day published, and for sale at LINCOLN & EDMANDS' Theological and Miscellaneous Book store, No. 53 Cornhill.

The CLERGYMAN'S ALMANACK for the year 1813, containing, not only what is peculiarly appropriate to an Almanack, but also a great variety of interesting religious and moral pieces, calculated for instruction and improvement.—Two sizes are printed, at 4 and 50 cts each, and at 90 cts per gross. Oct 10

NOTICE.
ALL persons to whom Money is due from Orders drawn by ALEXANDER FARIS, Superintendent of U. S. A. officers, are requested to call on Messrs BROWN and THATCHER, No 14, Cornhill Oct 10

To be Let,
A HOUSE in Purchase-street, containing a fine Lower Room, 2 good Chambers, Bed Room and Cellar, Pump and rain water Cistern, good Yard, &c.—Rent 120 dollars per annum. Inquire at this office. Oct 3

To be Let,
A CONVENIENT HOUSE, situated in Exchange-street, suitable for a B. B. building-house. Inquire at No 2, Dock-square.

Howard-street Flour.
J & J HOWE, have now landing from scho. Neptune, and for sale—1500 bbls. fine and superfine FLOUR.
In Store, 600 bbls. fine and superfine Baltimore Flour; 200 bbls. kiln-dried Meal; 20 bales prime Cotton; 9 bbls. W. I. Rum.
Oct. 21

The Voice of Lincoln

At a Republican Convention of Delegates from the towns and plantations composing the Third Eastern Congressional District, assembled at Durham, at the house of Mr. N. Gerrish, on the first day of Oct. 1812, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to be supported at the ensuing election for a member of the 13th Congress, the Hon. JOSEPH E. FOXCROFT, was chosen President, and ABEL BOYNTON, Esq. Secretary of the Convention. After a fervent and impressive prayer from the Rev. Mr. Merritt, that breathed the spirit of the christian and patriot, the Convention unanimously voted to recommend and support the

Hon. Benjamin Ames,
of Bath, for a member of Congress for this District, and use every fair and honorable exertion to obtain his election. The Convention then chose a committee to report an ADDRESS, and RESOLUTIONS, suited to the present crisis, voted they should be signed by the President and Secretary. A copy of the same, with the proceedings of the meeting, should be published in the *Eastern Argus*, and *Boston Patriot*.

ADDRESS To the Citizens of the Third Eastern Congressional District.

FELLOW-CITIZENS!
The Delegates of the several towns, within said District, in convention assembled, considering the present all-important crisis of our great national affairs, solemnly interesting to every American, whatever may be his situation in life, whether in the calm of domestic happiness or exposed by public promotion to the tempest and fury of political madness, so prevalent in opposition to the wisdom and best principles of our government; and believing also, that one common sentiment, at this eventful moment, animates the bosom and actuates the conduct of every real American, deem it not improper to address you on this occasion. And this we do, that being of one sentiment, we may co-operate in effecting and supporting political measures, dictated by patriotism and the soundest principles of national policy. The events of our Revolution, fellow citizens, are familiar both to you and us. Some of you have shared in the vicissitudes of our infant nation from its birth to the present moment. What were your feelings at that period, when clouds and darkness rested on the destinies of America? When war with all its evils and ill-fated consequences was on one side, and slavery with all its haggard train on the other? Did you then doubt which of the two would be the greater misery? Did you then shrink from responsibility? No—one flame animated every American breast—the energies of a whole people were excited—the goddess of Liberty awoke from her midnight slumbers—the sword of vengeance leapt from its scabbard, while the unconquerable spirit of Americans broke the chains of slavery, sealing their Independence with the best blood of our countrymen.

An event honorable and glorious, giving birth to a nation and happiness to millions. A republican Constitution, giving the sanction of law to the precepts of reason, was selected by the people as better suited to their genius, habits, and happiness, than a monarchy, ardently desired at that time by many. But even under this, our unrivaled system of government, produced by the most extraordinary efforts of collected wisdom and patriotism, has the master discord, entered the temple of our peace, and in its consequences aided the causes that have again compelled the nation to the calamities of war. That the party now constituting "the faction" in this country, was hostile to the adoption of our Constitution, is beyond question; tho' fearing the spirit so generally excited by the sufferings of the Revolution, they cloaked their hostility to a time more favorable for their purposes. Since the administration, by the voice of the people, was wrested from this faction, it has been the constant aim of this opposition to weaken the confidence of the people in their rulers, to embarrass the proceedings of government, to render us as a nation, weak at home and contemptible abroad. To this purpose, our rulers have been represented to the people as not only destitute of morality, religion, patriotism, but guilty of the blackest crimes and pledged to sacrifice the Independence and Liberties of their country to the mandate and ambitious views of a foreign despot.

Abroad they have represented the American people as divided among themselves, opposed to the measures of government, in a state of open rebellion, and ready to take the authority into their own hands. Not fully succeeding in these attempts, they have boldly dared to violate the laws, put at defiance the constituted Authorities of the country, openly advocated a separation of the States, and for this purpose have associated themselves with the agents of Great Britain, disclosing to them the physical force, internal resources and secret plans of government. This, fellow citizens, has been the conduct of a domestic faction for the last ten years; and during the same time, has Great Britain, in connection with this opposition, pursued a series of insults, injuries and enormities, in relation to this country, unparalleled in the history of nations. Viewing war as a great national calamity, bearing grievously on the interests of the merchant, farmer, mechanic, and, in fact, all classes of the community. Your rulers avoided hostilities and sought indemnity for the past and security for the future in the peaceful language of negotiation, till expostulation was answered by silence, and remonstrance by insult and contempt. The constituted authorities of our country, men whose own rights are held in esteem, whose own, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the Universe for the rectitude of their intention, have proclaimed War against G. Britain. It was the only alternative between Independence and a state more degrading than colonial vassalage. Without this last appeal of nations, we must have yielded our destinies, our liberties, our country and our lives, a sacrifice to the sovereign of G. Britain, whose history for years past, in relation to the U. States, has been that of "repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the separation of these states, and an absolute tyranny over them." Fellow citizens, freemen, descendants from those brave and unconquerable spirits who achieved our Independence! will you barter your rights as American citizens for the trappings of royalty?—Will you yield, without a struggle, one privilege that your fathers have purchased with their blood, or one immunity that is yours by nature and has been sanctioned by nature's God? Forbid it!—No! we will rely to the standard of our country, and on the altar of liberty, swear to live free, in the enjoyment of our laws, our government, and our religion; or if they must fall, be buried under their ruins.

Resolved, That the war in which we are engaged, is a war for the protection of our national sovereignty, for the redemption of our property and enslaved citizens, and for those rights and privileges transmitted to us as the price of the blood and treasure of our fathers.

Resolved, That to obtain a permanent and honorable peace, the war must be prosecuted with all the vigor and activity of insulted freemen; that the energies of the nation should be aroused into action and a bold and decisive spirit pervade the councils of our republic; that faction should not be permitted to raise its gorgon head in the bosom of our country, nor treason to stalk our streets at noon day.

Resolved, That we believe a Union of these states the only guarantee of our liberties, our privileges, our glory and our religion; that we have arms and a determined spirit to use them at the first attempt, from whatever quarter it may come, to dissolve the sacred compact.

Resolved, That we have inherited the spirit of our fathers. We feel that we have a country to protect, a national character to maintain, and a government emanating from ourselves, to support. But language cannot describe our detestation and abhorrence of those traitors to their country's honor, who attempt at this moment of peril to weaken the strong arm of government, sow the seeds of disaffection among the people, withhold the resources of the nation, discountenance and obstruct the volunteering and recruiting service, and who, on all occasions advocate, with more zeal, the cause of Britain, than the rights of their own country.

Resolved, That when we can obtain a fair and honorable peace with G. Britain—a peace not incompatible with the rights of a free and powerful nation; then will be the time for Americans to beat their "swords into plough shares and their spears into pruning hooks," and not till then.

JOSEPH E. FOXCROFT, Pres.
ABEL BOYNTON, Secretary.
Durham, Oct. 1, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE connection in business between the Subscribers was dissolved the 5th inst. by mutual consent.

SAM'L C. BRADSHAW,
TIMOTHY WINTHROP.
Oct 21 1812

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Fifth Eastern District.

At a meeting, in Rockstown, on the 12th of October, 1812, of Delegates from the different towns in the County of Hancock, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent the Fifth Eastern District in the next Congress of the United States—after organizing themselves, they voted UNANIMOUSLY to adopt the following PREAMBLE and RESOLVE, and to have them forwarded to be printed in the *Advocate*, the *Argus*, and the republican newspapers printed in Boston:—

ASSEMBLED to agree upon a Candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the Union, we would deliberate with consideration, we would reflect with candour. Ours is a government of choice, the price of blood, the wisdom of ages, the wonder of the world. Here right and prerogative have met together; here liberty and power have embraced each other. It is here that, under the benedictions of God, our National and State Constitutions and Laws are predicated upon the firm foundations of national rights and equal privileges; and here may they stand and triumph, the life-guards of all that is dear in the social compact. Those men and those only, that would scrupulously defend the invaluable institutions of our country from the rude touch of every invader, would we select to be our magistrates, to be our lawgivers.

We are told in our Declaration, that we want none to rule us that can look with cold indifference on our brethren in the western wilds, bleeding at every pore—none, that can hear, unmoved, the groans of enslaved thousands, mingling with every sighing gale from the deep—none, that can plead, under fascinating disguises, the enemy's cause, and cry, slavery for commerce, tribute for national honor and independence, those holy temples of our fathers, to the tyrant of the ocean—none, that prefer private gold to public glory—in a word, none that would obsequiously pray to any foreign power, they will be none. No: but we want men to legislate and guide, who are the unaffected votaries to the agricultural, the commercial and the factory interests of our common country; men who cherish an hallowed veneration for elective rights, and equal liberties; men who look with equal horror upon the villain's bribe, and dismemberment of the Union; patriots who can, in vindication of their country's rights, glory in the endurance of toils, of losses, of insults; heroes, who can smile at death in wresting innocent victims from the savage destroyer; statesmen, who will make judgment and principle their inviolable director, independent of the momentary breath of faction; who dare nerve the arm and set the soul with all her energies against every secret machination and every open invasion of the aggressor; in fine, RULERS, who seek that peace only which is full fraught with honor—that trade and navigation which shall be too sacred for foreign interference, too free for despotic dictation.

Worthies of these godlike virtues declared in '76 these States to be independent, to be free; and successors of the same blood declared in 1812, that because this independence and freedom are invaded, WAR is expedient, WAR exists against the invader. We approve of the measure as just, and its authors we will support. Of the conscript number that dared thus to act, as the exigency of national affairs required, was our worthy Delegate the Hon. FRANCIS CARR. We respect him as a man of integrity, of firmness, of independence; as a citizen who feels for every suffering interest of our country, as once a friend to honorable peace and a foe to vassal submission; a patriot that has filled many places of public trust and responsibility with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

Therefore Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend to our fellow freemen in this County and the County of Washington, the

Hon. Francis Carr, as worthy of our votes for the next Representative to Congress from the Fifth Eastern District, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to effect his reelection. One confidence of CERTAIN success, is predicated on the virtue, stability, candor and information of our fellow-citizen, and in the righteousness of the cause we espouse.

State Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.
The decision of the Court Martial held at Salem, against Maj Gen Goodale, was communicated by His Excellency the Governor. A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of causing the doors of the Representatives' Chamber to open outwardly, and of providing ladders for the retreat of the members in case of fire.

A bill to incorporate "An American Antiquarian Society," was passed to be engrossed. A committee, consisting of one Member from each County, was appointed to enquire in what manner, and for what purpose, certain military forces have been organized within this Commonwealth, since the last session of the Legislature.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22.
The new bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors was read a second time, and tomorrow 10 o'clock assigned for the third reading, and in the mean time it was committed.

The Committee in the subject reported that it is not expedient to repeal the act appointing the stereotype steel plate for Bank Bills. Accepted.

IN SENATE—TUESDAY, OCT. 23.
On motion of the Hon Mr BRIDGES, the vote relative to the choice of Electors in the Common Pleas Courts, was reconsidered, and the Resolve passed—Yeas 21, Nays 12. It was sent down to the House, read, and immediately concurred in. The following is the Resolve as passed in all its stages:—

RESOLVE, Districting the Commonwealth for the choice of Electors.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same.—That for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, this Commonwealth shall be divided into Six Districts, as follows: the Counties of Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex, shall form one District and choose Five Electors—the Counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin & Berkshire, shall form one District & choose Six Electors—the Counties of Plymouth, Bristol, Norfolk, Barnstable, Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one District and choose Four Electors—the Counties of York, Cumberland and Oxford shall form one District, and choose Three Electors—the Counties of Lincoln, Kennebec & Somerset shall form one District and choose Three Electors—and the Counties of Hancock and Washington shall form one District, and choose One Elector.

And be it further resolved, that the Selectmen of the several Towns and Districts, & the Assessors of the several Plantations in the respective Electoral Districts before described, shall in manner the law directs for holding town meetings, and by five days previous notice (which shall be sufficient for this purpose, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding) cause the inhabitants thereof duly qualified to vote for representatives to the General Court of this Commonwealth to assemble on Thursday, the twelfth day of November next, to give in their written or printed votes to the Selectmen or Assessors, whose duty it shall be to preside in such meeting, for the number of persons as Electors, assigned to such Districts respectively, not being Senators or Representatives in the Congress of the U. States, or persons holding any office of trust under said United States. And the said Selectmen

and Assessors, as the law directs, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a public declaration thereof in said meeting; and shall, in presence of said inhabitants seal up copies of said list and transmit the same to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the twentieth day of November next, and on the twenty-first day of November next, the Governor and Council then in session, shall examine said returns, and determine and declare who are elected from each District by a majority of the votes in said Districts respectively; and in case the number of Electors, hereby appointed to each District, shall not be chosen by a majority of votes, it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, to ascertain from the returns of votes the persons or person who shall have the highest number of votes returned from such District, and to declare as many of such persons having such plurality of votes, as shall be equal to the deficiency number, duly elected for such District.

And be it further resolved, that His Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested forthwith to transmit to each person so chosen Elector, a certificate of said choice, and that said Electors be and hereby are directed to meet on the first Tuesday of December next, at the State House in Boston at four o'clock in the afternoon; and in case of the death or absence of any of the Electors, the deficiency shall immediately be supplied from the people by a majority of the votes of the Electors present; & the Electors thereafter, on the first Wednesday in December next, shall vote by ballot for one person for President and for one person for Vice-President of the United States: And that for their travel and attendance they shall receive the same compensation as members of the Senate are entitled to.

And be it further resolved, that if the Selectmen of any Town or District, or the assessors of any plantation in the Commonwealth shall neglect to transmit the list of votes of said town, district or plantation in manner aforesaid, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the twentieth day of November next, each of said Selectmen or Assessors so neglecting, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred, nor less than one hundred dollars.—Provided, that if the Selectmen or Assessors aforesaid shall transmit to the Sheriff of the County, in which said town, district or plantation shall lie, the votes of such town, district or plantation, on or before the fourteenth day of said November, the said Selectmen shall be excused from the penalty aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the several Counties in this Commonwealth, to transmit the votes by them respectively received from the Selectmen or Assessors of the several towns, districts and plantations, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the said twentieth day of November next; and any Sheriff neglecting to return the votes by him received as aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, shall forfeit & pay for any such neglect a sum not exceeding one thousand nor less than five hundred dollars, and the Sheriff shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth the sum of ten cents for each mile travel to and from the town of Boston, in transmitting the votes aforesaid.

And be it further resolved, That the penalties herein provided, may be prosecuted for and recovered by indictment or action on the case, in the Supreme Judicial Court or Circuit Court of Common Pleas, one moiety thereof to the use of the Commonwealth, & the other moiety to him or them who may complain, prosecute or sue for the same.

In Senate, October 23d, 1812. Read and passed—Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL DANA, President.

In House of Representatives, October 22d, 1812. Read and concurred,

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker.

Answer of the Senate to the Governor's Speech.

IN SENATE—OCT. 21, 1812.
The following Answer to the Governor's Speech was taken up, and after a warm debate, in which the Hon. Messrs. OTIS, WHITE, WELLES, PHILLIPS and THORNDIKE objected to the sentiments and language of the answer; and the Hon. Messrs. LINCOLN, FOSTER and MOORE, vindicated their correctness and propriety, was accepted; and the Committee who reported it, viz. the Hon. Messrs. WILLIAMS, LINCOLN and STROUD, directed to present it to His Excellency.

May it please your Excellency,

The communication which you have been pleased to make to the Legislature at the opening of the present session, will meet from the Senate with that respectful consideration, which its authority and importance of the subject it contemplates, eminently demand. The duties of Legislators, at all times arduous, have become at the present interesting crisis of our country, peculiarly onerous. The people with anxious solicitude are looking to the measures of government for immediate protection; and a government faithful to principle, and singly regardless of the interests of the people, will not disappoint their reasonable expectations. Upon the Legislatures of the several States, the Constitution has devolved a most important and responsible duty in the designation of the mode of appointing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the discharge of which the Legislature of Massachusetts is now specially convened. That this duty is imperative, is most obvious from the language, by which it is enjoined. It is a high and distinguished privilege, secured to the people by their Charter of government, that the Executive should be selected by their will, and act responsible to their power. The right of election cannot be denied to them. The mode of the exercise is only left to be prescribed by the Legislature. If this were optional, to be complied with or neglected, the right would cease, and the election become arbitrary in the government, a matter either of convenience to the Legislature, or of indulgence to the people. On the present occasion, the members of the Senate feel solicitous only to acquit their obligations to their constituents and their country, consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and congenial with the feelings, the situation, and the best interests of the inhabitants of the State. In acting thus, they will on their part comply with the imperative language of the Constitution; and should the selfishness of intrigue, or the pertinacity of opposition defeat their purpose, they will cheerfully submit their responsibility for consequences to the discernment and justice of the nation.

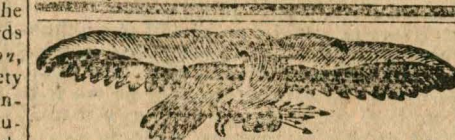
In pursuance of the authority delegated by the Constitution, and in the exercise of a discretion confided in by the people, the Congress of the United States have placed this country in the character and attitude of a belligerent with Great Britain. This new situation has already presented unexpected events, and brought into operation, novel principles. It is also calculated to draw the efficiency of the government to a hitherto untried test, and to prove its competency or inadequacy to self preservation. In the view taken by your Excellency of the subject of the requisition by the President of the United States, of a portion of this State's quota of the detached militia, is a striking illustration of the remark; that as the experiment upon the value of our form of government, has been altogether imperfect. A similar demand was made of the Executives, of most, if not of all the States in the Union, and while on the part of some, there was a prompt, zealous and patriotic compliance, which in a period of common danger spurs at etiquette, and diffuses complaint, on the part of others, there has been a cold, reluctant and unaiding assent, or cautious, doubting and equivocal refusal. To believe the conduct of the National Executive, sanctioned by the conforming measures of most of the State authorities, plainly unconstitutional; would require more distrust of their patriotism and our own intelligence, than the members of the Senate are disposed to entertain. If the language of the Constitution be of equivocal import, confidence should yield its support to the measures of government. The hour of danger is not the fit time for abstract speculation, and to decide principles by views to political policy, would be hardly more rational than satisfactory. The vigilance with which your Excellency would guard the sovereignty of the State, is a sure guarantee for its present integrity. But the jealousy with which your Excellency regards the authority of the National Administration, might suggest an apprehension for the safety of the Union. If the existence of the exigencies provided for by the Constitution, as authorizing a requisition for the militia, is made dependent upon the information or opinion of the Executives of the several States, there must be a want of harmony and efficiency in the government. From situation, the Executive of one State would have earlier and more precise intelligence than that of another; and upon the same information, there would often be a diversity of action. The rope of sand, which connected the old Confederacy, would be a chain of adamant, in comparison with the obligation which should thus secure the fidelity of the several States to the Union. The Constitution, in the apprehension of the Senate, anticipated occasions for which the providence of Congress could not prepare. A resistance to law, sudden insurrection and hostile invasion are exigencies, for which a prospective remedy may be provided, and Congress are invested with authority to adopt means, at all times, for its application. To defy the event of danger, to dumber in the garb, while the outposts are carried, to disregard threatening, until violence succeeds, would be the consummation of political folly. Must we wait to be invaded before we prepare for resistance? And is the act of preparation *legitimized*, because it anticipates and defeats the occasion? A detachment of the militia may be required, and from the mere requisition its necessity may be superceded. What an enemy may not accomplish by surprise, it will often not attempt. If it be denied to the National Executive to decide upon the necessity of a detachment of militia, it will render indispensable the support of a standing army. The causes of danger mostly result from our foreign relations. There are first and best known to the National Executive, & not only would their communication often be improper, but in case they were conceived, would jeopardize the safety of the nation.—To confide then to the Executive of the several States, the prerogative of deciding upon such Presidential requisition, would imply information which the Constitution has denied, & the existence of powers, which can be realized efficiently by the permanent authority only.—The Senate therefore learn with regret, that they are constrained to dissent from the opinions of your Excellency, on this most important subject. It would have been more to their satisfaction, that the patriotic and val-

orous spirit of the Militia of Massachusetts should have been permitted to participate in vindicating the rights of an abused and insulted country. That there was occasion, the Senate are informed by your Excellency's communication. The State of Massachusetts, a component part of a nation at War, having "several hundred miles of sea coast, Islands near the coast inhabited by Citizens, and more than one hundred towns which may be approached by the enemy's ships," must be in peculiar danger of invasion, and have the most urgent demand for that protection to which your Excellency seems aware, "our defence on the sea board is almost wholly to be confided." Should the danger not be removed, the Senate confidently anticipate the co-operation of your Excellency with the National Executive in those measures of self-preservation, which the exposed situation of our seaboard imperiously require, and with this view will cheerfully comply with the recommendation of your Excellency in providing for the supply of arms and equipments necessary to a perfect and efficient state of preparation.

May it please your Excellency—The War in which the United States are engaged, results from the injustice and aggressions of a nation, to which, in our love for peace, we have denied nothing but the sacrifice of our sovereignty and independence. Our commerce had become the sport of British rapacity, and our citizens, victims to a cruel and relentless tyranny, negotiation had failed, patience was exhausted, and hope of peaceable redress was extinct, ere a resort was had to arms.—The appeal was made by Congress to the patriotism of the people. In the proportion that they value their liberties, with the same ardor that they cherish the blessings of peace, should be their devotion to this just and necessary War. Vigor in its prosecution will accelerate its desirable issue. Let the arm of Government be strengthened by the contented will of the people, and the contest will soon be finished. It is upon our own divisions that the enemy may triumph. Union is more to us than armies with banners; and the spirit of patriotism than weapons of warfare!

The Senate accord with the sentiment of your Excellency, "that the laws of nature and the precepts of the christian religion alike command the endeavor to mitigate the horrors of war, as far as safety will permit, by the exercise of justice and humanity;"—and with the highest indignation, have witnessed, within a late period, a violation of these solemn obligations by the nation, with which we are contending. The employment of Savages whose native ferocity inspires with terror even when restrained, but spreads desolation when incited to action, is an outrage upon the first principles of civilization which since the period of the revolution, until the present war, has not been repeated. The butchery of women and children, the scalps of old men and of infants are triumphs and trophies, of which an infidel nation would scorn to boast. And has the enemy deserved this reproach? Left history be unfaithful in its record, for it is upon a people proud of their Religion, that the stigma is to be reflected.

In a government of popular effluence, the administration of which is directed by the will of the people, it is reasonably to be expected, that there will be great diversity in opinion, and boldness and ardor in expression. This is as essential to the continuance of the republic, as it is grateful to the minds of freemen. The Constitution has provided for a peaceable redress of wrongs, and for a certain correction of oppressive and arbitrary measures, by the opinions and suffrages of the people. A recourse to violence in opposition to law, can therefore never be necessary, and in no event is to be justified.—The late most unhappy and dreadful commotion in the capital of a free state, is an alarming and monstrous illustration of the total insecurity of all personal privilege against the fury and madness of an excited and ungoverned populace; and has furnished a precedent which the State of Massachusetts must ever blush to acknowledge, has met with countenance from some of her citizens, in the insults and indignities more recently offered to public officers. Your Excellency may be assured of the sacred regard in which the Senate of Massachusetts hold the right of opinion and the freedom of discussion, and of the solemn determination to pursue such measures in the individual, as well as official character, as shall restrain personal outrage, preserve order, and maintain the supremacy of law.



BOSTON PATRIOT.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1812.

Latest From Lisbon.

By the Canton, which arrived at New York on Tuesday last, in 34 days from Lisbon, we learn that about the 25th of August, Lord Wellington, with his first and second Divisions, left Madrid in pursuit of the French General Marmont, whose army consisted of 30,000 men. Marmont had left Burgos, and proceeded as far as Valladolid; and it was reported that he had arrived at Salamanca. Marshal Soult was on his way to join Souther and King Joe, in Valencia. Gen Hill was on his march for Madrid, to join the Grand Allied Army. The joint forces of Souther and Soult, amounted to between 60 and 70,000 Men; and it was generally expected, that the neighbourhood of Madrid would soon become the seat of important battles.

Captain Allen, the bearer of Despatches from Consul Leno, who was at Gibraltar—Mr. L. states that there were at sea, six Algerine Frigates 41 guns, some of 36 guns, and several smaller vessels, in all 13, cruising for American vessels.

Battle on the Frontiers.

FIRST ACCOUNT.

Genette Office, Albany, Oct. 19.
Copy of a handbill, issued at the Geneva Gazette Office, Thursday eve, Oct. 15.

S. D. Beckman, Surgeon of the 19th Reg. U. S. Infantry, has just reached this Village, from Buffalo, which place he left on Tuesday last, (Oct. 15) he states, that previous to his departure, he expressed arrived from Gen. Van Rensselaer, bringing intelligence, that almost 4000 troops under his command, had crossed the Niagara river, at Lewistown, and at the meadows, 12 miles below, at 4 o'clock, that morning, the batteries on the mountain, at Queenstown, and on the river below that place, were taken possession of by our troops, after a very severe conflict, and that about 1500 of the enemy were taken prisoners. The express understood that to be the intention of our troops to make an immediate attack on Fort George, and as the cannonading had ceased previous to our information's leaving Buffalo, it was supposed the fort had surrendered.

The troops at Buffalo were on their march

to Fort Lewis. Doubtless with an intention to form a junction with the American troops at Queenstown.

SECOND ACCOUNT.

Repository Office, Canandaigua, Oct. 15, 1812.
During the day we have been greatly agitated by reports of events, said to have taken place on the Niagara frontiers, during the last few days. The Editor has just seen a statement, under the hand of Major-General HALL, brought by a horseman direct from his quarters, and which the General made for the purpose of correcting a false report which had got into circulation respecting an action fought at Queenstown, on the 19th inst. The general statement is dated "Buffalo, Oct. fourteen, half past one o'clock, P. M. and says, that on Tuesday morning, the 13th of Oct. about one thousand troops crossed the river under the command of Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer. Gen. Wm. Wadsworth volunteered under him. In the action, Col. Van Rensselaer was wounded in the thigh, and brought off the field. The result of the action, from the most correct accounts is, that the Americans had 400 killed, and 400 surrendered at discretion, for want of ammunition.

Such is the substance of this unpleasant intelligence as given by Major Gen. Hall, who had it from a respectable man who was on the ground nearly all day.

P. S. The person who brought the above belongs to Capt Stone's Bloomfield light horse, and was sent express by Gen. Hall, for a supply of ammunition, which there is said to be a want of on the lines.

THIRD ACCOUNT.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Albany, we have received the following. "By the expresses to Gen Dearborn, which arrived at Albany on Monday evening, it was learned, that there had been a most severe action. The Americans got possession of Queenstown and its batteries; but in consequence of some of the militia not crossing—the excessive fatigue of the troops—the terror excited by the Indians—and the great deficiency of ammunition—they were unable to resist Gen. Brock, who arrived before Queenstown soon after it was taken. Upon his coming up, there was a general battle, in which Gen. Van Rensselaer received, at the head of his troops, four shots through his thigh, and was carried from the field. Gen. Brock and one of his Aids were killed at the head of his troops, and it is feared that Gen. Wadsworth is killed, he being the only one missing. The battle continued 11 hours, during which the greatest bravery was displayed by our troops. Gen. Sheaffe had made propositions to parole the prisoners. It is stated that the greatest number of Americans at any one time did not exceed 3000. The British about 5000.

The foregoing contradictory stories are given as we received them. We should doubt the truth of either of them in their present shape.

Answer of the Senate to the Governor's Speech.

The Answer of the Senate of this State, to the Speech of the Governor, merits, and will meet the unqualified applause of all supporters of the Union, and friends of their country. At a time like the present, when sophistry, and covert opposition from high and dignified places, are echoed back from a wilderness of disaffection; the sober voice of reason and patriotism speaks consolation to those, who have learned duty, in the school of WASHINGTON and the Constitution. Shame pleadings and denunciations for delay, may answer well enough to disperse the clouds of special pleading—but when they interpose to check the honest zeal of patriotic citizens, to embarrass the operations of the National Government, and thus to jeopardize the lives and liberties of the people, whom this government was instituted to protect;—they assume a less pardonable character, and merit the severest reprehension, which decency will permit. The Senate, without descending from the dignity of their station, as a constituent part of the State Legislature, have, merely by stating just principles and just deductions, in a lucid and perspicuous manner, conveyed the severest satire on the sophistical quibblings of certain circuitous politicians. His Excellency, no doubt, must be highly delighted with their able exposure of the fallacy and the mischief of such logical attempts to sacrifice the character, and endanger the safety of the country.

We ask the people of the state, of whatever description or party, to give this Answer a candid perusal; and then to decide, for themselves, whether it is not correct in principle; and if so, whether it does not inculcate, at this momentous period, important duties, as relates to their own security, and the preservation and prosperity of the Union.

Col. ENOS FOOTE, will be supported by the Republicans of Hampshire South District, to Represent that District in the 13th Congress of the U. States.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.
The federalists have succeeded in obtaining a majority in the Legislature of this State; but as the united voice of the people will be heard by General Ticket in the choice of Electors, there can be little doubt of the complete success of the Republican Ticket.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The election for Members of Congress took place in this state on the 5th inst. There is not a vile submission elected. Every one is true to the heart's core.

The Republican members of the Vermont Legislature, have resolved unanimously to support JAMES MADISON, & ELBRIDGE GERRY, as Candidates for the offices of President, and Vice-President of the U. States. Capt Weathercock prophesied falsely.

THE INSOLVENT BILL was yesterday referred to the next session of the General Court, by an immense majority.

MARRIAGES.

In this town—on Monday evening, by the Rev. Doct. Baldwin, Mr. John G. Loring, to Miss Maria Rand—Mr. David S. Barney, to Miss Anna Gardner—Mr. Ephraim O. Bouve, to Miss Lydia C. Tracy, both of this town.—On Thursday eve, by the Rev Mr. Cary, Samuel Adams Wells, mer. to Miss Margaret H. Gibbs, eldest daughter of Maj. G. of this town.

DEATHS.

In this town—on Tuesday morning, Miss Lydia Giles, formerly of Pepperell, aged 23—Miss Jane Hollis, aged 20—On Wednesday, Mrs Bathsheba Peak, aged 23, wife of Mr. John P. In Westminster, the 4th inst. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Hayman Wheeler, Esq. aged 43—she was the mother of eleven children, all of whom are left to lament her loss.—In Roxbury, on Wednesday last, Mr. Peleg Heath, Jr. aged 41. Funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M. from his father's house. Relations and friends are requested to attend.—In Dedham, on Monday evening last, the Rev. THOMAS TRATHKAP, A. A. pastor of the 3d Church in that place, aged 29. In Savannah, Mr. Samuel King, of Philadelphia, aged 33, prize master of the British ship Elizabeth, captured by the privateer Sarah Ann, and sent into that port.—In Darien, Mr. Enoch Curtis, formerly of Connecticut,—to W. Cambridge, 2d inst. Miss Caroline, daughter of Wm. Whittenton, jun. Esq. aged 19—the friends of the family are desired to attend the funeral, from

her father's house, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without a more particular invitation.

REPUBLICAN WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

At a numerous meeting of Republicans from every Electoral District, assembled at Boston, Oct. 22, 1812.—Voted, that the gentlemen from each District be requested to agree on Candidates proper to be supported as Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, in their respective Districts, and report at the adjournment of this meeting.—The meeting was then adjourned to the 23d; when the following lists were reported, and unanimously agreed upon to be recommended by the Convention, as suitable persons to be supported by the Whig citizens of each District in this Commonwealth, as Electors for their respective Districts.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.
Consisting of the Counties of Suffolk, Essex, and Middlesex, and chooses Five Electors.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Hon. William Gray, of Boston.
Hon. Samuel Brown, of Boston.
Moses Townsend, Esq. of Salem.
William Pierce, Esq. of Gloucester.
Samuel Hour, Esq. of Lincoln.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Consisting of the Counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampden, and chooses Six Electors.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Hon. William Walker, of Lenox.
Pliny Merrick, Esq. of Brookfield.
Moses White, Esq. of Rutland.
Thos. Shepard, Esq. Northampton.
Solomon Smead, Esq. Greenfield.
Jere Stebbins, Esq. W. Springfield.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Consisting of Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Nantucket, and Duke's County, and chooses Four Electors.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Hon. JOHN ADAMS, of Quincy.
Hon. Nath'l Morton, jun. of Freetown.
Hon. John Davis, of Barnstable.
Rev. Joseph Barker, of Middleboro.

FIRST EASTERN DISTRICT.

Consisting of York, Cumberland, and Oxford Counties, and chooses Three Electors.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Hon. John Woodman, of Buxton.
Theodore Mussey, Esq. Stanish.
Henry Rust, Esq. of Norway.

SECOND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Consisting of Lincoln, Kennebec, and Somerset Counties, and chooses Three Electors.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Hon. William King, of Bath.
Joshua Gage, Esq. of Augusta.
Nahum Baldwin, Esq. of Mercer.

THIRD EASTERN DISTRICT.

Consisting of Hancock & Washington Counties and chooses One Elector.

WHIG CANDIDATE.

Hon. James Campbell, of Harington.

Voted.—That the Whig Central Committee be requested to transmit the doings of this Convention to the several towns in this Commonwealth.

DANIEL WOOD, Secretary.

N. B. The Electors in the several Districts vote only for their own Candidates.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION OF ELECTORS is confidently presented to the People of Massachusetts, as comprising the Names of Men, to whom they can safely entrust the high and responsible agency, of expressing their suffrages for PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT of the United States. They consist of no compromising plotters for private aggrandizement, no Weathercock agents of intriguing ambition.—They are men, who know and are known—men, who have had ample opportunity to investigate the characters and claims of the several Candidates; and who will faithfully discharge their duty by satisfying the just expectations of those who shall elect them. The venerable ADAMS, whose evening of life is spent in diffusing the benefits of his observations and experience, and who now, as in the former period of his life, lends his aid to vindicate the cause of an insulted Country, is again at the call of the People; and adheres to the maxim of his Revolutionary Colleague—"if he has but one day to live, that day shall be devoted to his country's good." Associated with him in the list of Republican Candidates, are men trust-worthy and patriotic.

Can we too earnestly inculcate on our Fellow-Citizens the imperative duty of constant and vigilant exertion? The present is the period to prove, whether the temple of Republicanism can be undermined by an insidious coalition; after having resisted the assaults of open and continued violence. Not only is the Election important as respects the impression which an improper result would produce on our foreign concerns, by convincing our enemy, that no Administration can vindicate our rights, and not lose its power—but it is vitally important, as it will fix the character of our Country's morality.—It will prove, that double-dealing, intrigue, tergiversation and ambition, will be pursued in to obscurity by an enlightened people; or it will prove them the surest passports to power and popularity, and blast the reputation and the hopes of America.

AROUSE then! Republican Fellow-Citizens! Come forward in the majesty of your strength. Retrieve the partial failure of the Spring's Election. Prove yourselves, as you are, if you will exert yourselves) an invincible phalanx. Show, that a temporary depression but nerves you to new exertion—that you can rise to triumph, every when the occasion requires it. Be on your guard against the numerous emissaries of those, who ground their only hopes on a disgraceful union, of which INTEREST is the key-stone. Act like yourselves—and the Republicanism of Massachusetts will be triumphant!

We are sorry that we cannot give place this day, to AN INDEPENDENT WHIG. We have seldom met with a clearer case of persecution, than appears in these numbers.

