



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1812.

[No. 19.....698.]

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

ADVERTISEMENTS—Are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr Rhea presented a resolution of the Legislature of the state of Tennessee, disapproving of the amendment proposed by Massachusetts to the Constitution of the United States limiting the duration of any future embargo acts; disapproving of the amendment proposed by Virginia to the said Constitution respecting a removal from office of the Senators of the United States; disapproving of the amendment proposed by Pennsylvania for the creation of a tribunal to determine controversies between the general & state governments; and approving of the amendment proposed by Congress to said constitution concerning the acceptance of titles of nobility by citizens of the United States from foreign powers.

The message, which will be found in another part of this days paper, respecting the late battle on the Wabash, was received, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. McKee, Sevier, Breckenridge, Morrow, Alston, Lefever and Maxwell.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the sixth resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations, in the following words:

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law; in self defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas.

Mr. Findley withdrew his motion to postpone the same to the first Monday in March.

Mr. Wright withdrew the amendment he had proposed, and moved to strike out these words: "in self defence against all unlawful proceedings against them on the high seas."

This question was decided as follows:—Yeas 46—Nays 77.

A motion was made by Mr. McKim, to amend the said resolution by striking out these words: "permit our merchant vessels, owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens to arm under proper regulations, to be prescribed by law in self defence, against all unlawful proceedings against them on the high seas," for the purpose of inserting the following: "authorise the merchant vessels of the United States to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law."

This question was decided as follows:—Yeas 24—Nays 93.

The question was then taken on the resolution, as above, and determined as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs.—Alston, Anderson, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bassett, Bigelow, Blackledge, Bleeker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Chittenden, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davenport, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Ely, Findley, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Jackson, Johnson, King, Lacock, Law, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, Metcalf, Milnor, Morgan, Moseley, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Shaw, Smithe, J. Smith, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Widgery, Wilson.—97.

NAYS.—Messrs.—Archer, Bard, Blount, Boyd, Brown, Cochran, Huffy, Kent, Lowndes, Macon, McKee, M. Kim, Mitchell, Morrow, Roberts, Rodman, Sheffy, Stanford, Steuart, Whitehill, Williams, Wright.—22.

The resolution was then referred to the committee of Foreign Relations, with directions to report a bill.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, Resolved, That the President of the

United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House by the proper officers, a statement of the capital employed in the Indian trade; the amount of annual purchases, sales and articles received in payment; together with the number, names and salaries of agents employed, the places where stationed, and specifying as far as practicable the state of the trade at each place for the last four years.

Mr. Burwell and Mr. Bleeker were appointed a committee to present the above resolve to the President.

December 20.

The bill for completing the existing military establishment, was read the third time in committee of the whole and passed.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Bleeker, Blount, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Chittenden, Clay, Cochran, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fitch, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, McKee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Moseley, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Sheffy, Smithe, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stewart, Stow, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, White, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, White, Wright.—110.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Boyd, Champion, Davenport, Ely, Law, Lewis, Potter, Stanford, Sturges, Wheaton.—11.

The bill to raise an additional Military Establishment was read the first and second times and referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

The House resumed as in committee of the whole, the bill to prevent the exportation from the United States or Territories, of merchandise under the authority of permits or licences, derived from any foreign power; when Mr. Nelson reported that the committee (to whom it was referred) had the bill under consideration, and made some progress therein, it was ordered that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole to sit again on the same to-morrow.

VOLUNTEERS! TO ARMS!

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Enquirer, dated Lexington, Va. Nov. 17.

On Thursday last the militia of Rockbridge county, composing the 8th regiment of this state, met at Lexington.—In the absence of Colonel James McDowell, it was commanded by Major Joseph Allen.—The strength of the regiment exceeds eleven hundred, and an unusual number attended.—The President's message had been received on the preceding Monday, and although not generally circulated had become a topic of much conversation.—His appeal to the patriotism of the nation had fired every bosom, and all seemed willing to stand first in the service of the country, should the crisis call for the military energies of the people.—Early on that morning the officers assembled in the Court House, and after an animated consultation on the propriety of immediately tendering their services to the President of the United States they resolved unanimously to do so. The regiment was then paraded—colors unfurled, and marched from flank to flank—the drums beat—the cannons roared and peal after peal of musketry swelled the general sound.—The Brigade Inspector, Major John Alexander, whose zeal and ability in discipline are the highest pledges to the country in times of danger, manoeuvred the Regiment in several forms, and finally ordered the hollow square. It was quickly formed in the most compact order and the artillery placed in the center.—In this position every eye beamed with expectation, every bosom glowed with ardor and every rank was filled with love of country.—The profound silence which now succeeded the martial sounds of the day was only interrupted by occasional burst of patriotic expressions,

which at distant intervals were heard on every side.—The soldier who knew the dignity of his country had been derided and her dearest rights infringed, could not repress the indignant rising of his spirit, and he early proclaimed his willingness to retrieve her honor or perish in her service. It was a holy effusion which spread around and kindled burnings in every heart. The regiment was then addressed in a concise manner, and the message of the President read.—The development which it made of our Foreign Relations left no doubt on the wavering mind how to act, the question was then propounded to the officers and men of the respective companies, whether they were willing to volunteer their services on the present occasion, and to signify their assent by proclamation and wave of the hat.

The sound began with the Artillery—it passed with rapid succession through the light companies, without discord—it fell upon the first and second Battalions of the Regiment with new harmony—every tongue caught the hallowed note, and with one universal and consentaneous burst of applause, it reached the Heavens—a short and pithy address to the President was adopted by the regiment, and will be immediately forwarded by Major Allen, accompanying in official return of the strength, accoutrements, ammunition, &c. of the Regiment.

On this occasion party spirit was dislodged—factious murmurings were hushed into silence, and one patriotic ecstacy pervaded the whole—old men, whom age for almost half a century had nearly buried in oblivion, again assembled to look upon scenes in which they had once acted a noble & generous part, but in which their infirmities now denied them a participation.—Trembling—bending on their staves and crutches their heavy locks flowing to the wind, they pointed to their sons and grand sons as they stood in the ranks, with holy anticipations of bravery.—They talked of the old perils and hardships of the revolution—they recounted the achievements of their associates in war and numbered the friends they had lost in battle. Flushed with the glowing retrospect, their hearts began to beat anew and in the high and lofty swellings of conscious bravery palsied hands and wishful for strength again to serve their country.—It was impossible to resist the impulse it gave, & with such an example, now but a coward or an enemy to his country could stand back at her call. [Enquirer.]

A CASE IN POINT.

A certain farmer in this county, by industry and economy, raises of grain, beef, pork, &c. besides supplying the wants of his family, to the amount of \$7,000 per annum. Of this surplus produce, he sells to different persons, for cash or necessities \$4,000 worth—and the remaining \$3,000 worth he carries to his merchant—from whom he takes in return annually \$4200 in goods which he can do without, or which he might make, cheaper and of a better quality, within his own family. The 1200 dollars balance he has to make up to his merchant out of the 4000 which he receives from other persons. His neighbours are all astonished that a man of his prudence and penetration does not perceive the unprofitableness of his trade with the merchant, which draws from his purse at least 1200 dollars unnecessarily every year. But the good man has been too much blinded by affection for his children, whose fondness for ribbons, gewgaws, and what they call boughten goods has become ridiculously absurd.

Precisely such has been the case (varying amount) of England and America. America is the farmer—England the merchant. Our exports in 1807, amounted to 70 millions. England received 30 millions, and sent us in return 42 millions worth of her goods; thus making an annual balance in trade against us of 12 millions of dollars, which we were obliged to make up in specie obtained from Spain, France, Holland, and their colonies. Our merchant now tells us we shall sell our produce to none but him, at his own price, and he will not suffer us to trade at any other store but his own. Shall the farmer brook this, and submit to the degrading terms prescribed by his purse-proud merchant? Shall he not rather withdraw from him his custom, employ a part of his family to supply what he received from his merchant, and bid defiance to his threats? [Boston Patriot.]

TIMBER.

A 74 gun ship swallows up nearly, or full, 3000 loads of oak timber; a load

of timber contains 30 cubical feet, and a ton 40 feet; consequently a 74 gun ship takes 2000 large well grown timber trees, perhaps two tons each.—The distance recommended for planting trees is 30 feet; but supposing trees to stand at the distance of two rods, (33 feet) each statute acre would contain 40 trees; of course the building of a 74 gun ship would clear the timber of 50 acres. Even supposing the trees to stand one rod apart (a short distance for trees of the magnitude above mentioned) it would clear 12 acres and a half, no inconsiderable plot of ground.—The complaints relative to the decrease of our timber are not to be wondered at under such circumstances; but the calculation points out to landed proprietors the necessity and patriotism of continually planting more to supply our future wants.

Liverpool Mercury

INDIAN OR ENGLISH WAR.

That the British, and their party in this country, have been instrumental in exciting the Indians to war with America, no man of sense and reason will doubt. The following letter from an officer in the battle on the 5th Nov. throws much light upon the subject. We wish it could find its way into the Centinel, which has labored so incessantly to palliate the conduct of the British. (Bost. Pat.)

"That the English have been instrumental in exciting the Indians to war with the United States, there can be no doubt. For we took from them upwards of 50 Fuses and Rifles made in London, with Letland & Co. stamped on the locks, but to deceive the ignorant.—United States was also added.—Likewise all the powder taken was fine English glazed powder. A silver medal was also taken, in the prophet's own habitation, with the King's portrait on one side, the British arms and other devices on the other, said to be a present to the Prophet. It is worthy of remark that the guns were mostly new and to all appearances had not been discharged many times before the action."

More Smuggling.—A few days since two waggon loads of mattresses were traced from the northward to Albany, and seized, by an old fox hunter, in the tavern yard, when the insertion of a pen-knife, into the beds discovered their stuffing to consist of flannels, cambric muslins, and kerseymeres. The person who had them in possession making no claim to them, the ingenious upholsterer who manufactured them is not known, and the mattresses are brought down to this city for legal adjudication. We suspect that "the worthiest portion of our community" are becoming so adroit in the honorable art of smuggling, that it behoves our citizens to exercise as much vigilance and ingenuity as are requisite in "the mother country" to support the laws and government. N. Y. Col.

RICHMOND, DECEMBER 27.

At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and others, convened at the Capitol, on Friday, the 27th inst. The Mayor of this City in the Chair.—The following preamble and resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted:

This City having been visited by a calamity the most distressing with which society can be afflicted, which has deprived us of many of our most valuable citizens, pervaded every family, and rendered our whole town one deep and gloomy scene of woe; the extent of which at this time cannot be accurately ascertained.

Resolved, Therefore, that three proper persons in each ward be appointed to go round and procure the most accurate information of the names and numbers of such of our citizens and others, who have fallen a sacrifice by the burning of the Theatre last Evening, & that some persons in Manchester be requested to perform the same service in that town; and that they make report thereof to the Mayor.

And the following persons were appointed, viz. in Jefferson Ward, William Rowlett, Joseph A. Myers and Samuel Pleasants; in Madison Ward, Jedediah Allen, Robert M'Kim and Robert Pollard; in Monroe Ward, Thomas Taylor, Anderson Barret, and Thomas Rutherford; and in Manchester, William Fearwick, Mr. Clark and Mr. A. Freeland.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of Richmond, to observe

Wednesday, next, as a day of humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the late melancholy event, and to suspend on that day, their usual occupations.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed by the Common Hall, to collect the remains of the deceased, be requested to regulate the time and order of the funeral procession.

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary branches be respectively requested to attend on this melancholy occasion.

Resolved, That the Reverend Mr. John Buchanan and Mr. John Blair, be requested to prepare a funeral sermon for the occasion, to be delivered by one of them on Wednesday next in the Church on Richmond Hill.

Resolved, That the citizens of Richmond be requested to wear crape for one month in token of the deep sense universally entertained of this severe visitation.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of this City and Town of Manchester, be respectfully requested, and such strangers as may wish to join in this melancholy occasion, be most cheerfully permitted to contribute towards the monument to be erected over the deceased, in aid of the public funds to be contributed by this corporation.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz. Gen. John Marshall, Thomas Taylor, Joseph Marx, William Fenwick and Benjamin Hatcher, be appointed to receive contributions, and to make such arrangements in concert with a Committee from the Common Hall as may be necessary for erecting the monument designated by an ordinance passed this day.

Resolved, That although this meeting have no reasons whatever to believe that this melancholy catastrophe has been produced by design, a Committee consisting of Thomas Ritchie, William Marshall and Samuel C. Adams, be appointed to enquire into its causes, and for the purpose of submitting this statement for the information of the world.

And then the meeting adjourned. BENJAMIN TATE, Mayor.

The following letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to M. CLAY, Esq. a Representative from Virginia, gives an impressive account of the dreadful catastrophe which was more particularly described yesterday:

RICHMOND, December 27.

SIR—I have a tale of horror to tell; prepare to hear of the most awful calamity that ever planged a whole city into affliction. Yes, all Richmond is in tears: children have lost their parents, parents have lost their children. Yesterday a beloved daughter gladdened my heart with her innocent smiles a to day she is in Heaven! God gave her to me, and God—yes, it has pleased Almighty God to take her from me. O! sir, feel for me, and not for me only; arm yourself with fortitude whilst I discharge the mournful duty of telling you that you have to feel also for yourself. Yes, for it must be told, you also were the father of an amiable daughter, now, like my beloved child, gone to join her mother in Heaven.

How can words represent what one night, one hour of unutterable horror, has done to overwhelm a hundred families with grief and despair. No sir, impossible. My eyes beheld last night what no tongue, no pen can describe—horrors that language has no terms to represent.

Last night we were all at the theatre; every family in Richmond, or, at least, a very great proportion of them, was there—the house was uncommonly full—when, dreadful to relate, the scenery took fire, spread rapidly above, ascending in volumes of flame and smoke into the upper part of the building, whence a moment after it descended to force a passage between the pit and boxes. In two minutes the whole audience were enveloped in hot scorching smoke and flame. The lights were all extinguished by the black and smothering vapour; cries, shrieks, confusion and despair succeeded. O moment of inexpressible horror! Nothing I can say, can paint the awful, shocking, maddening scene.—The images of both my children were before me, but I was removed by an impassible crowd from the dear sufferers. The youngest (with gratitude to heaven I write) sprang towards the voice of her papa, reached my assisting

hand, and was extricated from the overwhelming mass that soon checked the passage of the stairs: but no efforts could avail me to reach or even gain sight of the other; and my dear, dear Margaret and your sweet Mary, with her companions, Miss Gwathmey, and Miss Gatewood, passed together & at once into a happier world. Judge my feelings with your own when I found neither they nor my beloved sister appeared upon the stairs. First off and then another and another, I helped down, hoping every moment to seize the hand of my dear child—but no, no, I was not destined to see that happiness. O to see so, so many amiable helpless females trying to stretch to me their imploring hands, crying, "save me, sir;—oh, sir, save me, save me!"—Oh, God! mercy cannot banish that spectacle of horror from my recollection.—Some friendly unknown hand dragged me from the scene of flames and death—and on gaining the open air, to my infinite consolation, I found my sister had thrown herself from the upper window and was saved—er, thanks be to God, saved where fifty others in similar attempts broke their necks, or were crushed to death by those who fell on them from the same height.

FROM THE AMERICAN STANDARD EXTRA MOST DREADFUL CALAMITY

Richmond, Dec. 17, 1811.
Last night the play house in this city was crowded with an unusual audience. There could not have been less than six hundred persons in the house. Just before the conclusion of the play, the scenery caught fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was wrapt in flames. It is already ascertained that 73 persons, were devoured by that most terrific element. The Editor of this paper was in the house when the ever-to-be remembered, deplorable accident occurred. He is informed that the scenery took fire in the back part of the house, by the raising of a chandelier: that the boy, who was ordered by some of the players to raise it, stated that if he did so, the scenery would take fire, when he was commanded in a peremptory manner, to hoist it. The boy obeyed, and the fire was instantly communicated to the scenery. He gave the alarm in the rear of the stage, and requested some of the attendants to cut the cords by which these combustible materials were suspended. The person, whose duty it was to perform this business, became panic struck & sought his own safety. This unfortunately happened at a time when one of the performers was playing near the orchestra, and the greatest part of the stage, with its horrid danger, was obscured from the audience by a curtain. The flames spread with almost the rapidity of lightning; and the fire falling from the ceiling upon the performer, was the first notice which the people had of their danger. Even then, many supposed it to be a part of the play, and were for a little while restrained from flight by a cry from the stage that there was no danger. The performers and their attendants, in vain, endeavored to tear down the scenery. The fire flashed into every part of the house with a rapidity, horrible & astonishing, and alas!! Gushing tears and unspeakable anguish deprived me of utterance. No tongue can tell, no pen or pencil describe, the awful catastrophe. No person, who was not present, can form any idea of this unexampled scene of human distress. The editor having none of his family with him, and being not far from the door, was among the first who escaped.

No words can express his horror, when on turning round, he discovered the whole building in flames. There was but one door for the greatest part of the audience to pass. Men women and children were pressing upon each other, while the flames were seizing upon those behind. The editor went to the different windows, which were not very high, and implored his fellow creatures to save their lives by jumping out of them. Those nearest to the windows, ignorant of their great danger, were afraid to leap down, whilst those behind them, were seen catching on fire, and writhing in the greatest agonies of pain and distress. At length, those behind, urged by the pressing flames, pushed those out who were nearest to the windows, and people of every description began to fall, one upon another, some with their clothes on fire; some half roasted; Oh wretched me! Oh afflicted people! Would to God I could have died a thousand deaths in any shape, could individual suffering have purchased the safety of my friends, my benefactors, of those whom I loved, &c. The editor, with the assistance of others, caught several of those whom

he had begged to leap from the windows. One lady jumped out when all her clothes were on fire. He tore them, burning, from her; stripped her of her last rags and protecting her nakedness with his coat, carried her from the fire.—Fathers and mothers were deploring the loss of their children; children the loss of their parents; husbands were heard to lament their lost companions; Wives were bemoaning their burnt husbands. The people were seen wringing their hands, beating their head and breasts, and, and those who had secured themselves, seemed to suffer greater torments than those who were enveloped in flames. Oh! distracting memory! Who, that saw this, can think of it again, and yet retain his senses. Do I dream? No, no. Oh that it were but a dream. My God! Who that saw his friends and dearest connexions devoured by fire, and lying in heaps at the doors, will not regret that he ever lived to see such a sight? Could savages have seen this memorable event, it would soften even their hearts. A sad gloom pervades this place, and every countenance is cast down to the earth. The loss of an hundred thousand friends in the field of battle, could not touch the heart like this. Enough. Imagine what cannot be described. The most distant, and implacable enemy, and the most savage barbarians will condole our unhappy lot.

All of those who were in the pit escaped, and had cleared themselves from the House before those who were in the boxes could get down, and the door was, for some time empty. Those from above were pushing each other down the steps, when the hind-most might have got out by leaping into the pit. A gentleman and lady, who otherwise would have perished, and their lives saved by being providentially thrown from the second boxes. There would not have been the least difficulty in descending from the first boxes into the pit.

The Lady who was rescued by the Editor of the American Standard, and whom he covered with his great coat, was Miss Hovey; who died of her burns on Friday.

From the Enquirer.
The committee appointed by the meeting of the citizens of Richmond this day, to ascertain the number of the unfortunate persons who perished by the burning of the Theatre on Thursday evening last, have according to order proceeded in the discharge of that melancholy duty, and lament exceedingly that they have discovered the loss greatly to exceed the number which was at first apprehended, and beg leave to submit the following list of those who are dead and missing as the most accurate which they have been enabled to discover.

A LIST OF DEAD AND MISSING.

Jefferson Ward.—Geo. W. Smith, Governor, Sophia Trouin, Cecilia Trouin, daughters of Mr. Trouin Jos. Jacobs, Elizabeth Jacobs, his daughter, Cyphrian Marks, wife of M. Marks, Charlotte Raphael, daughter of Solomon Raphael, Adeline Baumman, daughter of Mrs. Baumman, A. Craig, daughter of Mrs. Adam Craig, Nuttal, a carpenter, Pleasant, a mulatto woman belonging to Mr. William Rose, Nancy Patterson, woman of colour supposed to have perished.

Madison Ward.—Abraham B. Venable, President of the Bank, William Southgate, son of Wright, Benjamin Botts and wife, Arianna Hunter, May Whitlock, Juliana Harvey, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Girardin and child, Mrs. Robert Greenhow, Mrs. Moss, Barack Judah's child, Mrs. Leslie, Edward Wanton, a youth, George Dixon, a youth, William Brown, Mrs. Patterson, John Welch, a stranger, Nephew to Sir A. Pigott, late from England, Margaret Copland, Margaret Anderson, Sally Gatewood, Mary Clay, Lucy Gawthmey, Louisa Mayo, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Green, Mary Davis, Thomas Frazier, a youth, Jane Wade, a young woman, Mrs. Wm. Cook and daughter, Elizabeth Severson, Mrs. Convert and child, Patsy, Griffin, Fanny Goff, a woman of color, Betsey Johnson, a woman of color, free, Philadelphia, missing.

Monroe Ward.—Mrs. Taylor Braxton, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, Mrs. Jerrod, James Waldon, Miss Elliot, from N. Kent, Mrs. Gallego, Miss Conyers, Lieut. James Gibbon, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Miss Maria Nelson, Miss Mary Page, Mrs. Laforest.

Extract—Liverpool, Nov. 20.

"The orders in council are becoming almost daily less popular. Some of those who most warmly supported them here, have completely changed their sentiments. The King is very ill; but I have given over calculating on his death, having been so often deceived—he is, however, really very ill. We have yet hopes of the Prince, when his chains are taken off."

TWELFTH CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Dawson rose and addressed the chair as follows:
Mr. SPEAKER—Virginia, my parent state, has long to mourn the loss of one of her most valuable sons, and estimable daughters, who, on the night of the 26th of the present month, met their untimely end.

Among those who perished in the flames, in the metropolis of that state, on that sad night, were the chief magistrate of the commonwealth—and a gentleman well known to many of us, and who, for years, held an honorable station in this house—some of the most valuable and prominent characters in their profession, & others who promised ere long to be ornaments to their country. With these, sir, was the rising offering of one of our present most valuable members, and many other amiable and virtuous women, who adorned and improved society. These, sir, with many others, have fallen victims to an unrelenting element, notwithstanding the bold and generous efforts which were made to save them. Their ashes are now mingled with the dust, and their spirits have ascended to Heaven. It is to us a great national calamity. I well know that on such occasions, grief, although keen, is unavailing; that the decrees of fate are irrevocable, & ought to be submitted to with humility. In order, however, to testify the respect and sorrow which this nation must feel for the deceased, and to prove that we sympathize with the afflicted—without further comment on this painful subject, I beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this house wear, on their left arms for one month, in testimony of the respect and sorrow which they feel for the unfortunate persons who perished in the fire in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the night of the 26th of the present month.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Morrow presented a petition from a number of inhabitants in the western part of Ohio, praying that additional duties may be laid on imported hemp.—Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Poindexter laid on the table a resolution adopted by the territorial legislature of Mississippi, approving the policy of government in relation to foreign powers, and pledging "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," in the support of such measures as may be taken for the vindication of our rights against their hostile aggressors.

Mr. Williams reported a bill supplementary to "an act providing for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the U. States," and to "an act to provide for organizing, arming and equipping the whole of the militia of the U. States." Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole. [This bill is intended to classify the militia into bodies to consist of men of different ages, from 18 to 45, and to be called out into actual service on particular occasions, to serve respectively a certain specified period of time: to be armed by the national government: to compel proper care being taken of their arms, and to prohibit, under penalties, the sale or exportation of the same.]

Mr. Wright said that he conceived that the house had given him a pledge at the last session to take some effectual measures in favor of American seamen impressed by British ships of war. He would barely mention to the house the case of Baldwin, a seaman of Baltimore, an account of whose impressment he read, to shew the necessity of doing something; and he begged leave to lay the following resolution on the table, which he should call up in a day or two.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the protection, recovery, and indemnification of impressed American seamen.

A. B. Venable, President of the Bank of Virginia
+ Daughter of Col. M. Clay, member of Congress.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23.
Mr. Ennalls delivers a bill to authorise any debtor and his creditors to enter up judgment before the clerk of any county court, where the debtor shall reside, during the recess of the county court.

Mr. Emory a bill to appoint Thomas Seegar Trustee to convey to John Price certain lands therein mentioned.

Mr. Bowles delivers a supplement to an act to ascertain the allowance of members of the General Assembly, Electors of the Senate, and Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Twice read, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 18. Adjourned.

Thursday, December 26.
The bill separating the business of the

Court of Chancery, &c. the supplement to an act to ascertain the allowance to members of the General Assembly, &c. and the message proposing to close the session, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Emory delivers a petition from James Brown and James Butcher, of Queen Ann's county, praying to be exonerated from a certain debt as securities for the collector of said county.

Mr. Tenant a petition from Daniel Richardson, a revolutionary soldier, praying relief. Mr. Ennalls a petition from Frederick Bennett, a revolutionary soldier, praying relief. Referred.

The engrossed bills from No. 1 to 138, inclusive, were read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Tenant delivers a report in favor of Daniel Richardson. Twice read, the resolution assented to, and sent to the Senate.

The bill to tax bank stock, and other monied institutions within this state, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 34, nays 23. Adjourned until 6 o'clock.

six o'clock, P. M.

The house met.
On motion by Mr. Street, Ordered, That the bill for the encouragement of learning be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Emory delivers a petition from Philemon C. Blake, late Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, praying further time to complete his collection. Referred.

On motion by Mr. Stevens, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, a further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to direct descents. Adjourned.

Friday, December 27.
The bill to tax bank stock and other monied institutions, was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Emory delivers a bill authorizing Philemon C. Blake to complete his collection. Read.

The Clerk of the Senate delivers the supplement to an act to ascertain the allowance of members of the General Assembly, &c. and the supplement to the act to direct the Register of Wills of Caroline county to keep his Office in Denton, "endorsed," "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to enable Richard Trippe & Susannah Trippe to manumit certain negroes, endorsed, "will not pass."

The report in favor of William Tibbles was read, and the resolution disassented from.

The bill to repeal all such parts of the acts of assembly of this state as require the payment of twenty five shillings for a marriage license, was read the second time and passed, yeas 52, nays 25, and sent to the senate.

The supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying execution, was passed and sent to the senate.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill for the encouragement of learning, and erecting schools in the several counties within this state, and after some time spent in considering the same. Adjourned.

Saturday, December 28.
The supplement to the act to direct descents, was passed and sent to the Senate.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for the encouragement of learning, and after spending some time in considering the same, it was, on motion by Mr. C. Dorsey, recommitted for amendment.

Adjourned till 6 o'clock.

six o'clock, P. M.

The house met.
Mr. Stevens delivers a supplement to an act to direct descents. Mr. Ennalls a supplement to the act for the recovery of small debts out of court.

Mr. Groome delivers an unfavourable report on the petition of Sampson G. Hyland. Mr. Emory a report in favor of James Brown and James Butcher. Mr. Ennalls a report in favour of Frederick Bennett. Read.

Mr. Emory delivers a petition from James Bruff, of Queen Ann's county, praying he may be authorised to bring a slave into this state. Referred.

Mr. Emory delivers a bill for the benefit of James Bruff. Read.

On motion by Mr. Ennalls, that leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to abolish the privilege now enjoyed by lawyers to collect their fees by execution? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 27, nays 23.

On motion by Mr. Jackson, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the relief of Dominick Galt and John Thomas, of the City of Baltimore.

Adjourned.

Monday, December 30.
On motion by Mr. Bowles, the following resolution was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby directed to pay to the Governor, or his order, the sum of \$1000 out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the purpose of furnishing the Government House.

Mr. Jackson delivers a supplement to an act for the relief of Dominick Galt & John Thomas. Twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

The engrossed bills from No. 1 to 138, inclusive, endorsed, "read and assented to."

Mr. Emory delivers a report on the petition of Richard T. Earle, and others. Twice read and concurred with. Mr. Ennalls a bill to abolish the privilege now enjoyed by lawyers to collect their fees by execution. Read.

On motion by Mr. Frisby, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to alter

the times of the meeting of the Court of Appeals, and for other purposes.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, and after some time spent in considering the same, the further consideration thereof was postponed until six o'clock. The house met.

Mr. Frisby delivers a bill to alter the times of the meeting of the Court of Appeals, and for other purposes.

Mr. Ennalls delivers a petition from Samuel Brown, of Dorchester county, praying to be refunded a certain sum of money paid for land to which he cannot get a title. Referred.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for the valuation of real & personal property, and after reading the same throughout, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 44, nays 9.

The supplement to the act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, was passed.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the resolutions approving the administration of the General Government, and after considerable debate, and attempts to vary the resolutions, the final question was put, That the house assent to the said resolutions? The Yeas and Nays being required, appeared as follows: AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Marriott, Belt, A. Dorsey, Z. Duvall, Randall, Harryman, Brown, Stevens, Wainwright, Tenant, Ennalls, Smoot, Groome, M. Pitt, T. Williams, Claude, L. Duvall, Emory, Little, Swearingen, T. Jones, Shriver, Sanders, Street, H. Hall, Willis, Bayard, Jump, Pechin, Donaldson, Bowles, T. B. Hall, Downey, Tomlinson.—34.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, Plater, Frisby, Reynolds, Grahame, Ireland, Rogerson, Parnham, C. Dorsey, Long, Griffith, F. Hall, Somerville, C. Ellis, Wilson, Handy, Abram Jones, Riggs, Owen, Evans, Blair, Cressap, Howard.—23.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 31.
Mr. L. Duvall delivers the bill for the encouragement of learning, which was twice read, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate delivers the bill to tax bank stock, and other monied institutions in this state.

The act for the relief of Dominick Galt and John Thomas, endorsed, "will not pass."

On motion by Mr. H. Hall, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act for the enjoyment of an academy in each of the several counties in this state that have not heretofore received donations from the state, for the encouragement of learning.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Register in Chancery relative to seals and taxes received by him. Read.

SENATE OF MARYLAND.

Tuesday, December 31.
The Senate proceeded agreeably to their resolution to the second reading of the act to tax bank stock and other monied institutions within this state. The bill being read, and the question put on its final passage it was determined in the negative by the casting vote of the president.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Brown, Davis, Dorsey, Frazier, Holbrook and Lloyd.

Messrs. Thomas (president) Bruce, Hawkins, L. Hollingsworth, W. Hollingsworth, McCreery and N. Williams. Determined in the Negative 7 to 6.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)
AN ACT

To authorise the surveying and making of certain roads in the State of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown in the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorised to appoint three commissioners, who shall explore, survey, & mark by the most eligible course, a road from the foot of the rapids of the river Miami of Lake Erie, to the western line of the Connecticut Reserve, and a road to run southwardly from Lower Gandusky to the boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, which said road shall be sixty feet in width; & the said commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who, if he approves of said surveys, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States; and the said roads shall be considered as established and accepted pursuant to the treaty held at Brownstown in the Territory of Michigan, on the twenty fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid roads shall be opened and made under the direction of the President of the United States, in such manner as he shall direct.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive three dollars, and their necessary assistants one dollar and fifty

cents for each and every day which they shall be necessarily employed in the exploring, surveying & making said roads, and for the purpose of compensating the aforesaid commissioners and their assistants, and for opening and making said roads, there shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
December 12, 1811.
Approved—JAMES MADISON.
AN ACT

Making a further appropriation for the support of a Library.
BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the balance of the former appropriations made to purchase books for the use of Congress, there shall be appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars yearly for the term of five years; to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and expended under the direction of a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to be appointed every session of Congress, during the continuance of this appropriation.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
December 6, 1811.
Approved—JAMES MADISON.

GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

WHICH are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.
Sold wholesale and retail, in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, north east corner of Race and north Second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.
Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, Leucorrhoea, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.
Price \$1.50.

One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe griping, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
(Price Two Dollars)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar)
Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Infallible Worm Destroying Licenses.
A medicine highly necessary to keep in all families.—Price 50 cents.

DR. DYOTT'S
Anti-Bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)
These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholera, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondriac and hysterical complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

DR. DYOTT'S
Patent Itch Ointment.
For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the Itch.—(Price 50 cents per box.)

THE RESTORATIVE DENTRIFIC
For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

(Price 50 cents per box.)
Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicine are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by Messrs. Thomas & Croome, Easton, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.—January 7—3



General Advertiser.

EASTON...TUESDAY MORNING,
JANUARY 7, 1812.

For Governor Harrison's official letter to the Secretary at War—conclusion of Documents, &c.—see Supplement to this morning's Star.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
Justice of the Orphan's Court.
Solomon Dickinson James Nabb.
D. Wm. E. Seth &
Justices of the Levy Court.
Peter Denny Robert Dodson
Obadiah Garey William Dunn &
Samuel S. Dickinson Jas. Wainwright.
James Clayland
Justices of the Peace.
William Thomas Wm G. Tilghman
Peter Denny Wm. Harrison, jun.
Obadiah Garey William Caulk
Wm. E. Seth John Stevens, of Sm'l
Robert Dodson John Gregory
Solomon Dickinson Thos. L. Haddaway
Peter Edmondson William Jordan
James Clayland William Dunn
Samuel Tennant William Roberts
Stephen Reynet John Seth
James Nabb Philip Green
Wm Haddaway Isaac Poits
William Jenkins Andrew Oran.
Samuel Puddison

Washington, Dec. 31.

The bill from the Senate for raising an additional military force, together with the report of the committee of Foreign Relations proposing an amendment to it, were yesterday before the House of Representatives in committee of the whole. A considerable debate took place on the modification of the Senate's bill proposed by the committee of Foreign Relations. The amendment proposed by that committee, going to reduce the force to be raised from twenty five to fifteen thousand men, was negatived in committee of the whole, by a majority of from 15 to 20 votes; and the committee proceeded to consider the details of the Senate's bill, until the usual hour of adjournment.

Vincennes, Dec. 10, 1811.

"In my official account of the late action I did not mention that Capt Prescott with his company was in the last charge that was made on the left flank. I had placed him on that flank early in the action, and recollecting that I had returned him to his original position, I had supposed it to have been before the charge; but I now find that it was afterwards. Lieutenant Hawkins with the few men of the rifle company that remained also assisted in the charge on the right flank. The late Welsh's company of the 4th regiment under the command of Lt. Gooding had been, previously to the action, united with Capt. Barton's, which was the reason of their not being particularly mentioned in my letter. Mr. Gooding behaved with great gallantry & was severely wounded in the neck. I also omitted to mention, from the haste with which my letter was written, my obligations to Capt. Dubois of the spies and guides. This gentleman rendered us the most essential services in the capacity in which he was employed.

I must request, sir, that the above paragraph be considered as a supplement to my letter of the 18th ultimo.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect,
Sir, your humble servant.
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The honorable
The Secretary of War.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

The General Court Martial, assembled in this Town for the trial of Gen. Wilkinson, after a session of almost four months, closed their proceedings and adjourned on Christmas Day.
This tribunal has had before it a most intricate, laborious and interesting Enquiry, wherein the life and character of a fellow citizen, whose best years have been devoted to his country, have been made subject of investigation. The sentence has gone to the President for his consideration, and whatever may be the result, the standing of the Gentlemen who composed the Court, and their conduct throughout the trial will, to every candid mind, present a guarantee for the independence, impartiality and justice of their verdict.

It has furnished a subject of pleasing contemplation to the inhabitants of this place, to behold the order, decorum and dignity, which has invariably marked the deportment of our citizen soldiers whom the occasion bro't together: But one impression appears to have been left on the public mind; that is, of personal confidence and respect, and whatever may be the rantings and reyllings of the censorious and insidious, the conviction results from our observations, that with such defenders, the constitution, the laws, the interests, and the honor of our country, will be asserted with effect and maintained inviolate. *Repub. Gaz.*

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1812.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY																		
January	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
February	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
May	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
July	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
August	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
October	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

THE NEW YEAR—A MORAL SCRAP.

FROM FOULSON'S A. D. ADVERTISER.
Time glides away, Lorenzo, like a brook.
Forever changing, unperceiv'd the change.
Yeung.
INCESSANT, rapid roll the wheels of Time.
Year after year in swift succession speeds;
How short man's race from infancy to Prime,
To prime, how quick decrep't age succeeds!
God kindly gave, in fair creation's plan,
Appropriate charms to every Season, clime;
The circling Year, similitude of man,
Discloses fair a list of truths sublime.
Spring's tender charms, man's early morn'g poultry,
Summer displays his bright meridian bloom,
Autumn informs him of his swift decay,
Cold Winter's Index points him to the tomb.
"The rolling Year" to man its bounty gives,
To cheer him through this wilderness a-bode;
How oft in base ingratitude he lives,
Enjoys the bounty—and forgets his God!

DEFENCE OF N. YORK.

The force appropriated to the defence of New York (the commercial emporium of the United States, the richest and most populous and important city in America) is as follows:—
The militia of the city and county consist of ten regiments of infantry, one battalion of riflemen, one squadron of cavalry, three regiments of artillery, one company of flying do, and one company of veteran volunteers. The field-pieces of brass, in complete order for service, and well provided with ammunition
Exclusive of these, the heavy iron pieces, mounted on travelling carriages, and the small arms and accoutrements in the arsenal, under commissary M'Lean, are numerous and in perfect readiness; but to what amount we are not precisely informed.
The fortifications belonging to the U. States, exclusive of the forts at the Narrows, and immediately attached to the city, are as follows, and could be strengthened by almost any number of cannon at the shortest notice.

City Battery	23 thirty two pounders.
North do.	16 do.
On Bedlow's Island	20 twenty four's
On Ellis's do.	14 thirty two's
At Castle William's	25 forty two's
	25 thirty two's & 50 fifty's
Fort Columbus	43 twenty four's and 57 eighteen's, besides field-pieces.
Total	290 [Columbian.]

The Convention of Orleans Territory, after adopting the Constitution of the United States and appointing a committee to prepare a Constitution, adjourned a few days to afford time for a communication with their constituents on this interesting subject. A memorial is to be presented to congress, praying for the annexation of Florida to the territory. *Nat Intel.*

New York, Dec. 28.

A mail from New Haven reached this city yesterday, after nearly four days travelling, a distance of only 80 miles. The fall of snow to the eastward is unusual. It has drifted, in some places, as high as the houses. The roads are impassable. It is useless, therefore, to calculate on the arrival of mail.

A YOKE OF OXEN.

THE subscriber will purchase a yoke of strong, young, and well broken OXEN, if immediate application be made.
DAVID KERR, Junr.
Oakland, near Easton, }
January 7

CAUTION.

THE public will please to take notice, that the Columbian Oil will always be sold in bottles which have the words, "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil" blown in the glass; the bottles sealed with the initials J. L. in red wax; and the outside label signed with red ink by John Love, (sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies,) without which true characteristic, none will be genuine.
THOMAS H. DAWSON,
Agent for Talbot county.
N. B. Six cents will be allowed for every empty bottle returned.
January 7—m

CONVEYANCER AND SCRIVENER.

PHILIP GREENE,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having removed to Easton, he has commenced the business of Conveyancer & Scrivener, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Patrick M'Neal, merchant, the second house from Mr. Thomas P. Smith's new buildings, and flatters himself that from his strict attention to business, and his anxious disposition to give general satisfaction in the execution thereof, that he will be favoured with a share of public patronage—those who may favor him with their demands, may rely on having it done at the shortest notice. All kinds of instruments of writing, such as the drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bills of Sale, Manumissions, Bonds, Contracts, making out Accounts, Inventories, Copying, &c. &c. will be done upon reasonable terms. Those persons in Easton who have their posting to put out, and are disposed to favour him with the posting of their books, shall have it done at moderate rates.
N. B. Having rented a roomy and convenient house calculated for the accommodation of Boarders wish to take five or six by the year. PHILIP GREENE.
January 7—3

WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES.

THE inventor of a Wheat Threshing Machine has lately appointed captain Benjamin Willmott, of the town of Easton, his Agent on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The utility of this Machine is so well known by several gentlemen on this shore, that it will be useless to give any description, as reference may be had to the late Governor, Edward Lloyd, esq. who has eight of them in operation—John Pagan, Robert Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, esqrs. BENJAMIN B. BERNARD.
Licence may be had at \$50 each machine. The following Certificate was taken from the neighbourhood of Richmond, Virginia.
WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby certify that we are in possession of Threshing Machines, invented and constructed by Benjamin B. Bernard, and that they will with ease get out two hundred bushels of wheat per day with the draft of two or three horses.
John Jefferson, John P. Elliot,
Thomas Randolph, Carter H. Bradley,
William James, John Fox,
William Bradley, William Goode,
John Heardon, Benjamin Palmore.
January 7—m

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Jan. 1, 1812.
THOMAS ATKINSON, Junr. At-
A. T. well, John Ardery, Wm. L. Brockleman, Benj. Benny, Ann Blades, Nicholas Benson, jun. Simon Burton, Henry Bullen, Henry Bowditch, C. Ann M'Cartin, S. Y. Clift, L. H. Campbell, Cl. Carby, Wm. Chaplin, Henry Colton, Asbury Clash, Lambert Carby, Jas. Chaplain, Mary Corckrell D. Charles Dudley, Matthew Dorrell, E. Peter Edmondson, E. Samuel Floyd, Capt. D. Fairbank, James Fallon, G. Charles Gully, N. Goldsborough, W. H. Goldsborough, H. Wm. Hindman (2) David Higgins, H. P. Haddaway, Geo. W. Howard, Thos. L. Haddaway, Thomas Helsby, K. Benjamin Knock, L. Sarah Lucas, Clerk of Talbot County, John L. Larey, John Lucas, N. Lovedy (2) Joshua Lucas, J. Lockerman, M. Henry Murray, Jno. Malden, Edwd. Martin, S. Maddox, N. Thos Norwood, John Nicolls, P. Levin Parrott, John Pretlove, R. Thos. Ross, Jesse Scott (2) Wm. B. Smith, E. T. Sherwood, Joseph Sanders, Martha Stevens, Hopkins Smith, John Sherwood, Daniel Smith, T. M. C. Towson (2) Wm. D. Thomas, V. Col. J. Vanmeter, W. Dr. B. Wilson, Thomas Wood, John C. Wilson, Hugh Work, Adam Whinn, Francis Wrightson, L. D. Ward, Ann Wilson (2)—January 7—3

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Chester town, January 1, 1812.
DAVID CARVENDER. David Archer, Matthias Atwood, Catharine Betts, John Beck, William Brown, Ann Brown, Sarah Corse, Wm. Christie, (4) Ruth the Clarkson, Aaron Coburn, Thos. Dodson, Dan. Denning, Ed. Eubanks, R. Frisby, Eq. Caleb Green, jun. (2) D. Gamble, James Gerretson, John Glenn, Thomas Hands, Daniel Hopper, James Honston, Charles Kankey, Thomas Keen, Daniel Lamb, Joseph Mann, Thomas Murphy, Samuel Merritt, Phoebe Morris, Catharine Nicholson, Wm. Park, Elizabeth Pearce, Aquilla Ussellon, Col. Philip Reed (2) Levan Rullison, William R. Stewart, Jas. Scott, George Saunders, Henry Tilghman (3) Philip Taylor, Mathew Tilghman, Eliza Thomas, Tristram Thomas, Rebecca Thompson, Samuel Thomas, Miss Frisby, Tilghman, Charles Tilden, Mary Tripp, Gerard Vanbeunin, Frederick Wilson, Abraham Vickers, James Welch, Edward Wilmer.—January 7—3

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Notes that are in possession of the subscriber for property purchased at the vendue of the late John Jenkinson, deceased, will be put into the hands of an Officer for collection, if they are not taken up on or before the 28th day of the present month. ISAAC C. JENKINSON.
January 7—3

NEW GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
&c. &c.

WILLIAM CLARK,
HAS just received from BALTIMORE, a
very general assortment of
GROCERIES:

- AMONG WHICH ARE,
- MUSCOVADO SUGARS, 1, 2, 3
- quallies
- White Havana do.
- Leaf and lump do.
- B at green coffee
- 2d & 5d quality do.
- Jamaica spirit
- Antigua do.
- N. England rum
- Cogniac brandy
- Old peach do.
- Superior old whiskey
- Common do.
- Holland gin
- Cherry bounce
- W. S. Molasses
- Sugar house do (very nice for family use)
- Old Madeira
- Best dry Lisbon
- Common do.

WINES.

- Teneriffe
- Malaga, and
- Port
- Imperial
- Huxon and
- Young hyson
- Porter
- Superior flour by the barrel, of a super-
- rior quality
- Rickin butter
- Goshen cheese
- Pine apple do.
- Jamson's crackers
- Chocolate, 1st and 2d quality
- Sampson's mould candles—4, 5, 6 and 8
- to the pound
- Dipt do. 6 and 8 do.
- Brown soap
- White do.
- Windsor do.
- Lamp Oil
- Fresh London mustard
- Spanish segars, indigo, fig blue, salt pa-
- tra, pepper, allspice, starch, alum, cum-
- mon, mace, cloves, nutmegs, rice ginger,
- ground do., prunes, raisins, tamarinds, cor-
- dials by the gallon and in bottles, of a supe-
- rior flavor, soft shell almonds, hard do.
- Best sweet scented chewing tobacco
- Common do.
- Powder and shot, gun flints
- Bar lead
- Wrought nails of superior quality
- Cut do.
- Frying pans, window glass
- Wooden ware
- Cordage, shoe thread
- Cotton cords
- Blown salt
- Ground alum do.
- Writing and letter paper
- Almanacs, waters, slates and pencils.

TEAS.

- ON HAND.
- A general assortment of Dry Goods of
- every description—All of which will be sold
- very cheap for cash or country produce—
- COMB AND SEE,
- December 10—m

BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT,
CHEESE, &c.

THE subscribers have received a com-
plete assortment of Bar Iron and
Chair Tires, from the most approved forges—
Crowley and Bistered Steel—very nice
Blown Salt in sacks—ground Alum ditto—
Goshen Cheese—Frickin Butter, and a com-
plete assortment of
GROCERIES:
Also, a further supply of DRY GOODS,
Ironmongery, Castings, Nails, Stone and
Earthen Ware, &c. &c.—All of which they
offer very low for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME,
November 26—m

HARPER AND ARMSTRONG,
No. 76, Market Street, Baltimore.

HAVE on hand, a large and general as-
sortment of best Morocco, Kid and
Leather of every description, their
own manufacture; which they will sell at
the most reduced prices, either wholesale or
retail. Orders from a distance will be
punctually attended to.

WILLIAM HARPER,

Respectfully informs his friends on the
Eastern Shore, that they can be supplied
with shoes of every description, at his store
in Centreville, at the Baltimore prices—He
has on hand and intends keeping, a general
assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

RACHEL HARPER,

Wishes to inform her former customers
and the public in general, that she continues
the Bonnet Making Business in Baltimore.
Orders by the packets will be punctually
attended to, and she flatters herself, that she
can give more general satisfaction, as she
can have a better opportunity of choosing
silks, &c. &c. She intends keeping a sup-
ply of Bonnets at her father's store in Cen-
treville—Baltimore, Dec. 24—3

IN CHANCERY, December 9, 1811.

ORDERED. That the sale made by
William Potter, trustee for the sale
of the real estate of Nathaniel Stafford, as
stated in his report, shall be ratified and con-
firmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown
before the 20th day of February, 1812—
Provided a copy of this order be inserted
three successive weeks in the Star, at East-
on, before the 20th day of January, 1812.
The report states, that sixty-nine acres of
land in Caroline, sold for \$4 per acre.
True copy. Test.

NICHES BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.
December 24—3

WANTED TO HIRE,
FOR the ensuing year, two active, young
Negro Men—for such, liberal wages
will be given. Apply at the Star Office.
December 24—3

TO BE SOLD,

The following LANDS in Appoquinimink
Hundred, the county of New Castle, and
State of Delaware:—

A PLANTATION or tract of Land
called Camden, containing about
350 acres, situated on the south side of
Appoquinimink river, half a mile above
the village called Cantwell's Bridge,
where a considerable trade is carried on.
It is bounded by the river near a mile—
about 140 acres are arable, 120 wood, the
residue marsh and cripplie; the state
road runs through it.

Also—A tract of Land of about 430 ac-
res, near three miles west of the state
road, where it crosses Blackbird creek;
about a third part is arable, the rest well
timbered, and above 50 acres of meadow
may be made. There is a quantity of
iron bog-ore on this land. It lies 5 miles
from the public landings on the naviga-
ble waters of Delaware Bay, and the same
distance from those of the Chesapeake.
The two above mentioned tracts will be
divided, each into two or more farms, if
desired.

Likewise—A Plantation, containing
150 acres, situate on the northeast branch
of Duck creek, and near to a landing;
it lies about three miles to the east of the
state road, where it crosses Blackbird
creek.

The terms of sale will be reasonable; a
fourth part of the purchase money cash—
the residue will be received in annual
instalments for three or more years, and
a bond and mortgage from the purchas-
er accepted as security. For further
particulars apply to Mr. John Cummins
merchant at Smyrna, in the county of
Kent; Mr. Wm. F. Corbit, merchant at
Cantwell's bridge, in the county of New
Castle; or to the subscriber in the city
of Philadelphia—who will also sell or let
on improving leases, divers tracts of land
in Beaver, Alleghany, and Centre coun-
ties in Pennsylvania, in well settled
neighbourhoods. THOS. M'KEAN,
July 20 (August 6) 1811—6m

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at the Star Office,
Ledgers, Day Books, log and broad fo-
lio, bound and half bound, cyphering and
copy books, memorandums and receipt do.
Where are on sale,
A handsome and general assortment of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Among which are:
Columbian Orators, Sept. Lessons, Eng-
lish Reader, Introduction to do. Selections
do. American Preceptor, do. Sequels,
Essays, Fables, Child's Instructor, James's
and D'Wolf's Arithmetic, Murray and
Harrison's Grammar, Columbian, Pearce's,
Webster's, Murray's Penning's and D'
Wolf's Spelling Books, Chap Books, well
assorted, New York, Philadelphia & New-
England Primers, Conversation Cards,
Toy Books, Stationery, &c. &c. Also,
Writing and Letter Paper, well assorted,
Family and School Bibles, Prayer Books,
Testaments, Methodist Hymn Books, (new
edition) Walker and Bowdler's Dictionary,
&c. &c.—December 24

A MILLER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire a Miller
for the ensuing year—and will give
generous wages to a single man who can
come well recommended and has been ac-
customed to grinding both country and
merchant work.

MATTHEW DRIVER,
Range mill, Caroline county, Dec. 21—3

YOUNG MAN WANTED,

THAT can come well recommended, to
stand in a Dry Good Retail Store,
will hear of an eligible situation by imme-
diate application at the Star Office.
December 17—m

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, accustomed to
house work, that can come well re-
commended for honesty and attentions to her
business. Apply at the Star Office.
December 24—m

IN SOMERSET COUNTY
COURT,

September Term, 1811.

ON application of James Johnson, of So-
merset county, by petition in writing
to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit
of the act of assembly, entitled, "an act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,"
passed at November session eighteen hun-
dred and five, and the supplementary act
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said
acts; a schedule of his property and a list of
his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascer-
tain them, as directed by the said acts be-
ing annexed to his petition; and the said
court being satisfied by competent testi-
mony that the said James Johnson has resided
in the state of Maryland two years immedi-
ately preceding his application; and the
said James Johnson having complied with
the terms prescribed by the said acts—It is
therefore ordered and adjudged by the said
court, that the said James Johnson be dis-
charged from confinement; and it is also
further ordered, that the said James John-
son give notice to his creditors, by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in a pa-
per printed at Easton, once a week for four
weeks successively, three months at least
before the first Saturday after the second
Monday of April next—and also, by set-
ting up copies hereof at the door of the
court house of the said county, and at the
door of one of the taverns in Princess Anne
and in Salisbury, that they be and appear
before the judges of the said county court
at the next April term, on the said Saturday
after the second Monday of April next, to
show cause, if any they have, why the said
James Johnson should not have the relief
prayed for, and to examine the said James
Johnson on interrogatories, if to them it
should seem proper, as by the said act is di-
rected. True copy. Test.

WM. DONE, clk.
December 17—4

OFFICIAL LIST

OF THE DRAWINGS OF THE
SUSQUEHANNA AND YACINE
LOTTERIES,

Are received at the Star Office—where
Tickets will be examined gratis.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the sub-
scriber,

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Kent county, December 17—3m

IN TALBOT COUNTY
COURT,

November Term, 1811.

ON application of CALEB STANFIELD,
of Talbot county, by petition in
writing to the court aforesaid, praying the
benefit of the act of assembly, entitled,
"An act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors," passed at November
session, eighteen hundred and five, and
the supplementary acts thereto, on the
terms mentioned in the said acts—a sched-
ule of his property, and a list of his credi-
tors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain
them, as directed by the said act, being
annexed to his petition: And the said
court being satisfied by competent testi-
mony that the said Caleb Stanfield has
resided in the state of Maryland, two
years immediately preceding his appli-
cation—It is therefore adjudged and or-
dered by the said court, that the said Ca-
leb Stanfield, by causing a copy of this
order to be inserted in one of the news-
papers printed at Easton, once a week
for four successive weeks, for three
months before the first Saturday of May
next, in the year eighteen hundred and
twelve, give notice to his creditors to
appear before the said court, on the first
Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for
their benefit, and to show cause, if any
they have, why the said Caleb Stanfield
should not be discharged, agreeable to
the terms of the acts of assembly aforesaid.
Test—

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
December 31—4

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1811.

THE creditors of ROBERT COULBOURNE,
of Somerset county, are hereby
required to take notice, that on the petition
of the said Robert Coulbourne, to the judges
of Somerset county court, for relief as an
insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly,
passed at November session, eighteen hun-
dred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief
of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several
supplements thereto; and having complied
with the directions of the said acts, and
given bond with sufficient security, to ap-
pear before the judges of Somerset county
court, at the town of Princess Anne, on the
first Saturday next after the second
Monday in April next, to answer any
allegations against him relative to his
said application—the same time and place
are appointed for his creditors to attend
for the purpose of recommending a trustee
for their benefit, or to show cause, if any
they have, why the said Robert Coulbourne
should not have the benefit of the said
acts of assembly.
Signed by order,
WM. DONE, Clk. of
Somerset county
December 31—4

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1811.

THE creditors of JOHN WILKINS, of
Somerset county, are hereby re-
quested to take notice, that on the petition
of the said John Wilkins to the judges of
Somerset county court, for relief as an
insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly,
passed at November session, eighteen hun-
dred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief
of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several
supplements thereto; and he having complied
with the directions of the said acts, and
given bond with sufficient security, to ap-
pear before the judges of Somerset county
court, at the town of Princess Anne, on the
first Saturday next after the second
Monday in April next, to answer any
allegations against him relative to his
said application—the same time and place
are appointed for his creditors to attend
for the purpose of recommending a trustee
for their benefit, or to show cause, if any
they have, why the said John Wilkins
should not have the benefit of the said
acts of assembly.
Signed by order,
WM. DONE, Clk. of
Somerset county court
December 31—4

MARYLAND,

Somerset County Court, Sept. Term, 1811.

ON application of ZACHARIAS HUMPHRIS,
of Somerset county, are hereby re-
quested to take notice, that on the petition
of the said Zacharias Humphris, to the judges
of Somerset county court, for relief as an
insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly,
passed at November session eighteen hun-
dred and five, entitled, "an act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the
several supplements thereto; and he having
complied with the directions of the said
acts, and given bond with sufficient security
to appear before the judges of said court, at
Princess Anne, on the first Saturday after
the second Monday in April next, to an-
swer any allegations against him relative to
his said application—the same time and
place are appointed for his creditors to at-
tend for the purpose of recommending a
trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if
any they have, why the said Zacharias
Humphris should not have the benefit of
the said acts of assembly.
Signed by order,
WM. DONE, clk.
December 24—4

THOMAS G. ARMSTRONG,

No. 94, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,
HAS on hand a large and general assort-
ment of ladies' morocco and leather
SHOES; men's fine & coarse do. children's
morocco and leather do.—Also—a general
assortment of COMBS: Ladies head combs,
of the latest patterns—tortoise and mock
shells. Finest ivory combs, pocket combs,
riding combs, horse combs, and rack combs,
—Also, an extensive assortment of CUTLE-
RY, including almost every article of that
description. Cloth, hair, tooth and comb
brushes of all sizes—pocket books, breast
pins, snuff boxes, & a variety of other fancy
goods too tedious to mention,—which goods
he will sell on reasonable terms for cash on
ly—September 11, 1810—7—& m

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public that he has contracted to carry
the Mail from Easton via Centreville to
Chertown, which makes the line of stages
complete to Philadelphia;—he has fur-
nished himself with several pair of good
horses an excellent and commodious stag-
gon for the conveyance of passengers, and a
careful, sober driver, and hopes by his at-
tention to this establishment, to ensure public
patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and
Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Ches-
tertown in the afternoon of the same days;
returning, leaves Chertown on Tuesdays
and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at
Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber
begs leave further to inform his friends and
the public generally, that he is prepared at
all times to accommodate with the best en-
tertainment, passengers and others who may
be pleased to call on him at the sign of the
Fountain Inn. SOLOMON LOWE,
Easton, September 10—m

IN SOMERSET COUNTY
COURT,

September Term, 1811.

ON application of John Johnson, of So-
merset county, by petition in writing
to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit
of the act of assembly, entitled, "an act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed
at November session eighteen hundred
and five, and the supplementary acts thereto,
on the terms mentioned in said acts; a sched-
ule of his property and a list of his credi-
tors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain
them, as directed by the said acts, being
annexed to his petition; and the said court
being satisfied by competent testimony, that
the said John Johnson has resided two year
immediately preceding his application in
the state of Maryland—and the said John
Johnson having complied with the terms
prescribed by the said acts. It is therefore
ordered and adjudged by the said court, that
the said John Johnson be discharged from
confinement—and it is also further ordered,
that the said John Johnson give notice
to his creditors, by causing a copy of this
order to be inserted in a paper printed at
Easton, once a week for four weeks succes-
sively, three months at least before the first
Saturday after the second Monday of Ap-
ril next, and also by setting up copies
hereof at the door of the court house of the
said county, and at the door of one of the ta-
vern in Princess Anne and in Salisbury,
that they be and appear before the judge
of the said county court at the next April term,
on the said Saturday after the second Mon-
day of April next, to show cause, if any
they have, why the said John Johnson should
not have the relief prayed for, and to ex-
amine the said John Johnson on interrogato-
ries, if to them it should seem proper, as by
the said act is directed. True copy. Test.

WM. DONE, Clk.
December 31—4

NOTICE.

THE creditors of William Matthews, of
Caroline county, are hereby required
to take notice, that on the petition of the
said William Matthews to John Done, esq.,
one of the associate judges of the fourth ju-
dicial district, in the recess of Caroline
county court, for relief as an insolvent debt-
or, under the act of assembly passed at No-
vember session eighteen hundred and five,
entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors," and the several suppli-
ments thereto; and he having complied with
the directions of the said act, and given bond
with sufficient security to appear before the
judges of Caroline county court, at the town
of Denton, on the Wednesday next after
the first Monday of March next, to answer
any allegations against him relative to his
said application; the same time and place
are appointed for his creditors to attend for
the purpose of recommending a trustee for
their benefit, or to show cause, if any they
have, why the said William Matthews
should not have the benefit of the said acts
of assembly. By order of the Judge,
THOS. RICHARDSON, clk.
December 3—6—\$24

MARCH TERM, 1811.

THE creditors of William Furniss, of
Dorchester county, are hereby re-
quested to take notice, that on the petition
of the said William Furniss to the Judges
of Dorchester county court, for relief as an
insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly
passed at November session eighteen hun-
dred and five, entitled, "an act for the re-
lief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the
several supplements thereto; and he having
complied with the directions of the said acts,
and given bond with sufficient security to
appear before the judges of Dorchester
county, at the town of Cambridge, on Sa-
turday next after the third Monday in
March, to answer any allegations against
him relative to his said application—the
same time and place are appointed for his
creditors to attend for the purpose of re-
commending a trustee for their benefit, or
to show cause, if any they have, why the
said William Furniss should not have the
benefit of the said acts of assembly.
Signed by order,
E. RICHARDSON, clk.
December 17—4

NEGRO MAN WANTED,

FOR the ensuing year, who under-
stands taking care of horses, that can
be well recommended for his honesty and
industry. Apply at the Star office.
December 24—m

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons against
receiving either or both of the notes sig-
ned by me, and made payable to Dawson
Auld—both of ninety-three dollars and some
cents—a one payable January 1st, 1812,
and the other, January 1st, 1813—as I am
determined not to pay said notes to any per-
son whom they may be transferred.
JOSEPH STEINGESSER,
December 24—3

OCTOBER TERM, 1811.

THE creditors of Lambert Clayland, of
Talbot county, are hereby requested
to take notice, that on the petition of the
said Lambert Clayland, to the judges of
Dorchester county court, for relief as an
insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly
passed at November session, eighteen hun-
dred and five, entitled, "an act for the re-
lief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the
several supplements thereto; and he having
complied with the directions of the said acts,
and given bond with sufficient security to
appear before the judges of Dorchester
county court at the town of Cambridge,
Saturday next after the third Monday in
March, to answer any allegations against
him, relative to his said application; the same
time and place are appointed for his credi-
tors to attend for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit, or to
show cause, if any they have, why the said
Lambert Clayland should not have the ben-
efit of the said acts of assembly.
Signed by order,
E. RICHARDSON, clk.
December 17—4

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, at East-
on, during the holidays, negro
George, a likely lad about 21 years of age,
about the middle size, or rather under; very
black, with fine white teeth; a little bow-
legged and walks with his toes rather turn-
ed in—It is not known what clothes he has
on, as he had a variety and would of course
change them. It is probable he has made
for Philadelphia, as his father is living there
—or he may be skulking about Mr. Isaac
Purnell's, in Caroline county, being nearly
connected with several of his negroes. The
above reward will be given if taken out of
the state and secured, so that I get him a-
gain, or 40 dollars if taken out of the coun-
ty, and brought home, or 25 dollars if with-
in the county.
JOSEPH HASKINS,
Easton, December 31—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, on
Thursday the 12th of this inst, a black
negro man named *Waiman*, about 5 feet 6
inches high, aged about 24 years; he is bow-
legged and has ring holes in his ears—Had
on when he went away a kersey top jacket,
and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat
made of selfskin—he may have exchanged
his clothes before this time. Any person
or persons taking up said negro, and bring-
ing him home to the subscriber, if taken
without this state fifty dollars; if taken
without the county and in this state, thirty
dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty
dollars paid with out delay, by the subscri-
ber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county,
Maryland. **CYRUS BELL,**
December 31—6m

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED on Sunday, 24th ult.
from the subscriber, living near Cen-
treville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland,
negro Charles (or Charles B. C.) thirty-six
years old, about five feet seven or eight in-
ches high, rather of a thin flat make, black and
lively in his motions, steps long with a slight
bend of his knees forward in walking; can
be an excellent hand on a farm and do rough
carpenter's work—He is not very black—
face a little hollow and flat, spare or thin—
has a peculiar cast with his eyes, inclining a
little to squint—common head of the negro
is very plausible in his manners; very artful
in avoiding detection; has great use of his
tongue and speaks deliberately—has lost
some of his fore teeth, (I think rather on the
right side of his under jaw) this defect is
 seldom noticed. He took with him a variety
of clothes—his working suit new white
kersey jacket and trousers and striped blue
and white cotton under jacket, a checked
cotton handkerchief round his neck—strong
new course shoes, and white yarn stockings,
not new. Sunday suit, deep blue cloth
jacket, pale blue trousers, red under jacket,
and black fur hat little worn, a great coat of
reddish brown cloth with very large cape,
a little worn. He is fond of dress and can
look well in it—He left a free wife and three
or four small children, youngest only a boy
—It is thought two negro fellows went in
company with Charles. I will give three
hundred dollars reward for apprehending
and securing said Charles, in either the jail
of this, or Talbot county.
STEPHEN LOWREY,
Centreville, Queen Ann's county, }
December 3—9

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber on the
10th instant, a negro man named
Sam Wilson, about 20 or 21 years of age,
about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion,
full face and flat nose—Had on when he
went away, dark kersey over jacket and
trousers, an old white hat. If taken twenty
miles from Hillsburg, twenty dollars; if
out of the county, fifty dollars; and if ta-
ken out of the state, one hundred dollars,
and all reasonable charges if brought home.
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,
Dorchester county Nov. 26—3m
MAGISTRATES BLANKS,
For sale at the Star Office.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

EASTON...TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1812.

The following message from the President of the United States, enclosing Gov. Harrison's two letters to the Secretary at War, on the subject of the late engagement with the Indians on the Wabash, was laid before Congress on Thursday.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress two letters received from Gov. Harrison of the Indiana Territory, reporting the particulars and the issue of the expedition under his command, of which notice was taken in my communication of Nov. 5.

While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives were lost in the action which took place on the 7th ult.—Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline.

It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat & dispersion of a combination of savages which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced not only in a cessation of the murders & depredations committed on our frontiers, but in the prevention of any hostile incursions otherwise to have been apprehended.

The families of those brave and patriotic citizens who have fallen in this severe conflict, will doubtless engage the favorable attention of Congress.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, December 18, 1811.

Vincennes, 18th Nov. 1811.

Sir,

In my letter of the 8th inst. I did myself the honor to communicate the result of an action between the troops under my command and the confederation of Indians under the control of the Shawanoe Prophet. I had previously informed you in a letter of the 2d inst. of my proceedings previously to my arrival at the Vermillion River, where I had erected a block house for the protection of the boats which I was obliged to leave, and as a depository for our heavy baggage and such part of our provisions as we were unable to transport in waggon. On the morning of the 3d inst. I commenced my march from the block house. The Wabash above this turning considerably to the eastward— I was obliged in order to avoid the broken and woody country which borders upon it to change my course to the westward of north to gain the prairie which lie to the back of those woods. At the end of one day's march, I was enabled to take the proper direction (N. E.) which brought me on the evening of the 5th to a small creek at about eleven miles from the Prophet's Town. I had on the preceding day avoided the dangerous pass of Pine creek by inclining a few miles to the left where the troops and waggons were crossed with expedition & safety. Our route on the 6th for about six miles lay through prairies separated by small points of woods.

My order of march hitherto had been similar to that used by General Wayne; that is, the infantry were in two columns of files on either side of the road and the mounted riflemen and cavalry in front, and in the rear and on the flanks. Where the ground was unfavorable for the action of cavalry they were placed in the rear, but where it was otherwise they were made to exchange positions with one of the mounted rifle corps. Understanding that the last four miles were open woods and the probability being greater that we should be attacked in front than on either flank, I halted at the distance from the town and formed the army in order of battle. The United States infantry placed in the centre, two companies of militia infantry and one of mounted rifle men, on each flank formed the front line. In the rear of this line was placed the baggage drawn up as compactly as possible, and immediately behind it a reserve of three companies of militia infantry. The cavalry formed a second line at the distance of three hundred yards in the rear of the front line, and a company of mounted riflemen advanced guard at that distance in front. To facilitate the march the whole were then broken off in short columns of companies, a situation the most favorable for forming in order of battle with facility and precision. Our march was slow and cautious and much delayed by the examination of every place which seemed calculated for an ambuscade. Indeed the ground was for some time so unfavorable that I was obliged to change the position of the several corps, three times in the distance of a mile. At half past 2 o'clock we passed a small creek at the distance of one mile and a half from the town, and entered an open wood, when the army was halted and again drawn up in order of battle. During the whole of the last day's march parties of Indians were constantly about us and every effort was made by the interpreters to speak to them; but in vain—now attempts of the kind were now made, but

proving equally ineffectual, a captain Dubois of the spies, and guides, offering to go with a flag to the town, I dispatched him with an interpreter to request a conference with the Prophet—in a few moments a message was sent by captain Dubois to inform me that in his attempts to advance, the Indians appeared in both his flanks, and although he had spoken to them in the most friendly manner they refused to answer, but beckoned to him to go forward, and constantly endeavored to cut him off from the army. Upon this information I recalled the captain and determined to encamp for the night, and take some other measures for opening a conference with the Prophet. Whilst I was engaged in tracing the lines for the encampment, Major Davies, who commanded the dragoons, came to inform me that he had penetrated to the Indian fields, that the ground was entirely open and favorable—that the Indians in front had manifested nothing but hostility and had answered every attempt to bring them to a parley with contempt and insolence. I was immediately advised by all the officers around me to move forward. A similar wish indeed pervaded all the army—it was drawn up in excellent order, and every man appeared eager to decide the contest immediately. Being informed that a good encampment might be had upon the Wabash, I yielded to what appeared the general wish, and directed the troops to advance, taking care however to place the interpreters in front with directions to invite a conference with any Indians they might meet with. We had not advanced above four hundred yards, when I was informed that three Indians had approached the advanced guard and had expressed a wish to speak to me. I found upon their arrival that one of them was a man of great estimation with the Prophet. He informed me that the chiefs were much surprised at my advancing upon them so rapidly—that they were given to understand by the Delaware and Miami whom I had sent to them a few days before, that I would not advance to their town, until I had received an answer to his demands made thro' them. That this answer had been dispatched by the Potawatami chief Winamac, who had accompanied the Miami and Delaware on their return; that they had left the Prophet's Town two days before with a design to meet me, but had unfortunately taken the road on the south side of the Wabash. I answered that I had no intention of attacking them, and I complied with the demands which I had made—that I would go on and encamp at the Wabash, and in the morning would have an interview with the Prophet and his chiefs, and explain to them the determination of the President—that in the mean time no hostilities should be committed. He seemed much pleased with this, and promised that it should be observed on their part. I then resumed my march, we struck the cultivated grounds about five hundred yards below the town, but as these extended to the bank of the Wabash, there was no possibility of getting an encampment which was provided with both wood & water. My guards and interpreters being still with the advanced guard, and taking the direction of the town, the army followed and had advanced with him about 150 yards, when 50 or 60 Indians sallied out, and with loud exclamations, called to the cavalry and the militia infantry, which were on our right flank to halt. I immediately advanced to the front, caused the army to halt, and directed an interpreter to request some of the chiefs to come to me. In a few moments the man who had been with me before made his appearance. I informed him that my object for the present was to procure a good piece of ground to encamp on, where we could get wood and water—he informed me that there was a creek to the north west which he thought would suit our purpose. I immediately dispatched two officers to examine it, and they reported that the situation was excellent. I then took leave of the chief and a mutual promise was again made for a suspension of hostilities until we could have an interview on the following day. I found the ground destined for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it— it was indeed admirably calculated for the encampment of regular troops that were opposed to regulars, but it afforded great facility to the approach of savages. It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front (towards the Indian Town) and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which & near to this bank ran a small stream clothed with willows and other brush wood. Towards the left flank this bench of high land widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of 150 yards from the right flank, terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground at the distance of about 150 yards from each other on the left, and something more than half that distance on the right flank—these flanks were filled up, the first by two companies of mounted riflemen amounting to about 120 men, under the command of Major General Wells, of the Kentucky militia who served as a Major; the other by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, which amounted to eighty men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under the command of Major Floyd, flank-

ed on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops under the command of Captain Baen, acting as Major, and four companies of militia under Lieut. Col. Decker. The regular troops of the line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left. Two troops of dragoons, amounting to in the aggregate about sixty men, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and captain Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in the rear of the front line. Our order of encampment varied little from that above described, excepting when some peculiarity of the ground made it necessary. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept immediately opposite to his post in the line. In the formation of my troops I used a single rank, or what is called Indian file—because in Indian warfare, where there is no shock to resist, one rank is nearly as good as two, and in that kind of warfare the extension of line is a matter of the first importance. Raw troops also manœuvre with much more facility in single than in double ranks. It was my constant custom to assemble all the field officers at my tent every evening by signal to give them the watch-word and their instructions for the night—those given for the night of the 6th, were, that each corps which formed a part of the exterior line of the encampment, should hold its own ground until relieved. The dragoons were directed to parade dismounted in case of a night attack, with their pistols in their belts, and to act as a corps de reserve. The camp was defended by two captains guards, consisting each of four non-commissioned officers and 42 privates—and two subalterns guards of twenty non-commissioned officers and privates. The whole under the command of a field serjeant of the day. The troops were regularly called up an hour before day, and made to continue under arms until it was quite light. On the morning of the 7th, I had risen at a quarter after four o'clock, and the signal for calling out the men would have been given in two minutes, when the attack commenced. I began on our left flank—but a single gun was fired by the centinels or by the guards in that direction, which made not the least resistance, but abandoned their officer and fled into camp, and the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger, was from the yells of the savages within a short distance of the line—but even under those circumstances, the men were not wanting to themselves or to the occasion. Such of them as were awake, or were easily awakened, seized their arms and took their stations; others which were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon capt. Barton's company of the 4th U. S. regiment, and captain Geiger's company of mounted rifle men, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire upon these was excessively severe, and they suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. I believe all the other companies were under arms and tolerably formed before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy—our fires afforded a partial light, which, if it gave us some opportunity of taking our positions, was still more advantageous to the enemy, affording them the means of taking a surer aim—they were therefore extinguished as soon as possible. Under all these discouraging circumstances, the troops (nineteen twentieths of whom had never been in action before) behaved in a manner that can never be too much applauded. They took their places without noise and with less confusion than could have been expected from veterans placed in a similar situation. As soon as I could mount my horse, I rode to the angle that was attacked; I found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. I immediately ordered Cook's company and the late captain Wentworth's, under Lieut. Peters, to be brought up from the centre of the rear line, where the ground was much more defensible, and formed across the angle in support of Barton's and Geiger's. My attention was then engaged by a heavy firing upon the left of the front line, where were stationed the small company of U. S. riflemen (then however armed with muskets) and the companies of Baen, Snelling and Prescott, of the 4th regiment. I found major Davells forming the dragoons in the rear of those companies, and understanding that the heaviest part of the enemy's fire proceeded from some trees about fifteen or twenty paces in front of those companies, I directed the major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons. Unfortunately the major's gallantry determined him to execute the order with a

smaller force than was sufficient, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front, and attack his flanks. The major was mortally wounded and his party driven back. The Indians were however immediately and gallantly dislodged from their advantageous position, by captain Snelling at the head of his company. In the course of a few minutes after the commencement of the attack the fire extended along the left flank, the whole of the front, the right flank, and part of the rear line. Upon Spencer's mounted riflemen, and the right of Warwick's company, which was posted on the right of the rear line, it was excessively severe: Capt. Spencer and his first and second lieutenants were killed, and capt. Warwick was mortally wounded; those companies however still bravely maintained their posts, but Spencer had suffered so severely, and having originally too much ground to occupy, I re-inforced them with Robb's company of riflemen, which had been driven, or by mistake ordered from their position on the left flank towards the centre of the camp, and filled the vacancy that had been occupied by Robb, with Prescott's company of the 4th U. States' regiment. My great object was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until day light, which should enable me to make a general and effectual charge. With this view I had re-inforced every part of the line that had suffered much; and as soon as the approach of morning discovered itself, I withdrew from the front line Snelling's, Posey's (under Lieut. Albright) and Scott's, and from the rear line, Wilson's companies, and drew them up on the left flank, and at the same time I ordered Cook's and Baen's companies, the former from the rear and the latter from the front line, to re-inforce the right flank; foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last efforts. Major Wells, who commanded on the left flank, not knowing my intentions precisely, had taken the command of these companies, and charged the enemy before I had formed the body of dragoons with which I meant to support the infantry; a small detachment of these were however ready and proved amply sufficient for the purpose. The Indians were driven by the infantry at the point of the bayonet, and the dragoons pursued and forced them into a marsh, where they could not be followed. Captain Cook and Lt. Larebee, had, agreeably to my order, marched their companies to the right flank, had formed them under the fire of the enemy, and being then joined by the riflemen of that flank, had charged the Indians, killed a number, and put the rest to a precipitate flight. A favorable opportunity was here offered to pursue the enemy with dragoons, but being engaged at that time on the other flank, I did not observe it until it was too late.

I have thus, sir, given you the particulars of an action which was certainly maintained with the greatest obstinacy and perseverance by both parties. The Indian manifested a ferocity uncommon even with them—to their savage fury our troops opposed that cool and deliberate valor which is characteristic of the Christian soldier. The most pleasing part of my duty, (that of naming to you the corps and individuals who particularly distinguished themselves) is yet to be performed. There is, however, considerable difficulty in it—where merit was so common, it is almost impossible to discriminate. The whole of the infantry formed a small brigade under the immediate orders of Colonel Boyd. The Colonel throughout the action manifested equal zeal and bravery in carrying into execution my orders, in keeping the men to their posts, and exhorting them to fight with valor. His brigade-major, Clark, and his aid-de-camp George Croghan, Esq. were also very serviceably employed: Col. Joseph Bartlowmew, a very valuable officer, commanded under Col. Boyd the militia infantry; he was wounded early in the action, and his services lost to me.—Major G. R. C. Floyd, the senior of the 4th U. States' regiment, commanded immediately the battalion of that regiment, which was in the front line;—his conduct during the action was entirely to my satisfaction. Lieut. Col. Decker, who commanded the battalion of militia on the right of the rear line, preserved his command in good order; he was, however, but partially attacked. I have before mentioned to you that major-gen. Wells, of the 4th division of Kentucky militia, acted under my command as a major at the head of two companies of mounted volunteers; the Gen. maintained the same which he had already acquired in almost every campaign and in almost every battle which has been fought with the Indians since the settlement of Kentucky. Of the several corps, the 4th U. States' regiment and two small companies attached to it, were certainly the most conspicuous for undaunted valor. The companies commanded by capt. Cook, Snelling and Barton, Lieut. La-

rsbee, Peters and Hawkins, were placed in situations where they could render most service and encounter most danger, and those officers eminently distinguished themselves. Captains Prescott and Brown performed their duty also entirely to my satisfaction, as did Posey's company of the 7th regiment headed by Lt. Albright. In short, sir, they supported the fame of American regulars, and I have never heard that a single individual was found out of the line of his duty. Several of the militia companies were in no wise inferior to the regulars. Spencer's, Geiger's and Warwick's maintained their posts amidst a monstrous carnage, as indeed did Robb's after it was posted on the left flank; its loss of men (17 killed and wounded) and keeping its ground is sufficient evidence of its firmness. Wilson's and Scott's companies charged with the regular troops and proved themselves worthy of doing so; Norris's company also behaved well; Hargrove's & Wilkin's company were placed in a situation where they had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves or I am satisfied they would have done it. This was the case with the squadron of dragoons also. After major Davies had received his wound, knowing it to be mortal, I promoted captain Parke to the majority, than whom there is no better officer. My two aids-de-camp, majors Hurst and Taylor, with Lieut. Adams of the 4th regiment, the adjutant of the troops, afforded me the most essential aid, as well in the action as throughout the campaign. The arrangements of capt. Pratt in the quarter-master's department were highly judicious, and his exertions on all occasions, particularly in bringing off the wounded, deserve my warmest thanks. But in giving merited praise to the living let me not forget the gallant dead. Col. Abraham Owen, commandant of the 18th Ken. regiment, joined me a few days before the action as a private in capt. Geiger's company; he accepted the appointment of volunteer aid-de-camp to me; he fell early in the action. The Representatives of his state, will inform you that she possessed not a better citizen nor a braver man. Major J. H. Deveis was known as an able lawyer and a great orator; he joined us as a private volunteer and on the recommendation of the officers of that corps, was appointed to command the 3rd troop of dragoons. His conduct in that capacity justified their choice; never was there an officer possessed of more ardor and zeal to discharge his duties with propriety, and never one who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame, Captain Baen of the 4th U. S. regiment, was killed early in the action; he was unquestionably a good officer and valiant soldier.—Capt. Spencer and Warwick and lieutenants M. Mahan and Berry, were all my particular friends; I have ever had the utmost confidence in their valor, & I was not deceived. Spencer was wounded in the head—he exhorted his men to fight valiantly—he was shot through both thighs, and fell, still continuing to encourage them—he was raised up, and received a ball through his body, which put an immediate end to his existence. Warwick was shot immediately through the body; being taken to the surgery to be dressed, as soon as it was over (being a man of great bodily vigor and still able to walk) he insisted upon going back to head his company, although it was evident that he had but a few hours to live. All these gentlemen, sir, capt. Baen excepted, have left wives, and five of them large families of children; this is the case too with many of the privates among the militia who fell in the action or who have died since of their wounds. Will the bounty of their country be withheld from their helpless orphans, many of whom will be in the most destitute condition and perhaps want even the necessities of life? With respect to the number of Indians that were engaged against us, I am possessed of no data by which I can form a correct statement. It must, however, have been considerable & perhaps not much inferior to our own; which deducting the dragoons, who were unable to do us much service, was very little above seven hundred, non-commissioned officers and privates; I am convinced there were at least six hundred. The Prophet had three weeks before 450 of his own proper followers. I am induced to believe that he was joined by a number of the lawless vagabonds who live on the Illinois river as large trails were seen coming from that direction. Indeed I shall not be surprised to find that some of those who professed the warmest friendship for us were arrayed against us—'tis certain that one of this description came out from the town & spoke to me the night before the action. The Potawatami chief, whom I mentioned to have been wounded and taken prisoner in my letter of the 8th inst. I left on the battle ground, after having taken all the care of him in my power, I requested him to inform those of his own tribe who had joined the Prt. and the Kickapoo & Winchagoes

that if they would immediately abandon the Prophet & return to their own tribes their past conduct would be forgiven & that we would treat them as we formerly had done. He assured me that he would do so, & that there was no doubt of their compliance. Indeed he said that he was certain that they would put the Prophet to death. I think upon the whole that there will be no further hostilities; but of this I shall be enabled to give you some more certain information in a few days.

The troops left the battle ground on the 9th inst. it took every wagon to transport the wounded. We managed, however, to bring off the public property, although almost all the private baggage of the officers was necessarily destroyed.

It may perhaps be imagined, sir, that some means might have been adopted to have made a more early discovery of the approach of the enemy to our camp the morning of the 7th inst. but if I had employed two thirds of the army as out posts it would have been ineffectual; the Indians in such a night would have found means to have passed between them—placed in the situation that we were, there is no other mode of avoiding a surprise, than by a chain of sentinels so close together that the enemy cannot pass between without discovery, and having the army in such readiness that they can get to their arms posts at a moment's warning. Our troops could not have been better prepared than they were, unless they had been kept under arms the whole night, as they lay with their accoutrements on, and their arms by their sides & the moment they were up they were at their posts. If the sentinels and the guard had done their duty even the troops on the left flank would have been prepared to receive the Indians.

I have the honor to enclose you a correct return of our killed & wounded. The wounded suffered very much before their arrival here, but they are now comfortably fixed and every attention has been and shall continue to be paid to them. Doctor Foster is not only possessed of great professional merit, but is moreover a man of feeling and honor.

I am convinced, sir, that the Indians lost many more men than we did—they left from thirty-six to forty on the field. They were seen to take off not only the wounded but the dead. An Indian that was killed and scalped in the beginning of the action by one of our men, was found in a house in the town; several others were also found in the houses, and many graves which were fresh dug; one of them was opened & found to contain three dead bodies.

Our infantry used principally cartridges containing twelve buck shot which were admirably calculated for a night action.

I have before informed you, sir, that Col. Miller was prevented by illness from going on the expedition—he rendered essential service in the command of Fort Harrison; he is an officer of great merit.

There are so many circumstances which it is important for you to know, respecting the situation of this country that I have thought it best to commit this despatch to my aid-de-camp Major Taylor, who will have the honor of delivering it to you, and who will be able to give you more satisfaction than I could do by writing. Major Taylor (who is also one of our Supreme Judges) is a man of integrity and honor, & you may rely upon any statement he may make.

With the highest respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your humble servant,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
P. S. Not a man of ours was taken prisoner, and of three scalps which were taken, two of them were recovered.

The Honorable W. E. Stiles,
Secretary at War.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—(CONCLUDED.)

(No. 1.)
(Translation.)

THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO MR. RUSSELL.
Paris, 4th May, 1811.

I hasten to announce to you that H. M. the Emperor has ordered his Minister of Finance to authorize the admission of the American cargoes which had been provisionally placed in deposit on their arrival in France.

I have the honor to send to you a list of the vessels to which these cargoes belong; they will have to export the amount of them, in National Merchandise, of which the 2 3ds will be in silks.

I have not lost a moment in communicating to you a measure perfectly in accord with the sentiments of union & of friendship which exist between the two powers.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration,
(Signed) **DUC DE BASSANO.**

(No. 2.)
Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.
Paris, 5th May, 1811.

I had the honor to address to you on

the 6th inst. by various ports, several copies of the note of the Duke of Bassano, to me on the 4th, containing a list of the vessels, the admission of whose cargoes had been authorized by the Emperor.

The list comprises all the American vessels which had arrived, without capture in the ports of France, or the kingdom of Italy, since the first Nov. and which had not already been admitted, excepting the schooner Friendship.

The papers of the Friendship had been mislaid at the Custom house, and no report of her case made to the Emperor.

As the New Orleans Packet and her cargo had been given up on bond in January, last, there can be no longer any question with regard to their admission; but to make their liberation complete, the bond should be cancelled.

All the vessels mentioned in the list, excepting the Grace Ann Greene, had come direct from the United States, without having done or submitted to any known act, which could have subjected them to the operation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees had these decrees continued in force.

The Grace Ann Greene stopt at Gibraltar, remained many days there, and in proceeding thence to Marseilles was captured by an English vessel of war. The Captain of the Grace Ann Greene, with a few of his people rose upon the British prize-crew, re-took his vessel from them and carried her and them into the port to which he was bound.

The Captain considered this recapture of his vessels as an act of resistance to the British Orders in Council and as exempting his property from the operation of French Decrees, professedly issued in retaliation of those Orders.—He likewise made a merit of delivering to this Government nine of his enemies to be treated as prisoners of war.

His vessel was liberated in December and his cargo the beginning of April last, and there is some difficulty in precisely ascertaining whether this liberation was predicated on the general revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees or on a special exemption from them owing to the particular circumstances of the case.

It is somewhat singular this vessel was placed on the list of the 4th instant when she had been liberated and her cargo admitted so long before.

It may not be improper to remark that no American vessel captured since the 1st Nov. has yet been released or had a trial.

These are the explanations which belong to the measure I had the honor to communicate to you on the 6th instant, & may afford some assistance in forming a just appreciation of its extent and character.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great consideration and respect, your faithful and assured servant.
(Signed) **JONA. RUSSELL.**

(No. 3.)
MR. RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.
Paris, 11th May, 1811.

SIR,
I have the honor to present to your Excellency a list of the American vessels, which according to the information I have obtained, have been captured by French privateers since the first of November last and brought into the ports of France. All proceedings in relation to these vessels have been suspended in the Council of Prizes, with the same view, no doubt as the proceedings in the custom house had been deferred with regard to those which had arrived voluntarily. The friendly admission of the latter encourages me to hope that such of the former at least as were bound to French ports, or to the ports of the allies of France, or to the United States, especially those in ballast, will be immediately released & that orders will be given to bring on the trials of the remainder, should such a course be judged indispensable, without any unnecessary delay.

The measure for which I now ask, being in perfect accord with the friendly sentiments which prevail between the two countries, I persuade myself will obtain the early assent of His Majesty.

I pray your Excellency to accept the assurances of my highest consideration.
(Signed) **JONA. RUSSELL.**

His Excellency
The Duke of Bassano, &c. &c.

List of American vessels taken by French Privateers, since the first of November, 1810, and carried into the ports of France.

Robinson Ova, from Norfolk to London, cargo tobacco, cotton and staves, taken 21st December, 1810, into Dunkirk.

Mary Ann, Charleston, do. cotton and rice, 3d March 1811, do.

General Eaton, from London, to Charleston, in ballast, 6th Dec. do. Calais.

Neptune, do. do. do. 7th Dec. do. Ceipps.

Clio, do. Philadelphia, English manufactures, do. do. do. vessel lost off Treguier, part of the cargo saved.

Two Brothers, Boston, St. Malo, cotton, indigo, potashes, cod-fish, fish oil and dye wood, 20th, do. do. St. Malo. N. B. This vessel was taken within the territorial jurisdiction of France. Star, from Salem, to Naples, coffee, indigo, fish, dye wood, &c. 2d February, do. Marseilles.

Zebra, from Boston, to Tarragona, 40,000 staves, 27th January, ditto, ditto.

(No. 4.)
MR. RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.
Paris, 6th May, 1811.

I feel it my duty to represent to your Excellency, that the American brig, Good Intent, from Marblehead, with a cargo of oil, fish, cocoa & staves, bound to Bilbao, was captured in December last by an armed launch in the service of the French government, and carried into Santander. Mr. J. P. Rattier, the Consul of His Majesty the Emperor at that place, has taken possession of the cargo and sold that part which was perishable, retaining in his hands the proceeds and placing in depot the articles unsold, until he shall receive the superior orders of his government.

The present flattering appearance that the relations between France and the United States will be preserved on the most amicable footing, encourages me to hope that the case of the Good Intent, after the long detention that has occurred, will attract the early attention of the French government, and that the property will be restored to the American owner.

I pray your Excellency to accept the assurances of my high consideration.
(Signed) **JONA. RUSSELL.**

His Excellency the Duke of Bassano,
Minister of Exterior Relations.

(No. 5.)
DUC DE BASSANO TO MR. RUSSELL.
Paris, 25th May, 1811.

SIR,
The object of the letter you have done me the honor to address to me the 7th of this month, was to remonstrate against the seizure of the American ship the 'Good-Intent' which had been carried into St. Andero by a French vessel.

The Minister of the Marine to whom I hastened to write on the subject, has just answered me, that the case is carried before the council of prizes, which is alone competent to decide on the validity of the capture. He adds that it is before that tribunal, that the owners of the Good-Intent, ought to be prepared to establish their rights and that he will have no other agency in this affair than to cause to be executed the decision which shall be made.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.
(Signed)

LE DUC DE BASSANO.
Mr. Russell, Charge des Affaires
of the United States of America.

(No. 6.)
MR. RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.
Paris, 2d June, 1811.

By the letter which your excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 25th ult. I perceive that the Minister of Marine declines interfering in the case of the American brig, the Good-Intent, except to enforce the decision which the Council of Prizes may render.

As the Good-Intent was captured bound to a port in the possession of the French armies, by a launch in the service of the French government, I had persuaded myself that she would not be treated as a prize, but that she would be restored like the John and the Hare of Civita Vecchia, without the delay of a formal trial. It was in this expectation, that I omitted to place her on the list of American vessels captured since the 1st of November last, which I had the honor to address to your excellency in my note of the 11th ult. If His Majesty the Emperor should find it improper upon being made acquainted with the circumstances of this case to distinguish it from cases of ordinary capture, I presume there will be no objection to extending to it the benefit of any general decision which may be taken in regard to those mentioned in the list aforesaid.

I pray your Excellency to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.
(Signed) **JONA. RUSSELL.**

His Excellency the Duke of Bassano.

(No. 7.)
MR. RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.
Paris, 18th May, 1811.

On examining the list of vessels whose cargoes have been admitted, and which your Excellency did me the honor to enclose to me in a note dated 4th of this month, I have discovered that the schooner Friendship has been omitted.

This vessel, as I am informed, arrived at Bordeaux on the 6th of December last, with a cargo of coffee, which from long detention, has suffered considerable damage. As there is no circumstance, within my knowledge, to distinguish the cargo of this vessel from

those which have been admitted, I doubt not that her case will be enquired after, and that she will be placed upon the same footing as the others.

I pray your excellency to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.
(Signed)

JONA. RUSSELL.
His Excellency the Duke of Bassano,
Minister of Exterior Relations.

(No. 8.)
MR. RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.
Paris, 10th June, 1811.

SIR,
I conceive it to be my duty to represent to your Excellency, that the condition, attached to the admission of American property in France, to export two thirds the amount in silks, is attended with great inconvenience and loss to the American merchant.

A general requisition to export the net proceeds of imported cargoes in the produce and manufactures of the French empire, would have been so obviously intended to favor its industry and to prevent any indirect advantage resulting to its enemy by the remittance of exchange, that the right and policy of the measure would have been universally acknowledged. The American merchant, in this case, permitted to select from the various and abundant productions of the arts and agriculture of France, those articles which the habits and tastes of the American people demanded, might freely and advantageously have exercised his commercial skill for the advancement of his interests, and hoped from the profit on his investments here to obtain an indemnity for the losses on his outward voyage.

The condition, however, imposed on him to receive two thirds of these investments in a particular article takes from him the faculty of profiting of his experience and information, adapting them to the wants of the market for which they are intended. The holder of this article becomes, by this requisition, the master not only of the price, but of the kind and quality of his merchandise, and his interest will strongly incite him to abuse the power which he feels. He knows full well that the purchaser cannot dispense with this merchandise, and that sooner or later, he must accede to the terms, on which it is offered. Should indeed the American merchant, from his repugnance to invest his funds in an article forced upon him, loaded with the arbitrary exactions of the seller, refuse for a while to receive it, yet beholding these funds inactive and wasting on his hands, and his vessel perishing in a foreign port, he must eventually yield to the duress which he suffers.

Such are some of the evils to which the condition in question will expose the American merchant in this country.—In the U. States it will be by him still more severely felt.

The overstock of the article forced by this condition on the market there, exceeding the consumption, must necessarily become a drug, and the American merchant, after having taken it here against his will, and paid for it more than its ordinary value, will be compelled in United States to keep it on hand, or to sacrifice it for the most it will bring. Thus alternately obliged to purchase and to sell under unfavorable circumstances, he will have to add to the losses of the outward voyage, the losses on the returns, and the sum of them both may amount to his ruin.

These disasters of the merchant must inevitably impede, if not extinguish the commercial intercourse between the two countries. This intercourse exposed to the unusual perils, & oppressed with unprecedented burdens, has already nothing in the voyage hither to tempt the enterprise of mercantile men, and should it be embarrassed with the restrictions of this condition, rendering the homeward voyage also unprofitable, it must undoubtedly cease. It is in vain to expect the continuance of any branch of trade which in all its relations is attended with loss to those who are engaged in.

I have taken the liberty respectfully to submit these observations to your Excellency, not without a hope that a consideration of them lead to a remedy of the evils which they suggest.

I pray your Excellency to permit me to renew the assurance, &c. &c.
(Signed) **JONA. RUSSELL.**

(No. 9.)
(Translation.)

The Minister of Foreign Relations has the honor to inform Mr. Russell, Charge des Affaires of the U. States, that he will be happy to receive him at any time to day before 2 o'clock, if it should be convenient to him.

He begs him to accept the assurance of his perfect consideration.
Paris, 13th July, 1811.

PUVEYOR'S OFFICE.
Philadelphia, Dec. 3th, 1811.

The present situation of the United States, impressively suggests a considerable anticipation of the most serious possible exigencies. Though many ar-

ticles of supply for immediate use are in our public and private stores, though many articles are continually imported, though breaches of the laws may occasion some supplies in peace and captures may produce some in war, though the constant operations of our established manufactories, afford more than we can want of some commodities, yet it appears beneficial & necessary to make an early and universal operation with respect to the exhibition and examination of our local and general resources and capacities.

It is respectfully hoped and trusted, that it will be found convenient and prove agreeable to every gentleman in public station to give such direction to one copy of this paper, as will ensure its reception, by three or more public spirited and intelligent citizens in their respective states and districts.

It is hoped, that those three or more public spirited and intelligent citizens, will promptly take the proper and necessary measures to communicate this paper to every township, hundred, town, ward, or other smallest section of our counties, cities and boroughs, in order to ensure a general and effectual attention to the measure.

The gentlemen described and other public spirited and intelligent citizens in the wards, townships and other smallest sections of the cities, boroughs and counties are respectfully invited to procure every master-manufacturer and all persons dealing in raw materials, to make an early and full communication by mail, addressed to this office, shewing with exactness, their respective residences, kinds of goods manufactured, and current prices, and the quantities and whole amount, if they think proper.—Two forms of such a communication are subjoined, for uniformity and explanation.

This operation may be easily made. The information which may be obtained, when digested by this office, will place the resources and capacities of the country more fully before the various branches of the government, so as to enable them to act as the nature of their powers and duties may appear to require or admit. It will facilitate the operations of the purchasers for the public supplies, whom it will enable to deal with manufacturers adjacent to the divisions of the public forces, and distant from their offices.

Very considerable advantages, costing nothing, would result to manufacturers from this measure, by the light it would give upon the subject of this spontaneous and very increasing branch of the national trade and business. Not only would the public agents and the people at large, be enabled to know how, and where they could procure supplies of American manufactures, but the legislature and the Executive, with its assistants, would be enabled to consider, for every necessary purpose, the value, the quantity, the local situations, the instruments and means, the capacities, the denominations or kinds, and other facts relative to the manufacturers of the U. S. their stocks of domestic and foreign raw materials and their goods and merchandizes.

A note of any manufactures, on hand, at this time, or which could be completed within a few months, might be an useful addition to the communication; particularly of blue, grass green, buff, white, black and scarlet broad cloths, at prices above two dollars, and narrow in proportion; white swanskins and white plains above fifty cents; strong wollen vest-back cloths; wollen or warranted lining stuffs, blue, green, &c. Blankets of 3 to 3 1-2 pounds weight, 6 feet long 4 1-2 feet wide, and twilled; white linen 28 1-2 inches wide, above 35 cents, or any other proper military goods.

TENCH COX,
Purveyor of Public Supplies.

Form of a Manufacturer's Statement.

GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, of the Township of Northampton, county of Berkshire and state of Massachusetts, makes & sells broad cloths at two dollars & one-half, to three dollars per yard; blankets at three to three dollars and one-half each; narrow cloths at one dollar and one-third, to one dollar and one-half per yard; total of goods in a year 4231 yards of broad cloth, 7368 yards narrow cloth and 418 blankets. Total value 25,511 dollars and 45 cents.

The said George Williams employs and moves by water one carding machine and 150 spindles; and by hand four hundred and ten spindles in woolen manufacture.

Another form of a Manufacturer's Statement

PHILIP J. HAHN, No. 33, Washington-street, Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, makes and sells wool hats at 90 to 100 cents each, forum, castor, or common fur hats at 4 to 5 dollars each, and fine hats at 5 to 6 and one-half dollars each; total quantity of goods in one year, 4390 wool hats, 1303 forum, castor or common fur hats, 208 fine fur hats. Total value 10,453 dollars.



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1812.

[No. 20.....634.]

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

ADVERTISEMENTS—Are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 31.

The following Resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Bradley, was agreed to: Resolved, That the Members of this House will wear crapes on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the condolence and sorrow of the Senate, for the calamitous event by which the Chief Magistrate of the State of Virginia, and so many of her citizens perished by fire in the City of Richmond, on the night of the 26th of the present month.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 31.

The House, agreeable to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BARKERIDGE in the Chair, on the bill from the Senate to raise an additional military force; when

Mr. D. R. Williams moved that the Committee rise and have leave to sit again, in order to take up the bill from the Senate, authorising the President of the U. States to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of the frontiers of the U. States; as, from information received, it was probable that this force would be immediately wanted. Serious apprehensions being entertained of renewed hostilities from the Indian Tribes on our frontier.

The Committee rose accordingly; and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the proposed bill, Mr. STANFORD in the Chair. The bill was gone through, reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

The House then resumed the consideration in committee of the whole, of the bill to raise an additional military force; when

Mr. Clay (The Speaker) moved to amend the bill by the following proviso: "Provided, however, that officers for eight regiments only shall be appointed, until three fourths of the privates of such eight regiments shall be enlisted, when the officers for the remaining five regiments shall also be appointed."

Mr. Clay observed, that a difference of opinion had risen yesterday, whether the additional military force proposed to be raised ought to be 15,000 or 25,000 men, not so much, he believed, from a conviction that 25,000 men would be too many; but from a dislike to the appointment of officers for the whole before they would be wanted, so as to have an army of officers, without the requisite number of men for them to command. This objection would be obviated by the adoption of this amendment, for the officers for eight regiments would not be more than would be required for 15,000 men had the friends of that number carried their point. And, as the whole 25,000 men could not be got at once, the expense of the officers whose appointment was proposed to be deferred, would be saved; and the officers for eight regiments would be fully sufficient for the recruiting service. He hoped, therefore the amendment would be adopted.—Agreed to.

The Chairman was about to put the question on the Committee's rising; when

Mr. Clay rose and made a very animated speech in favor of adopting the bill from the Senate. He was followed by Mr. Widgery, who spoke in favor of the volunteer corps, as being preferable to regular troops, & by Mr. Boyd against raising so large a number of men, and in favor, if possible, of maintaining the country in peace.

The Committee rose & reported the bill, with the amendments; but the usual hour of adjournment having arrived, the House declined taking up the Report.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing an estimate of the expenses for the year 1812, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past year, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1812.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, containing an account of the application and expenditure of money in that department for the past year.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The order of the day being called for, the House took up the amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill from the Senate for raising an additional military force.

Having come to the amendment, which proposed that the officers for eight regiments only should be appointed, until three fourths of the men were enlisted.

Mr. Burwell moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words, eight regiments, and inserting six.

Mr. Wright hoped this amendment would not prevail. He considered this as a war measure; and if we were to economize in this way at the commencement of the business, he should not calculate upon our acting with effect.—Our country was too important, & our rights too sacred, to be frittering down measures for their defence in the manner proposed. In proportion, said he, as the commissioned officers are appointed will the recruiting of the men progress. These officers will inspire the people, in the several parts of the country from which they may be taken, with a military spirit, which will induce them to enlist into the service. He liked the bill better before it had received its present limitation as to the appointment of the officers; but as the committee had agreed thus to amend the bill, he did not wish to stir the subject again. He hoped, however, the reduction would not be carried any further.

Mr. Burwell observed, that the gentleman from Maryland had called upon the House not to consent, from motives of economy, to fritter away our measures of defence. If, said Mr. B. the House should determine to appoint all the officers, as at first proposed, I shall be found ready to go with that gentleman & others as far as practicable. But he thought there was a great difference between expending the public money uselessly; and expending it in such a way as to obtain the object in view at the least expense. But the gentleman says, that if all the officers are appointed at once, the ranks will be much sooner filled, than in the way proposed by this amendment. How said Mr. Burwell, can this be shewn. It is well known that these officers will do nothing towards raising the men; and the President can at any time appoint them when they may be wanted. He had not made this motion to diminish the effect of the bill (for he believed the men would be gotten as soon without these officers as with them) but in order to make the bill more palatable to many gentlemen who at present object to it on the score of expense. If the 25,000 men could be raised by enacting the law, there would propriety in appointing the officers at once; but no man can believe that 4 or 5000 men will be enlisted in four or five months; and as the President will have the power to appoint the officers whenever they shall be wanted, no inconvenience can arise from deferring the appointments till that time; and it is besides probable that the President will have it in his power to make better appointments than than now, from having more time in which to make the proper selection of characters for the purpose. It ought to be recollected, that one-third of the expense of the support of this army, goes to the payment of the officers; and if they were to be appointed immediately, this expense would be incurred without producing any benefit to the country.

On the subject of economy, Mr. B. said, while we took measures for raising a force adequate to the purposes we had in view, care ought to be taken that no money is unnecessarily expended. The raising of funds, would put the country to some difficulty; but he had no doubt the expense would be cheerfully met by the people, when they see that no unnecessary expense is incurred.

After a few words from Mr. Wright the amendment was carried, there being 57 members in favor of it.

Mr. Nelson said, he did not wish to throw any embarrassment in the way of raising the army proposed but he believed that it would be unnecessary at the commencement of the business, to

appoint all the officers now contemplated. It was well known, that the efficient officers in raising troops are the captains and subalterns. The field officers being of no use until the men are raised; it might be well to defer their appointment until that time. He moved, therefore, to amend the bill by adding the following provision: "That so many of the officers shall be commissioned at first, and so on from time to time, as the executive may believe necessary for raising the troops."

The Speaker declared this motion not in order, at present; but that when the amendments were gone through, and the bill was before the House, the gentleman from Virginia would have an opportunity of introducing it.

Another motion was made to adjourn, and the Yeas and Nays called upon it.—Lost by a larger majority than before.

All the amendments having been considered, and others introduced, the question recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading; but several members expressing a desire to see the bill, amended, printed, before they gave a vote upon it, a motion was carried for it to lie on the table, in order to make way for another to have it printed, which was accordingly made and carried.—Adjourned.

EXTRACT FROM A LIST OF LAWS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, At November Session, 1811.

- 1. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.
2. A supplement to an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred & nine, entitled, an act concerning crimes and punishments.
3. An act for the benefit of Jas. Smock of Worcester county.
4. An act to change the place of holding the election in the fifth election district, in Baltimore county.
5. An act to authorise and empower the Justices of the Levy Court of Cecil county, to discontinue so much of the public road as is therein mentioned.
6. An act for the benefit of William Pollett, jun. of Somerset county, an insolvent debtor.
7. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to empower the inhabitants of the town of Havre De Grace, to elect the commissioners thereof.
8. An act for the benefit of Elizabeth McLane, of Talbot county.
9. An act to authorise the Levy Court of Cecil county, to open a road from the Presbyterian Meeting House, in West Nottingham, to Creswell's ferry.
10. An act for the benefit of the representatives of Henry Charles, late of Dorchester county, deceased.
11. An act to repeal the third section of an act, entitled, an act constituting an act relating to costs in criminal cases.
12. An act to change the surname of Charles Perry, of Dorchester county, and his children, to the name of Lowe.
13. An act to regulate the inspection of Lumber.
14. An act for the benefit of William Taylor, of Worcester county.
15. An act to empower the Justices of the Levy Court of Cecil county to appoint commissioners to review, alter and amend the road therein mentioned.
16. An act for the relief of John Fisher, of Caroline county.
17. An act to authorise Edward Barton & William Kelley, to alter & change the public road therein mentioned in Caroline county.
18. An act for the benefit of Charlotte H. Rownd, of Somerset county.
19. An act for the relief of Littleton Dennis Teackle, of Somerset county.
20. An act empowering the surveyors of the several counties of this state, and their deputies to qualify their chain and pole carriers.
21. A supplement to the act of seven hundred and eighty five, and the supplementary acts thereto, which provide for the poor of Dorchester county.
22. An act for the relief of Levin Carey, of Worcester county.
23. An act to pay the civil list & other expenses of civil government.
24. An act to lay out and open a road in Worcester county.
25. A supplementary act relating to insolvent debtors.
26. An act for the relief of Wealthy Beachbarth, of Worcester county, and her infant children.
27. An act to lay out and open a road from Harrison Haddaway's land, to the main road leading from Easton to Knapp's Narrows, in Talbot county.
28. An act for the relief of James Cruikshanks, of Kent county.
29. An act for the relief of Jas. Cochran, of Cecil county.
30. An act to change the mode of repairing the Public Roads in Worcester county.
31. An act to change the name of Georgetown Cross Roads, in Kent county.
32. An act to appoint commissioners to open a road in Worcester county.
33. An act for the relief of James Davidson Johnson, of Worcester county.
34. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act authorising the drawing of a Lottery for the benefit of the College of Medicine of Maryland.
35. An act to incorporate a company for building a Bridge over Choptank River at or near Denton ferry.
36. An act to empower the Levy Court of Worcester county, to sell the Warehouses in said county.
37. An act to incorporate a Manufacturing Company in Talbot county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
38. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of Tobacco.
39. An act to authorise a Lottery for the benefit of Salisbury in Somerset and Worcester counties.
40. An act for the relief of Thomas Enalls, late Sheriff of Dorchester county.
41. An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Salisbury in Somerset and Worcester counties.
42. An act for the relief of Marcus Heyland, an insolvent debtor of the city of Baltimore.
43. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to ascertain the allowance of members of the General Assembly, Electors of the Senate, and Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.
44. An act to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any method camp or quarterly meeting, in the several counties therein mentioned.
45. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to direct the Register of Wills of Caroline county, to keep his Office in Denton, in said County, and there to deposit the Records, Books and Papers belonging to said Office.
46. An act for the encouragement of learning in Cecil county.
47. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish a bank & incorporate a company, under the name of "The Elkton Bank of Maryland."
48. An act for the benefit of Moses Ruth, of Queen Ann's county.
49. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province.
50. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for regulating the mode of staying execution, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety one.
51. An act authorising appropriations for the Penitentiary of this State.
52. An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.
53. An act for the relief of Stephen Reynor, of Talbot county.
54. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning the Chancery Court.
55. An act authorising Philemon C. Blake, late sheriff of Queen Ann's county, to complete his collection.
56. An act to incorporate a bank to be called by the name of "The Farmer's Bank of Somerset and Worcester."
57. An act authorising Thomas Enalls, former Sheriff and Collector of Dorchester county, to complete his collection.
58. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to direct deserts.
59. An act for the relief of Margaret Draper, of Caroline county.
60. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections and to regulate said elections.
61. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning crimes & punishments.
62. An act to establish a Bank and incorporate a company under the name of "The Cumberland Bank of Allegany."
63. An act further supplementary to the act, entitled, an act for establishing a company for opening & extending the navigation of the river Potomac.
64. An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes.
65. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.
66. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.
67. An act to alter the times of the meeting of the Court of Appeals and for other purposes.

directed to place upon the navy list of invalid pensioners of the United States, Abraham Whipple, late a captain in the navy of the United States, who has been so disabled in the line of his duty, while in service, that he is unable to support himself by labor; and who shall be entitled to receive one-half the monthly pay of a captain in the navy, to commence from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten, agreeably to the provisions contained in "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. December 12, 1811. Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Allowing further time for completing the payments on certain lands held by right of pre-emption, in the Mississippi Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the purchasers of public lands by right of pre-emption in the Mississippi Territory, who have made payment of their first instalment of the purchase money, be allowed until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to complete the payments of their lands respectively, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. December 12, 1811. Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the relief of Josiah Webb,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Josiah H. Webb, who was wounded in the Creek nation of Indians while employed in carrying the mail of the United States from Athens in Georgia to New Orleans, be and he is hereby allowed the sum of fifty dollars, payable annually out of the Treasury of the United States to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and continued during his natural life.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. December 12, 1811. Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Extending the time for opening the several land offices established in the territory of Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the sixth section of an act, entitled "an act providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose and approved February sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, as directs that the several land offices established in the territory of Orleans shall be opened on the first day of January and on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said land offices shall respectively be opened on such day or days as the President of the United States shall by proclamation designate for that purpose; and the public land shall in every other respect be offered for sale at the said offices in the same manner as is directed by the aforesaid act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. December 12, 1811. Approved—JAMES MADISON.

MAIL STAGE. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centerville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn. SOLOMON LOWE. Easton, september 10—m

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TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 6, 1812.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill from the senate, to raise an additional military force.

Mr. Williams expatiated at length on all the topics involved in the bill before the house. He observed that it was natural, not only natural, but justifiable, for gentlemen to be anxious to express their sentiments on measures of importance, more especially of such vital importance as that now under consideration.

The question was not merely on the passage of this bill; but the question was, shall we have war? He too felt objections to the details of the bill. Its provisions were new. It organized an army on a new plan. It was not the plan of marshal Ney, as had been said. But he should vote for it, because he approved the principle upon which it had been brought forward.

Its adoption would produce war with Great Britain; and he was decidedly in favor of that measure. The only question was, would they repeal the non-importation and go to war with France; or would they resist the orders in council? For however unpleasant the fact might be to gentlemen, it was nevertheless time that our faith was pledged to France; that to repeal the non-importation, would violate that faith which was yet pure and uncontaminated.

He himself had no hand in producing this state of things; this was not, however, any reason why he should not help to take us out of it. But he was for resisting the orders in council in preference to repealing the non-importation. He should not enter into petty details of what was, or what was done in '98. Shall Great Britain exercise an unqualified supremacy over us? Shall we submit to her taxation; to that despotism which she has set up over us? Honored with a seat in this assembly by his country, should he basely succumb to British supremacy? or should he resist? It was not the question, were the Berlin and Milan decrees revoked? For whether they were or not, the British orders would still be enforced. But shall we submit to carve out a channel for British manufactures and commerce to the continent of Europe? Shall we require, in her behalf, the abolition of all the domestic regulations of France and her allies? This was the question. In such a state of things, he felt humbled that he was unable to give that support, on this floor, to the country, which the occasion afforded. Indeed, he felt humbled at the necessity of arguments at all. But they were demanded by the observations of the worthy and distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Stelfox). O him he would say, "I respect the man; but I abhor his arguments." Even that gentleman had confessed that against G. B. we had ample cause of war. He would not go into a repetition of the nauseous details of British aggressions. No man could bear to hear the disgusting recital in this house. For notwithstanding the miserable slang that had been uttered by miserable wretches out of the house against the dominant party, there was not a solitary member who was not convinced of the numerous and aggravating causes of war which existed against that nation.

Great Britain imposes a transit duty on your produce going to Europe. No, I am wrong. The orders have been modified. Indeed! And has that proud unbending government, who is never driven from her purpose, say, gentlemen, yielded to a modification of her principles? Sir, she confines you to trade to what part she pleases; she has intercepted you from the continent. Is this, I ask, in the name of God, sir, better than the imposition of a transit duty on your commerce? Sir, the British ministry found that laying this duty, they had touched the spirit of the revolution. They saw in the burning of the gin at Baltimore, something like the destruction of the tea at Boston. They had taken too rank hold upon you; they were obliged to change the mode of attack upon your commerce. But the objects of the war—what are they? The objects of the war are involved in its causes. The enfranchisement of your incarcerated seamen, the liberation of the seas from British dominion—these, sir, are simply, and in a word, the objects of the war. Sir, she scorns to respect the rights of any nation. She advances in her pretensions upon every people that yield one inch to her. She claims the right to exclusive legislation over the ocean. Her acts of outrage have fixed a gangrene at our heart, which, if you submit, must continue to imposthume, and soon issue in corruption and ruin. But, sir, you are told that your constitution is not calculated for war. Then its glories—yes, sir, its brightest glories are gone forever, and my solicitude for its fate has vanquished with its virtues. But, it is impossible to do half justice to the speech of Mr. Williams.

AMERICAN REPORTER.

...sir, I do not believe it. What is your constitution, I pray you, Mr. Speaker? It unites and protects the various and peculiar interests of the different sections of this vast union. He really felt for N. England, whose right to navigate the ocean was involved in the proposed measures, when he heard it advanced that the constitution was incompetent to protect that right by war; a right which was as exquisite to the heart of a New Englander, as the right of holding slaves was to a southern man.

The soil, it seems, has not been touched, and we must not go to war; it would be foreign conquest. The soil not touched sir? yes sir, the soil is touched. Every farmer in the nation feels it; he feels that his plantation has been invaded, his produce destroyed. The export trade between Charleston & Bordeaux is as useful to him, as the trade between Charleston and Boston. Let your Bay and your river craft; your Potomac, your Chesapeake, Long Island Sound, sir, be invested by pirates; suppose them British pirates too; mind, sir, your soil would not then be touched! Further—Let your harbors be blocked up, the castle of Boston levelled with the dust—still, sir, the soil would not be touched! Suppose invasion—you drive the invader into Canada; but you dare not go over; it would be foreign conquest—as much then as now, sir. Really, Mr. Speaker, can gentlemen be serious in such arguments?

If the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanford) will have a comparison between '98 and now; if pounds, shillings and pence must govern us, let us see how it stands. For speculations committed by France at that time upon our merchants, their claims, provided for by the treaty with her, amounted to 3,500,000 dollars. Since the condemnation of the Fox by Sir Wm. Scott, ninety others have been condemned, which valued at fifty thousand each, will amount to upwards of four millions of dollars plundered from us in that short space of time by British cruisers. The captures are daily increasing. In 1798 too, sir, we had a practicable chance of maintaining our neutrality; not so now. The treasures of golden harvests of neutral trade were borne into our country from every part of the world. Where are they to be found now sir? We were jealous of an army. He wished not to excite unpleasant feelings; but the nation did then fear, that the army was raised to break down opposition. They thought that a great and powerful State [Virginia] was to be humbled in dust and ashes; that the government was to be subverted. The States were robbed of their right to appoint officers for the volunteers that were raised. Yes, sir, I say they were robbed of this right. But do all these powerful motives exist at this time for maintaining peace? No, sir.

The hon. gentleman then entered into calculations to prove the fallacy of those made by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Stelfox). He exhibited a view of the exports and imports of the United States during several years preceding 1805; at one time the balance of trade was 14 or 15 millions in favor of Great Britain. He asked, whence did your merchants derive the means to pay the British this great balance? The answer was easy. They had pushed their trade into all the ports of the world, which had enabled them to make good their deficiencies in the British trade. The orders in council had deprived them of that resource; they had reduced their exports to France and Holland to two or three millions; and yet the gentleman from Virginia had made the efforts of these orders to justify the orders themselves, and our submission to them. It was the deadly efficacy of these orders which had reduced our exports to the continent to a mere trifle. But, said the gentleman, would you sacrifice your exports to England, worth 32 millions, for your two millions to France? Sir, your Custom House Books might show an export of thirty two millions to G. Britain. But what is the fact? Why, sir, your merchants cannot find sale in that country for more than a fifth of their produce, their tobacco and cotton. The balance which they might send would be a dead loss. Ask your cotton planters, and your tobacco raisers and merchants, what has become of their crops for 1810 and 1811? They are rotting on their hands. This is the effect of the orders in council. I, sir, know—I feel their effects myself.

But will you go to war for honor—mere bubble, a phantom? Really, sir, I cannot believe that the gentleman from Virginia was serious in asking this question. Is that proud virtue which must be so dear to the gentleman himself as an individual; is it to be treated with disrespect, to be utterly discarded, when the concerns of the nation came to be considered? Of what is the nation composed? Of brutes, sir, or men—high minded men, honorable men, descendants of honorable ancestors? Is honor to be thus scouted out of this house? Sir, we are on the

high road to ruin, when the interests of individuals are made, by calculations, to be at variance with those of the nation, or its government. Such doctrine must destroy you. But, it seems, this honor is nothing, because we pay tribute to the Barbary powers. The gentleman will excuse me, sir, if I say that I did not suppose he could stoop to use such an argument. It is even destitute of originality. The gentleman says we have purchased from France the privilege of going to England; we have purchased of Napoleon our passage to England! Sir, I had thought that that gentleman knew better. He must be too honorable himself to suspect others of such dastardly conduct. Did we not offer the same terms to England which France accepted? And how, sir, can the gentleman say we have purchased from France a right to go to England? I cannot think that he could be guilty of believing such an insinuation himself. It was not a fact. We had even gone much farther in conceding to England than to France. Our minister there had begged and entreated the repeal of the Orders in Council, until the nation was supposed by many to have been disgraced by his supplications. I did not think that he was wrong.

But we must not go to war with this England: she was fighting for her existence! If her existence, sir, depends on our destruction, then, I say, down let her go. She is contending for the liberties of the world too, it seems.—I would as soon have expected to hear that the devil had espoused the cause of Christianity! (An universal burst of laughter.) Sir, we may trace her progress for years through blood! Did she raise the standard of liberty in India? Was it for liberty that she offered up to the sword so many human heads on the plains of India? Was it to plant the standard of liberty in this country, that she immolated even infant innocence during the war of the revolution? Is it to extend or secure the blessings of freedom to us, that the fire-side and the cradle are exposed to savage incursions in the west at this time? He scouted the absurd idea.

When the war should be commenced, he said it would, it must be carried on, be the expenses what it might. We should probably always find revenue or taxes—and he was for taxes, if they could not be done without—to pay at least the interest on the loans which it would be necessary to obtain. We need not appeal to the patriots, the spirits of the dead, to ascertain whether war could be prosecuted by this nation with success. The effects of the contemplated war, he said, on G. Britain, would be seen in the pressure on her manufactures and on the profitable cultivation of her West India Islands, and in the conquests of her provinces. The falls of Niagara could be resisted with as much success as the American people when they should be called into action.

But armies are to subvert our liberties.—The gentleman from Virginia might have spared the insinuation which he had uttered against the revolutionary army. That army was true to the core. The letters of Newburgh had proved it. Those letters had proved that there were traitors every where. It felt the profoundest adoration, if a patriotic man were justifiable, to that patriotic body of men, who achieved the revolution; and Washington himself, just as he had been described, "the sanctuary of a nation's best love," could, at no time during the war, have become a successful usurper. No, sir, impossible. But we must submit to every indignity, it seemed, every daring invasion of our rights; we must not make war because if we do, armies must be raised; the government would be subverted; the veil of the temple of the constitution might be rent in twain.

The question, shall the bill pass? was then taken by yeas and nays, and carried as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Bleeker, Blount, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheeves, Clay, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dismore, Earle, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefevre, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M'Koy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Mercal, Milnor, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pickens, Piper, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Sullivan, Tallman, Talliat, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright.—94.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Fitch, Huffy, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Mason, M'Brade, Mossy, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Porter, Randolph, Rodman, Sheffield, Smilie, Stanford, Stewart, Stow,

Surges, Triggart, Talmadge, Wheaton, White, Wilson.—34.
The House adjourned at half past three.

AN ORDINANCE, To amend the Ordinance, entitled, "an Ordinance concerning the conflagration of the Theatre, in the City of Richmond?"

(PASSED THE 28TH DEC. 1811.) WHEREAS it is represented to the President and Common Council of the City of Richmond, in Common Hall assembled, that the remains of their unfortunate fellow citizens, who perished in the conflagration of the Theatre, on the night of the twenty sixth inst. cannot with convenience, be removed from the spot on which they were found, & some of them were so far consumed as to fall to ashes—and that it would be more satisfactory to their relations that they should be interred on the spot where they perished, and that the site of the Theatre should be consecrated as the sacred deposit of their bones and ashes.

Be it therefore ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Committee appointed by the ORDINANCE, entitled an Ordinance, concerning the conflagration of the Theatre in the City of Richmond, instead of burying the remains of our Fellow Citizens in the public burying ground, shall cause them to be interred within the Area formerly included in the walls of the Theatre. And the said Committee is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase of the proprietors thereof as soon as may be possible, all the ground included within such walls.

And be it further ordained, That in addition to the duty imposed upon that Committee by the before recited Ordinance, they be requested to inclose with suitable walls of brick of the height of five feet at the least, the whole of the ground formerly covered by the said Theatre; and that the Common Hall of the City of Richmond hold the funds of the City pledged to defray the expenses of purchasing the said Area, & of the inclosure thereof, to be paid out of any money in the hands of the Chamberlain, at the time the said inclosure shall be erected by the said Committee, and to be paid by him to their draft or drafts.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the passing thereof.
A Copy, N. SHEPPARD, c. c. n.

INTERMENT OF THE DEAD.

The arrangements for this melancholy occasion could not be completed before Sunday—and as the place of interment had been changed from the Church to the Area where the Theatre stood, to that fatal & devoted spot, the funeral procession did not move, as was originally contemplated by the Committee, from the Baptist Meeting House, near the Theatre, whether the relics lay, to the Church where the interment was intended to be made.

The mournful procession began at Mr. Edw'd. Trent's on the main street, where the remains of the unfortunate Mrs. Patterson lay.—In front, the Corpse—then the Clergy—Ladies in Carriages—the Executive Council—Directors of the Bank—Members of the Legislature—the Court of Hustings—Common Hall—Citizens on foot and on horseback.—Why paint the length and solemnity of the line? They moved up the main street until they struck the cross street leading to the Bank—here they were joined by the corpse of poor Juliana Harvie, who expired at her brother-in-law's, the Cashier of the Bank—they moved up the Capitol Hill, & at the Capitol were joined by the bearers of two large Mahogany boxes, in which were enclosed the ashes and relics of the deceased.—The mournful procession then moved to "the devoted spot;" & in the centre of the Area where once stood the pit, these precious relics were buried in one common grave. The service for the dead was read by the Reverend Mr. Buchanan.—The whole scene defied description. A whole City bathed in tears!—How awful the transition on this devoted spot!—A few days since, it was the Theatre of joy and merriment—animated by the sound of music and the hum of a delighted multitude. It is now a funeral pyre! the receptacle of the relics of our friends!—and in a short time a monument will stand upon it to point out where their ashes lay!

Register of the Dead.

In addition to the 63 persons who were published in our last, from the Report of the Committee, we are pained to be compelled to subjoin the following melancholy list:—

Perished in the flames.
Miss Elvira Coutts, Mrs. Picket, not wife of Mr. G. P. Miss Littlepage, Jean Baptiste Rezen, Thomas Lecroix, Robert Ferrill, a mulatto boy.
Expired since.

On Saturday night, Mrs. Boshert. And at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, Edwin James Harvie, Esq.—in consequence of the injury he received in his efforts to save his unfortunate sister from the flames!!

Not one life has been lost from Manchester. Mrs. Hatch has broken a limb.

The following affecting letter has been received by Matthew Clay, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress from Virginia, from his friend in Richmond:

RICHMOND, 31ST DEC. 1811.
My truly unfortunate friend.

By the mail of this morning, I received together your communications 28th and 29th inst. No human heart knows how to sympathize with you more feelingly than mine; but be assured, that after the transient hand of time has, in some degree, soothed the anguish that now tortures your mind, you will regret the painful disappointment which it becomes my duty, in answer to your last, to give your fond parental wish. Your beloved Mary, on that fatal night, wore no ornament that could resist the action of the deucing element. It was the same case with the amiable Miss Gatewood & Miss Gwathmey. My own child, dear little innocent, had huddled round her neck that morning, a double gold chain, attached to a locket, with the inscription, "The Gift of Grand Papa." By this, her beloved relics were distinguished; and a communication of the circumstance, made in the kindest and most delicate manner by one of the Committee. At first, precisely the same thought occurred to me, that seems so forcibly to have influenced you; but after mature reflection, I determined, and oh glad am I, that I did! to consign her remains to the common tomb of her companions. My note to Mr. Temple, on this occasion, a copy of which I annex, will best explain to you my sentiments and feelings on this subject.

Farewell, my dear friend; may heaven tranquility and console you.

Copy of a note to Mr. William Temple.
No, my dear friend, I have no wish to separate the remains of my beloved child from those of the amiable & dear companions, in whose embrace, perhaps, she died. Side by side they sunk, together their immortal spirits took their flight, and it is even a melancholy satisfaction, that their dust will mingle in one common tomb, social even in death.—Under different circumstances, it would perhaps, have been a mournful consolation to deposit her dear relics near those of her departed mother; but on the present occasion, no private arrangement of individual feeling, seem so welcome and consolatory as that which the humanity and benevolence of a sympathising society is preparing, to honor the memory of all. For your kind and tender attention accept the gratitude of a weeping father.

Let the chain remain on her dear neck—I wish it not removed.

All that perished in the flames, or that have since expired, have been buried on the fatal spot, which has been purchased for the erection of a monument, with appropriate commemorative inscriptions. The city of Richmond has honored itself by its generous sensibility and attention on this mournful occasion.

The purport of Mr. Clay's letter (as we are informed) was to request, if the person of his daughter could possibly be designated, it might be preserved until his arrival—it being his wish, it should be interred in the family vault with her mother and sister—the latter of which died on the 3d of May last, aged 21 years, five months and 11 days—the present Miss Clay was aged 16 years and 14 days. Nat. Intel.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. (BY AUTHORITY.) AN ACT For completing the existing Military Establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the military establishment, as now authorized by law, be immediately completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and paid to each effective, able bodied man, recruited or reenlisted for that service, for the term of five years unless sooner discharged, the sum of sixteen dollars: but the payment of one half of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered and have joined the corps in which he is to serve; and whenever any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service he shall moreover be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land; and the heirs and representatives of those non-commissioned officers or soldiers who may be killed in action, or die in the service of the United States, shall likewise be paid and allowed the said additional bounty of three months pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expense, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions, as may be provided by law.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
December 24, 1811
Approved, JAMES MADISON.



General Advertiser.

EASTON... TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1812.

The Legislature of this State closed their session on Tuesday night last, having passed 225 Laws...

Washington City, Jan. 7. Wm. PINKNEY, Esq. Attorney-General of the United States, arrived in this city a few days ago.

We learn that despatches reached this city yesterday from Mr. BARLOW, our Minister in France...

The bill for raising an additional military force of 25,000 men, yesterday passed its third reading in the House of Representatives...

The passage of this bill, it is expected, will dissipate the cloud of misrepresentation which has overshadowed the proceedings of Congress.

It is, we believe, the sentiment of the nation, that decision ought now to characterize the measures of our government.

As to ulterior measures, there is every reason to believe they will immediately engage the attention of Congress...

The Senate have rejected all the amendments of the House of Representatives to the Army Bill...

The House of Representatives have progressed in the digestion and consideration of other preparatory measures...

RICHARD RUSH, Esq. Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, has reached this city...

Table with 4 columns: Year, Population. Rows: 1790, 1799, 1800, 1810.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN-DATED

Washington, Jan. 6. The bill to raise an additional military force passed the House of Representatives this afternoon by a vast majority...

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Two very ingenious mechanics, living at Montpelier, within the pats of the Green Mountains in Vermont...

The principle, if rightly applied, with suitable materials and corresponding machinery, will produce every kind of cordage...

It is worthy of remark, that the authors of this invention are sober industrious men, but in very indigent circumstances...

One million of France, or one hundred and eighty seven thousand four hundred dollars.

From the New Orleans Gazette. The following are the principal features of the Constitution as reported by Mr. Mauger...

The lower house to contain not less than 25, nor more than 50 members: to be elected by persons owning 50 acres of land...

January 9. The Senate have rejected all the amendments of the House of Representatives to the Army Bill...

The House of Representatives have progressed in the digestion and consideration of other preparatory measures...

The judicial power is confined to a supreme court of errors and appeals, and to such other inferior courts as may be created...

Extensive forgeries detected.—On Monday last some counterfeit notes were passed in George Town, and on being discovered they were traced to a person by the name of Stewart...

Extract of a letter from a Resident of Washington City, to a Gentleman in Richmond, dated

DECEMBER 31, 1811. The awful calamity which has covered your city with mourning, has excited the sympathy of every body here...

Officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps. A tribute of respect to the memory of Commodore Nicholson, senior Officer of the Navy of the United States...

James Barbour, Esq. of Orange, Speaker of the House of Delegates, is elected Governor of Virginia for one year, in place of the lamented George W. Smith, Esq.

COMMUNICATION. The purport of Bazant's Hist. of Maryland is requested to correct the following Errata of the Press...

- pa. 66, line 4, delete the word "for," and insert "from"
pa. 134, l. 13, instead of "Charles," read "Charles"

The following is an account of the Wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, since the one which commenced in 1110...

The Choptank Bridge Company. GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at the court house in Easton, on Wednesday, the 22d day of January...

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be offered at public vendue, on Wednesday the 22d inst if fair if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of William Brown, deceased...

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE. Agreeably to the last Will and Testament of John Higgins, late of Talbot county, deceased.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the 6th day of February next, the Dwelling Plantation of the said deceased, adjoining Abbott's Mill, near the Trappe...

NOTICE. THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced keeping PUBLIC HOUSE, at Denton, in Caroline County...

TAKE NOTICE. THE subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Colston...

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Higgins, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated to the subscribers, for settlement...

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. STOLEN out of the neighbourhood of the subscriber, living in the township of Newgarden, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 2d instant...

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP. THE subscriber intends carrying on the Blacksmith's Business, in the shop lately occupied by William Thompson...

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, January 1, 1811.

JOSEPH BROWN; Nathan Betton; John Beard; Ann Brown (2) Westley Borden; Tobias Burk; Thomas Betton; Mrs. H. M. Blake; C. Thereser Covington; Danl. E. Cain; William Cather; Clerk of Queen Ann's county...

NOTICE. ON application to me during the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District, by the petition in writing of John Jones...

MARYLAND, Worcester County, to wit: ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, as an Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland...

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Higgins, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated to the subscribers...

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GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

WHICH are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

Sold wholesale and retail in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, north east corner of state and north Second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or, Nature's Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.
Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, rheumatism, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health;
Price \$1.50.

One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual constiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Stomachic Butters—(Price one dollar)
Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Infalible Worm Destroying Lozenges.
A medicine highly necessary to keep all families.—Price 50 cents.

DR. DYOTT'S
Anti Bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, choleric pains, flatulencies, indigestion, costiveness, hypochondriac and hysterical complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gonorrhoea.

DR. DYOTT'S
Patent Ick Ointment.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the Ick.—(Price 50 cents per box.)

THE RESTORATIVE DENTRIFICE.
For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.
(Price 50 cents per box.)

Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by Messrs. Thomas & Groome, Easton, where pamphlet containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.—January 7—3

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Co Partnership existing under the Firm of Samuel Holmes, & Co has this day dissolved by mutual consent, and being anxious to have their business settled up as soon as possible, desire all persons who have claims on them to bring them in immediately for settlement; and all persons owing them either on note or open account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Samuel Holmes, who is fully authorized to receive the same.

SAMUEL HOLMES, & Co.
Easton, January 7—m

SAMUEL HOLMES,
TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he intends doing business at the same stand lately occupied by Samuel Holmes, & Co where he has on hand and intends keeping a good supply of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Paints and Oils, &c. &c. of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms, and hopes by his particular attention to the business, to gain a share of their patronage.
Easton, January 7—m

A YOKE OF OXEN.
THE subscriber will purchase a yoke of strong, young, and well broken OXEN, if immediate application be made.
DAVID KERR, Jun.
Oakland, near Easton, }
January 7 }—m

YOUNG MAN WANTED.
THAT can come well recommended, to stand in a Dry Good Retail Store, will hear of an eligible situation by immediate application at the Star Office.
December 17—m

CONVEYANCER AND SCRIVENER.

PHILIP GREENE,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having removed to Easton, he has commenced the business of Conveyancer & Scrivener, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Patrick M'Neal, merchant, the second house from Mr. Thomas P. Smith's new buildings, and flatters himself that from his strict attention to business, and his anxious disposition to give general satisfaction in the execution thereof, that he will be favoured with a share of public patronage—those who may favor him with their demands, may rely on having it done at the shortest notice. All kinds of instruments of writing, such as the drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bills of Sale, Manumissions, Bonds, Contracts, making out Accounts, Inventories, Copying, &c. &c. will be done upon reasonable terms. Those persons in Easton who have their posting to put out, and are disposed to favour him with the posting of their books, shall have it done at moderate rates.

N. B. Having rented a roomy and convenient house calculated for the accommodation of Boarders, with table five or six by the year.
PHILIP GREENE.
January 7—3

NEW GROCERY STORE.
JONATHAN GAREY
HAS just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at the store lately occupied by W. M. Maynard, a general assortment of choice

GROCERIES, &c.
And by the return of the Packet will receive his entire winter's supply—all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash.—January 7—m

WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES.
THE Inventor of a *Wheat Threshing Machine* has lately appointed Captain Benjamin Willett, of the town of Easton, his Agent on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The utility of this Machine is so well known by several gentlemen on this shore, that it will be useless to give any description, as reference may be had to the late Governor, Edward Lloyd, esq. who has eight of them in operation—John Paea, Robert Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, esqrs.

BENJAMIN BERNARD
Licence may be had at \$50 each machine. The following Certificate was taken from the *Register of Richmond, Virginia.*
WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby certify that we are in possession of Threshing Machines, invented and constructed by Benjamin B. Bernard, and that they will with ease get out two hundred bushels of wheat per day with the help of two or three horses.

John Jaffer on, John P. Elliot,
Thomas Randolph, Peter H. Bradley,
William James, John Fox,
William Bradley, William Gode,
John Hazardon, Benjamin Palmore.
January 7—m

CAUTION.
THE public will please to take notice, that the Columbian Oil will always be sold in bottles which have the words, "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil" blown in the glass; the bottles sealed with the initials J. L. in red wax; and the outside label signed with red ink by John Leve, (sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies), without which true characteristicks, none will be genuine.
THOMAS H. DAWSON,
Agent for Talbot county.
N. B. Six cents will be allowed for every empty bottle returned.
January 7—m

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL Notes that are in possession of the subscriber for property purchased at the vendue of the late John Jenkinson deceased, will be put into the hands of an Officer for collection, if they are not taken up on or before the 23rd day of the present month.
ISAAC C. JENKINSON.
January 7—3q

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Jan 1, 1812.

THOMAS ATKINSON, Jun. At A. well, John Ardery, B. Wm L. Brockleman, Benj. Bunny, Ann Rhodes, Nicholas Benson, jun. Simon Barston, Henry Kullen, Henry Bowdler, C. Ann H. Cartin, S. Y. Clift, L. H. Campbell, Cl. Curby, Wm. Chaplin, Henry Colston, Asbury Clash, Lambert Cearby, Jas Chaplain, Mary Corekrell, D. Charles Dullley, Matthew Dorell, E. Peter Edmondson, F. Samuel Floyd, Capt. D. Fairbank, James Fallon, G. Charles Gully, N. Goldsborough, W. H. Goldsborough, H. Wm Hindman (2) David Higgins, H. P. Harcastle, Geo. W. Howard, Thos. L. Huddaway, Thomas Helsby, K. Benjamin Knock, L. Sarah Lucas, Clerk of Talbot County, John L. Larcy, John Lucas, N. Lovely (2) Joshua Lucas, J. Lonekerman, M. Henry Murray, J. Malden, Edwd. Marti, S. Maddox, N. Thos Norwood, John Nicolis, P. Levin Parrott, John Prolove, R. Thos. Roe, S. Jesse Scott (2) Wm. B. Smith, E. T. Sherwood, Joseph Sanders, Martha Stevens, Hopkins Smith, John Sherwood, Daniel Smith, T. M. C. Towson (2) W. D. Thomas, V. Col. J. Vanmeter, W. D. B. Wilson, Thomas Wood, John C. Wilson, Hugh Work, Adam Whann, Francis Wrightson, L. D. Ward, Ann Wilson (2).
January 7—3

NOTICE
Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, THAT, being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends to petition Kent county court, at the next session, which will be on the third Monday of March next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.
THOMAS TAYLOR
Kent county, December 17—3m

NEW GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM CLARK,
HAS just received from BALTIMORE, a very general assortment of

GROCERIES:
AMONG WHICH ARE,
MUSCOVADO SUGARS, 1, 2, 3
qualities
White Havana do
Leaf and lump do
Best green coffee do
d & 3d quality do
Jamaica spirit
Antigua do.
N. England rum
Cogniac brandy
Old peach do
Superior old whiskey
Common do
Holland gin
Cherry bounce
West India molasses
Sugar house do (very nice for family use)
Old Madeira
Bostroy Lisbon
Common do
Teneriffe
Malaga, and Port
Superior
Hyson and Young hyson
Porter
Superfine flour by the barrel, of a superior quality
Buckwheat do.
Firklin butter
Goshen cheese
Pine apple do
Jamson's crackers
Chocolate, 1st and 1 quality
Sampson's mould candles—4, 5, 6 and 8 to the pound
Dipt. do. 6 and 8 do
Brown soap
White do
Windsor do
Lump Oil
Fresh London mustard
Spanish segars, indigo, fig blue, salt pepper, allspice, starch, allum, cinnamon, mace, cloves, nutmegs, race ginger, ground do. prunes, raisins, tamarinds, cordials by the gallon and in bottles, of a superior flavor, soft shell almonds, hard do.
Best sweet scented chewing tobacco
Common do
Smoking do
Powder and shot, gun flints
Bar lead
Wrought nails of superior quality
Cut do.
Frying pans, window glass
Woolen ware
Cardage, shoe thread
Cotton ricks
Blown salt
Ground allum do
Writing and letter paper
Almanacs, wafers, slates and pencils
ON HAND
A general assortment of Dry Goods of every description—All of which will be sold very cheap for cash or country produce.
COM E AND SEE
December 10—m

WINE.
TEAS.

BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, CHEESE, &c.
THE subscribers have received a complete assortment of Bar Iron and Chain Tire, from the most approved forges—Crowley and Bistered Steel—very nice Blown Salt in sacks—ground Allum ditto—Goshen Cheese—Firklin Butter, and a complete assortment of

GROCERIES.
Also, a further supply of DRY GOODS. Ironmongery, Castings, Nails, Stone and Earthen Ware, &c. &c.—All of which they offer very low for cash.
THOMAS & GROOME.
November 6—m

TO BE SOLD,
The following LANDS in Appoquinimink Hundred the county of New Castle, and State of Delaware:—

PLANTATION or tract of Land called Camden, containing about 350 acres, situate on the south side of Appoquinimink river, half a mile above the village called Cantwell's Bridge, where a considerable trade is carried on. It is bounded by the river near a mile—about 140 acres are arable, 10 wood, the residue marsh and cripple; the state road runs through it.

Also—A tract of Land of about 420 acres, near three miles west of the state road, where it crosses Blackbird creek; about a third part is arable, the rest well timbered, and above 50 acres of meadow may be made. There is a quantity of iron bog ore on this land. It lies 5 miles from the public landings on the navigable waters of Delaware Bay, and the same distance from those of the Chesapeake. The two above mentioned tracts will be divided, each into two or more farms, if desired.

Likewise—A Plantation, containing 150 acres, situate on the northeast branch of Duck creek, and near to a landing; it lies about three miles to the east of the state road, where it crosses Blackbird creek.

The terms of sale will be reasonable; a fourth part of the purchase money cash—the residue will be received in annual instalments for three or more years, and a bond and mortgage from the purchaser accepted as security. For further particulars apply to Mr. John Cummins, merchant at Smyrna, in the county of Kent; Mr. Wm. F. Corbit, merchant at Cantwell's bridge, in the county of New Castle; or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia—who will also sell or let, on improving leases, divers tracts of land in Beaver, Alleghany, and Centre counties in Pennsylvania, in well settled neighbourhoods.
THOS. M'KEAN.
July 20 (August 6) 1811—6m

NEGRO MAN WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, who understands taking care of horses, that can be well recommended for his honesty and industry. Apply at the Star office.
December 4—m

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
NEGRO WOMAN, accustomed to household work, that can come well recommended for honesty and attention to her business. Apply at the Star Office.
December 24—m

THOMAS G. ARMSTRONG,
No. 94, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,
HAS on hand a large and general assortment of ladies' morocco and leather SHOES, men's fine & coarse do. children's morocco and leather do.—Also—a general assortment of COMBS: Ladies head combs, of the latest patterns—tortoise and mock shells. Fine tooth ivory combs, pocket combs, riding combs, horse combs, and rack combs.—Also, an extensive assortment of CUTLERY, including almost every article of that description. Cloth, hair, tooth and comb brushes of all sizes—pocket books, breast pins, snuff boxes, & a variety of other fancy goods too tedious to mention,—which goods he will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.—September 11, 1810—7—m

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Chester town, January 1, 1812

DAVID CARVENDER, David Arthur, Matthias Atwood, Catharine Betts, John Beck, William Brown, Ann Brown, Sarah Corse, Wm. Christie, (4) Ruth Clarkson, Aaron Colburn, Thos. Dodson, Dan. Denning, Ed. Eubanks, R. Frisby, Esq. Caleb Green, jun. (2) D. Gamble, James Garretson, J. In Glenn, Thomas Hands, Daniel Hopper, James Houston, Charles Kankey, Thomas Keen, Daniel Lamb, Joseph Mann, Thomas Murphy, Samuel Merrit, Phebe Morris, Catharine Nicholson, Wm. Park, Elizabeth Pearce, Aquilla Usellon, Col. Philip Reed (2) Levan Rollison, William R. Stewart, Jas. Seett, George Saunders, Henry Tilghman (2) Philip Taylor, Mark W. Tilghman, Eliza Thomas, Tristram Thomas, Rebecca Thompson, Samuel Thomas, Miss Frisby Tilghman, Charles Tilden, Mary Tripp, Gerard Vanburen, Frederick Wilson, Abraham Vickers, James Welsh, Edward Wilmer.—January 7—3

MARYLAND,
Somerset County Court, Sept. Term, 1811.

THE creditors of Zacharias Humphris, of Somerset county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Zacharias Humphris, to the judges of Somerset county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of said court, at Princess Anne, on the first Saturday after the second Monday in April next, to answer any allegations against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Zacharias Humphris should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Signed by order,
WM. DONE, clk.
December 21—4

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.
November Term, 1811.

ON application of CALEB STANFIELD, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Caleb Stanfield has resided in the state of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application—I is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Caleb Stanfield, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday of May term, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Caleb Stanfield should not be discharged, agreeable to the terms of the acts of assembly aforesaid.—Test—

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
December 31—4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named Waitman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is well legged and has ring holes in his ears—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat made of calfskin—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, twenty dollars; and if taken in this county, thirty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county Maryland.
CYRUS BELL
December 31—6m

OFFICIAL LISTS

OF THE DRAWINGS OF THE **SUSQUEHANNA AND PACIFIC** LOTTERIES.
Are received at the Star Office—where Tickets will be examined gratis.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1811.
THE creditors of ROBERT COULBOURN, of Somerset county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the petition of the said Robert Coulbourn to the judges of Somerset county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Somerset county court, at the town of Princess Anne, on the first Saturday next after the second Monday in April next, to answer any allegations against him, relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Coulbourn, should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.
Signed by order,
WM. DONE, Clk. of Somerset county;
December 31—4

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1811.
THE creditors of JOHN WILKINS, of Somerset county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said John Wilkins to the judges of Somerset county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Somerset county court, at the town of Princess Anne, on the first Saturday next after the second Monday in April next, to answer any allegations against him, relative to his application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Wilkins should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.
Signed by order,
WM. DONE, Clk. of Somerset county court
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WM. DONE, Clk. of Somerset county court
December 31—4

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EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1812.

[No. 21.....635.]

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

ADVERTISEMENTS—Are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

The Choptank Bridge Company. GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at the court house in Easton, on Wednesday, the 22d day of January, instant, at 2 o'clock, at which the accounts of the Directors will be exhibited and the opinion of the company required upon points of importance; and at which the attendance of every member is particularly invited.

By the Board, NS HAMMOND, Presdt.

Easton, January 14—2

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public vendue, on Wednesday the 22d inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of William Brown, deceased, and agreeably to his last Will and Testament, his Personal Estate, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; a fattened steer for beef. Also a young stud horse, three years old next spring (got by Governor Lloyd's horse Vase-U) A quantity of Indian corn, corn blades, tops and husks, and wheat straw. Also a quantity of clover hay; between 2 and 3000 weight of salted pork; carts, ploughs, and other farming utensils. Also, a quantity of bricks, and various other articles, too tedious to mention. Nine months credit will be given on all sums of eight dollars and above, with note and approved security; all sums under eight dollars the cash will be required. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day till the whole is sold. Attendance given by WILLIAM BROWN, ex'or of William Brown, deceased. Talbot county, Jan. 14—2

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to the last Will and Testament of John Higgins, late of Talbot county, deceased.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the 6th day of February next, the Dwelling Plantation of the said deceased, (adjoining Abbott's Mill, near the Trappe) containing four hundred and fifty seven and a half acres of land; one half of which is in a high state of cultivation, well enclosed, the residue heavily timbered; a part of the arable land might at a small expense be made valuable meadow. On said farm are a good dwelling house, with every necessary out house requisite for a family. As it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary.

The above farm will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two and three years, in equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date. Possession of the property will be given on the first day of January next, with privilege of seeding wheat next fall—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by JOHN HIGGINS, THOMAS HIGGINS, adm'rs of John Higgins, deceased January 14—4

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Colston, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812.

JOHN PHILLIPS adm'r of Samuel Colston. Cambridge, January 14—3g

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced keeping PUBLIC HOUSE, at Denton, in Caroline County, at that well known stand and eligible situation, opposite the Court House, formerly, and for many years, occupied by Mr Benjamin Denny; that he has sufficient stables and good servants, for the accommodation of those who shall please to favor him with their custom, and hopes by his own attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

GOVE SAULSBURY. Denton, January 14—3

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Higgins, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated to the subscribers, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN HIGGINS, THOMAS HIGGINS, adm'rs of John Higgins, dec. January 14—6

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to raise certain companies of Rangers for the protection of the frontier of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, whenever he shall have satisfactory evidence of the actual or threatened invasion of any State or Territory of the United States, by any Indian tribe or tribes, he and he is hereby authorized to raise, either by the acceptance of volunteers or enlistment for one year, unless sooner discharged, as many companies as he may deem necessary, not exceeding six, who shall serve on foot or be mounted, as the service in his opinion may require, shall act on the frontier as rangers, be armed, equipped and organized in such manner, and be under such regulations and restrictions, as the nature of the service in his opinion may make necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of the said companies of Rangers shall consist of one captain, one first, one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, & sixty privates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when the said Rangers arm and equip themselves & provide their own horses, they shall be allowed each one dollar per day, & without a horse seventy five cents per day as full compensation for their services, rations or forage, as the case may be. The commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and rations as officers of the same grade in the army of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates raised pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to the like compensation in case of disability, by wounds and otherwise, incurred in the service, as officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the present military establishment, and with them shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, which have been established or may hereafter by law be established; and the provisions of the act, entitled, "an act fixing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States," so far as they may be applicable, shall be extended to all persons, matters and things within the intent and meaning of this act in the same manner as if they were inserted at large in the same. This act shall take effect and be in force from & after the passage thereof, and continue in force for one year, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Congress.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in the recess of the Senate the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint all the officers proper to be appointed under this act; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON. January 2, 1812.

AN ACT

For the apportionment of Representatives amongst the several States according to the third enumeration.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every thirty five thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution of the United States, that is to say: Within the state of New-Hampshire, six; within the state of Massachusetts, twenty; within the state of Vermont, six; within the state of Rhode Island, two; within the state of Connecticut, seven; within the state of New-York, twenty seven; within the state of New Jersey, six; within the state of Pennsylvania, twenty-three; within the state of Delaware, two; within the state of Maryland, nine; within the state of Virginia, twenty three; within the state of North-Carolina, thirteen; within the state of South-Carolina, nine; within the state of Georgia, six; within the state of Kentucky, ten; within the state of Ohio, six; within the state of Tennessee, six.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON. December 21, 1811.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the bill for raising an additional Military Force, in Committee of the whole House.

Mr. CLAY (The Speaker) said, that when the subject of this bill was before the House in the abstract form of a resolution, proposed by the Committee of Foreign Relations, it was the pleasure of the House to discuss it whilst he was in the Chair. He did not complain of his course of proceeding; for he did not at any time wish the House, from considerations personal to him, to depart from that mode of transacting the public business which they thought best. He merely adverted to the circumstance, as an apology for the trouble he was about to give the committee. He was at all times disposed to take his share of responsibility, and under this impression, he felt that he owed it to his constituents and to himself, before the Committee rose, to submit to their attention a few observations.

He saw, with regret, diversity of opinion amongst those who had the happiness generally to act together, in relation to the quantum of force proposed to be raised. For his part, he thought that it was too great for peace, and he feared too small for war. He had been in favour of the number recommended by the Senate, and he would ask gentlemen, who had preferred 15,000, to take a candid and dispassionate review of the subject. It was admitted, on all hands, that it was a force to be raised for the purposes of war, and to be kept up and used only in the event of war. It was further conceded, that its principal destination would be the provinces of our enemy. By the bill which had been passed, to complete the peace establishment, we had authorized the collection of a force of about 6,000 men, exclusive of those now in service, which, with the 25,000 provided for by this bill, will give an aggregate of new troops of 31,000 men. Experience, in military affairs, has shown, that when any given number of men is authorized to be raised, you must, in counting upon the effective men which it will produce, deduct one-fourth or one-third for desertion, sickness and other incidents to which raw troops are peculiarly exposed. In measures relating to war, it is wisest, if you are at all, to err on the side of the larger force; & you will consequently put down your 31,000 men at not more than an effective force in the field of about 21,000. This, with the 4,000 now in service, will amount to 25,000 effective men. The Secretary of War has stated, in his report, that for the single purpose of manning our forts and garrisons on the seaboard, 12,600 men are necessary. Although the whole of that number will not be taken from the 25,000, a portion of it, probably, will be. We are told in Canada there are between 7 and 8 thousand regular troops. If it is invaded, the whole of that force will be concentrated in Quebec, and you will attempt that almost impregnable fortress with less than one-tenth the force of the besieged. Gentlemen who calculate upon volunteers as a substitute for regulars, ought not to deceive themselves. No man appreciated higher than he did the spirit of the country. But, although volunteers were admirably adapted to the first operations of the war, to the making of a first impression, he doubted their fitness for a regular siege, or for the manning and garrisoning of forts. He understood it was a rule, in military affairs, never to leave in the rear a place of any strength undefended. Canada is invaded; the upper part falls, & you proceed to Quebec. It is true there would be no European enemy behind to be apprehended; but the people of the country might rise; and he warned gentlemen who imagined that the affections of the Canadians were with us against: trusting too confidently on a calculation, the basis of which was treason. He concluded, therefore, that a portion of the invading army would be distributed in the upper country, after its conquest, amongst the places susceptible of military strength and defence. The army, considerably reduced, sets itself down before Quebec.— Suppose it falls. Here again will be requisite a number of men to hold and defend it. And if the war is prosecuted still farther, and the lower country and Halifax are assailed, he conceived it obvious that the whole force of 25,000 men would not be too great.

The difference between those who were for 15,000, and those who were for 25,000 men, appeared to him to resolve itself into the question merely of a short or protracted war—a war of vigor—or a war of languor and inactivity. If a competent force be raised in the first instance, the war on the continent will be speedily terminated. He was aware that it might still rage on the ocean. But

where the nation could act with unquestionable success, he was in favor of the display of an energy correspondent to the feelings and spirit of the country.— Suppose one-third of the force he had mentioned (25,000 men,) could reduce the country, say in three years, and that the whole could accomplish the same object in one year; taking into view the greater hazard of the repulsion & defeat of the small force, and every other consideration, do not wisdom and true economy equally decide in favor of the larger force, and thus prevent failure in consequence of inadequate means? He begged gentlemen to recollect the immense extent of the U. States; our vast maritime frontier, vulnerable in almost all its parts to predatory incursions, & he was persuaded they would see that a regular force of 25,000 men was not much too great, during a period of war, if all design of invading the provinces of the enemy were abandoned.

Mr. C. proceeded next to examine the nature of the force contemplated by the bill. It was a regular army, enlisted for a limited time, raised for the sole purpose of war, and to be disbanded on the return of peace. Against this army all our republican jealousies and apprehensions are attempted to be excited. He was not the advocate of standing armies; but the standing armies which excite most his fears, are those which are kept up in time of peace. He confessed he did not perceive any real source of danger in a military force of 25,000 men in the United States, provided for a state only of war, even supposing it to be corrupted and its arms turned by the ambition of its leaders against the freedom of the country. He saw abundant security against the success of any such treasonable attempt. The diffusion of political information amongst the great body of the people constituted a powerful safeguard. The American character has been much abused by Europeans, whose tourists, whether on horse or foot, in verse and prose, have united in depreciating it. It is true that we do not exhibit as many signal instances of scientific acquirement in this country as are furnished in the old world; but he believed it undeniable that the great mass of the people possessed more intelligence than any other people on the globe. Such a people, consisting of upwards of seven millions, affording a physical power of about a million of men capable of bearing arms, and ardently devoted to liberty, could not be subdued by an army of 25,000 men. The wide extent of country over which we are spread was another security. In other countries, France and England for example, the fall of Paris or London is the fall of the nation. Here are no such dangerous aggregations of people. New York, and Philadelphia, and Boston, and every city on the Atlantic, might be subdued by an usurper, and he would have made but a small advance in the accomplishment of his purpose. He would add a still more improbable supposition, that the whole country east of the Allegheny was to submit to the ambition of some daring chief, and he insisted, that the liberty of the Union would be still unconquered. It would find successful support from the west. We are not only in the situation just described, but a great portion of the militia—nearly the whole, he understood, of that of Massachusetts—have arms in their hands; and he trusted in God that that great object would be persevered in until every man in the nation could proudly shoulder the musket which was to defend his country and himself. A people having, besides the benefit of one general government, other local governments in full operation, capable of commanding and exerting great portions of the physical power, all of which must be prostrated before our constitution is subverted. Such a people has nothing to fear from a petty, contemptible force of 25,000 regulars.

Mr. C. proceeded more particularly to enquire into the object of the force. That object, he understood, distinctly to be war, and war with Great-Britain. It had been supposed by some gentlemen improper to discuss publicly a delicate question. He did not feel the impropriety. It was a subject in its nature incapable of concealment.— Even in countries where the powers of government were conducted by a single ruler, it was almost impossible for that ruler to conceal his intentions when he meditates war. The assembling of armies—the strengthening of posts—all the movements preparatory for war, & which it was impossible to disguise, unfolded the intentions of the sovereign. Does Russia or France intend war, the intention is almost invariably known before the war is commenced. If Congress were to pass a law, with closed doors, for raising an army for the purpose of war, its enlistment and organization, which could not be done in secret, would indicate the use to which

it was to be applied; and we cannot suppose England would be so blind as not to see that she was aimed at. No, could she, did he apprehend, injure us more by thus knowing our purposes than if she were kept in ignorance of them. She may, indeed, anticipate us, and commence the war. But that is what she is in fact doing, and she can add but little to the injury which she is inflicting. If she choose to declare war in form, let her do so, the responsibility will be with her.

What are we to gain by war, has been emphatically asked? In reply, he would ask, what are we not to lose by peace? Commerce, character, a nation's best treasure, honor! If pecuniary considerations alone are to govern, there is sufficient motive for the war. Our revenue is reduced by the operation of the belligerent edicts to about six millions of dollars, according to the Secretary of the Treasury's report. The year preceding the embargo it was sixteen. Take away the orders in council, it will again mount up to sixteen millions. By continuing therefore in peace, if the mongrel state in which we are deserts that denomination, we lose annually in revenue only, ten millions of dollars. Gentlemen will say, repeal the law of non-importation. He contended that if the U. States were capable of that perfidy, the revenue would not be restored to its former state, the orders in council continuing without an export trade, which those orders prevent, inevitable ruin would ensue, if we imported as freely as we did prior to the embargo. A nation that carries on an import trade without an export trade, to support it, must in the end, be as certainly bankrupt, as the individual would be, who incurred an annual expenditure without an income.

He had no disposition to swell, or dwell upon the catalogue of injuries from England. He could not however, overlook the impressment of our seamen; an aggression upon which he never reflected without feelings of indignation, which would not allow him appropriate language to describe its enormity. Not content with seizing upon all our property, which falls within her rapacious grasp, the personal rights of our countrymen—rights which forever ought to be sacred, are trampled upon and violated. The orders in council were pretended to have been reluctantly adopted as a measure of retaliation. The French decrees, their alleged basis, are revoked. England resorts to the expedient of denying the fact of the revocation, and Sir William Scott, in the celebrated case of the Fox and others, suspends judgement that proof may be adduced of it. And at the moment when the British ministry, through that judge, is thus affecting to controvert that fact, and to place the release of our property upon its establishment, instructions are prepared for Mr. Foster to meet at Washington the very revocation which they were contesting. And how does he meet it? By fulfilling the engagement solemnly made to rescind the orders? No, sir, but by demanding that we shall secure the introduction into the continent of British manufactures?

England is said to be fighting for the world, and shall we, it is asked, attempt to weaken her exertions? If indeed the aim of the French Emperor be universal dominion (and he was willing to allow it to the argument,) what a noble cause is presented to British valor. But how is her philanthropic purpose to be achieved? By scrupulous observance of the rights of others; by respecting that code of public law which she professes to vindicate—and by abstaining from self-aggrandizement. Then would she command the sympathies of the world.— What are we required to do by those who would engage our feelings and wishes in her behalf? To bear the actual cuffs of her arrogance, that we may escape a chimerical French subjugation! We are invited—conjured to drink the potion of British poison actually presented to our lips, that we may avoid the imperial dose prepared by perturbed imaginations. We are called upon to submit to debasement, dishonor and disgrace—to bow the neck to royal insolence, as a course of preparation for manly resistance to gallic invasion! What nation, what individual was ever taught, in the schools of ignominious submission, the patriotic lessons of freedom and independence? Let those who contend for this humiliating doctrine, read its refutation in the history of the very man

against whose insatiable thirst of dominion we are warned. The experience of desolated Spain, for the last 15 years, is worth volumes. Did she find her repose and safety in subservience to the will of that man? Had she boldly stood forth and repelled the first attempt to dictate to her councils, her monarch would not now be a miserable captive in Versailles. Let us come home to our own history; it was not by submission that our fathers achieved our independence. The patriotic wisdom that placed you, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. C. under that canopy, penetrated the designs of a corrupt ministry, and nobly fronted encroachment on its first appearance. I saw, beyond the petty taxes with which it commenced, a long train of oppressive measures terminating in the total annihilation of liberty; and contemptible as they were, it did not hesitate to resist them. Take the experience of the last four or five years, & which he was sorry to say exhibited, in appearance at least, a different kind of spirit. He did not wish to view, the past further than to guide us for the future. We were but yesterday contending for the indirect trade—the right to export to Europe the coffee and sugar of the West Indies. To day we are asserting our claim to the direct trade—he right to export our cotton, tobacco and other domestic produce to market. Yield this point, and to-morrow intercourse between New Orleans and New York—between the planters on James River & Richmond will be interrupted. For, sir, the career of encroachment is never arrested by submission. It will advance whilst there remains a single privilege on which it can operate. Gentlemen say that this government is unfit for any war, but a war of invasion. What, is not equivalent to invasion if the mouths of our harbors and outlets are blockaded up, and we are denied egress from our own waters? Or, when the burglar is at our door, shall we bravely sally forth and repel his felonious entrance, or meanly skulk within the cells of the Castle?

He contended that the real cause of British aggression, was not to distress an enemy, but to destroy a rival. A comparative view of our commerce with England and the continent, would satisfy any one of the truth of this remark. Prior to the embargo, the balance of trade between this country and England was between eleven & fifteen millions of dollars in favor of England. Our consumption of her manufactures was annually increasing, and had risen to nearly fifty millions of dollars. We exported to her what she most wanted, provisions and raw materials for her manufactures, and received in return what she was most desirous to sell. Our exports to France, Holland, Spain and Italy, taking an average of the years 1802, 3 and 4, amounted to about \$12,000,000, of domestic, and about \$18,000,000 of foreign produce. Our imports from the same countries amounted to about \$20,000,000. The foreign produce exported consisted chiefly of luxuries from the West Indies. It is apparent that this trade, the balance of which was in favor, not of France, but of the United States, was not of very vital consequence to the enemy of England. Would she, therefore, for the purpose of depriving her adversary of the commerce relinquish her valuable trade with this country, exhibiting the essential balance in her favor—may mors, hazard the peace of the country? No, sir, you must look for an explanation of her conduct in the jealousies of a rival. She sickens at your prosperity, and beholds in your growth—your sails spread on every ocean, and your numerous seamen, the foundations of a power which, at no very distant date, is to make her tremble for her naval superiority. He had omitted before to notice the loss of our seamen, if we continued in our present situation.—What would become of the 100,000 (for he understood there was about that number) in the American service? Would they not leave us and seek employment abroad, perhaps in the very country that injures us?

It is said, that the effect of the war at home, will be a change of those who administer the government, who will be replaced by others that will make a disgraceful peace. We did not believe it. Not a man in the nation could really doubt the sincerity with which those in power have sought, by all honorable pacific means, to protect the interests of the country. When the people saw exercised towards both belligerents the utmost impartiality; witnessed the same equal terms tendered to both; & beheld the government successively embracing an accommodation with each in exactly the same spirit of amity, he was fully persuaded, now that war was the only alternative left to us by the unjustness of one of the powers, that the support and confidence of the people would remain undiminished. He was one, however, who was prepared (and he would not believe that he was more so than every other member of the Committee) to march on

in the road of his duty, at all hazards. What? shall it be said that our *amor patrie* is located at these desks—that we pusillanimously cling to our seats here, rather than boldly vindicate the most inestimable rights of the country? Whilst the heroic Davies and his gallant associates, exposed to all the perils of treacherous savage warfare, are sacrificing themselves for the good of their country, shall we shrink from our duty?

He concluded, by hoping that his remarks had tended to prove that the quantum of the force was not too great—that in its nature it was free from the objections urged against it, and that the object of its application was one imperiously called for by the crisis.

INDIAN NEWS.
To the Editors of Liberty Hall,
Fort Wayne, Nov. 30, 1811.

Sirs,
The annual meeting of the Indians at this post, for the purpose of holding their annual conference, and receiving the annuities due to them from the United States, took place on the 22d inst. The Delaware, Shawanoe, Miami, Putawamie and Eel river Minnie, were represented by the ancient and respectable chiefs of those tribes. The meeting was not near as numerous as in former years, owing to the late period at which their annuities reached this post, and owing to the general alarm which pervaded and still prevades the Indian country, in consequence of the battle recently fought on the Wabash.

During an acquaintance of many years with the Indians of this Agency, I have not seen more friendship and good will manifested than at the late meeting—they renewed with us all their former engagements, declaring their firm determination to maintain inviolate the several treaties now in force, they disclaim all agency in the late hostile attack and entered into an arrangement among themselves to remove the Indians from the Prophet back to the several tribes to which they belonged. I engaged in the name of the government, that if those who should return to their homes and conduct themselves peaceably in future, should be pardoned, and their offences no more remembered. All the information respecting the battle which has reached this post, has been derived from the Indians—the last account was by a friendly chief, Winnemau, or the Cashish, of the Putawamie. It appears that the Ki Kappoo, Winbogoo and Putawamie, the Very Indians whom the Prophet so lately commended, had him in custody; that they charged him with the whole misfortune, and were determined to kill him. He preached up to his followers, before the battle that the Great Spirit would render the arms of the Americans unavailing; that their bullets could make no impression on the Indians; that it would be total darkness among the Americans, so that they could not see the enemy, and light as day with the Indians. With these impressions firmly riveted in their minds they proceeded to the attack. They soon found their mistake, when they saw their people begin to fall and then they began to upbraid their leader with having deceived them. He then began to sing and call on the Almighty, and told the Indians to fight on, that it would soon be as he had said. Finally finding that none of his promises were likely to be fulfilled, the poor deluded wretches took to flight and abandoned the ground. It does not appear that they were pursued. Such of the Indians remained wounded on the field were agreeably to the Indian account humanely treated by Governor Harrison.

The Prophet is now about 40 years of age, Tecumseh's brother is about 50. They are brothers by the same father and mother. Neither of them were chiefs in their nation, previous to their separation from the Shawanoe, which was about six or seven years ago. Their father was chief of the Ki Kappoo tribe, Tecumseh has been a warrior of note, and was in almost all the actions during the former Indian war with us; the Prophet never was known as a warrior. The Indians of this tribe, lately told me, that in the action with General Wayne he ran away and never halted until he did not attempt fighting in the late attack on Gov. Harrison, but kept a distance from danger. All the accounts we have had agree that the Indians are determined to kill him and his brother. On this head I have told them that (the Prophet and his brother) were in their hands, and that whatever punishment they might think proper to inflict on them would be agreeable to the President of the U. States, that we held the ancient and legitimate chiefs, who were parties to all our treaties, responsible for the peace of the country, that if the war became more general than at present our troops would enter their country at all points & would not be able to distinguish between friends and enemies; that now was the time to act, and crush any further attempts among the disaffected.

I have very good reason to believe that no further mischief will ensue, and that the Prophet's followers will return to their respective tribes.—After the army, moved away the Indians returned to the battle ground, dug up the bodies of our dead, stripped them and left them lying above ground. The Indians state that the militia burned the houses and all their corn, and add, that they understood it was contrary to the orders of Gov. Harrison. My impression at this time is, that the Indians will assassinate the prophet and his brother, and that peace will ensue. In my speech to them at this place, offering in the name of the President pardon and forgiveness to all those who should immediately abandon their leader, return home and conduct themselves peaceably in future, I excepted the Prophet and his brother, declaring that we could not on any terms suffer such villains to reside within the limits of our authority. It was proposed to deliver them up here or at Vincennes, this offer, I declined accepting, and told the Indians we left the punishment of those persons to themselves, and calculated confidently on their justice. In the action agreeably to their account there were 28 Indians killed and a number wounded, some of whom are since dead.

The whole of the Prophet's force, at the time of the action, did not exceed 250 fighting men. These were chiefly Kickapoo and Winbogoo, with a few Shawanoe and Putawamie.—There was not a single Miami or Delaware with him. The public may rest assured that the late attack on our troops is as much disapproved of by the bulk of the Indians, as by the whites, and that there is not any danger to be apprehended at present on any part of our frontiers.—The government agrees at several stations throughout the Indian country will give early information of any approaching danger, and until such information is received our citizens may rest in safety.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Indian Agent.

Speech of the chiefs and head man of the Delaware, Miami, Shawanoe & Putawamie tribe of Indians, to John Johnston, Indian Agent; delivered at Fort Wayne, on the 23d November, 1811, in General Council assembled:

Brothers,
We, your brothers, have listened to your speech just delivered.—You have mentioned the trouble that has lately happened to some of our people on the Kitchipee; we have listened to what you have said on that subject. Let us to your brothers.—You, brothers, have told us all your sentiments; you have told us the truth respecting the mischief that has happened. After we had listened to you, and all our young at brothers, and grandfathers, the Delaware and Putawamie, that join in giving you an answer. We met here this day for the purpose; one man is appointed to speak for the whole, we have now met—we have met several times before to tell you our mind.—It is the same we have always told you; we wish to have peace and friendship as long as we can, taking pity on our young men, women and children; it is necessary for us to take such steps as to preserve peace for their sakes. We met the first time at Greenville to establish peace and friendship between us & our white brothers, so that we might live happy. What was there said we have not forgotten, but is still fresh in our minds. We don't want to have war with you our white brothers. This is the sincere wish of us all, as much as it was when we first made peace. We received speeches from all the Indians of the Lakes, and it is their wish as well as ours, to live at peace; we also received a speech from the Indians of St. Joseph, to the same effect. Now we have met, our wish is not to have any trouble like the Wabash people. It is a great many years since the Prophet began to work evil; he has done it a last, now he has got himself into trouble.—We don't want to get into that trouble, we want to live in peace and friendship with our white brothers.

Brothers.—We want our speech to be known every where; for we want to rest in peace and safety. Our great Father the President of the U. States, and Secretary of War, listen to your children's voice; when we understood that mischief had befallen some of our people on the Wabash, we wished to speak with you that you might know our minds. We hope you will take pity on our women & children—all the nations here speak to you—it is the desire of us all to live in peace and friendship with our white brothers. Your children all take you by the hand and wish you well.

I certify that the foregoing speech was delivered in General Council, as before mentioned, through the Shawanoe chief Black Hour.

(Signed)
JOHN SHAW, Interpreter.

SYMPATHETIC.

A number of young men of Philadelphia, amounting to about 500, convened at the circuit court room on the evening of the 6th January, for the purpose of agreeing upon some means of publicly expressing their feeling sense of the late distressing occurrence at Richmond, and to consider whether it would not be expedient to join in procession from the University to the Church, with the gentlemen from Virginia belonging to the medical class of the University of Pennsylvania, in attending a discourse which was to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, on Wednesday the 8th instant. At the meeting, it was resolved, that they join in the procession, and wear crapes on the left arm for one month, in testimony of their respect for the gentleman from that State, and of their sympathetic feeling for the mourners of Richmond. It was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a letter to be addressed to the inhabitants of Richmond, expressive of their warm sense of feeling for the unfortunate sufferers of that city; that a committee be appointed to procure and transmit to Richmond, to be placed in the church about to be erected there, a tablet of marble suitably decorated, and furnished with an inscription, which shall express their sympathy with the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased, and their respect for the memory of departed bravery, honour and excellence; and that the committee shall receive subscriptions for the purpose of enabling them, more promptly, to carry their resolution into effect.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the Inhabitants of Richmond:

TO THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

SIR,
Upon an event which awakens the present sympathies of the heart, it is not offend or surprise, that the youth of Philadelphia should desire to blend with the prevailing lamentation, an expression of their sorrow and condolence. The conflagration that has recently involved the domestic scene of Richmond in terror, anguish and despair, becomes a national calamity, not by the political operation of the government, but by the social virtues of the people—and all who have the soul to feel, possess the privilege to deplore.

The assembled youth of Philadelphia pray you then, sir, to accept for your constituents, the melancholy tribute of a sigh, profound though unavailing; of a grief affectionate, though sudden; and if amid the glimmering of the flame, which has converted a theatre into a sepulchre, a thought of consolation may be obtained, permit us, sir, to point emphatically at the display of generous passions—at the spirit of mutual aid, which characterized the victims of the conflagration—the husband and the wife—the parent and the child—the lover and the mistress, in the crisis of their fate; and provide them with the immortality that awaits them.

Washington City, Dec 10, 1811.

SIR,
I have received your letter of Nov 23d containing an Address from the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.

The patriotic sentiments which it expresses, are an honorable sample of those which animate the great body of our fellow citizens. The wrongs which have been so long borne by our country, and the hope that a sense of justice and true policy inseparable from it would have put an end to them, are persistent, with aggravations which leave no room for determination not to abandon rights, no appeal but its own means of vindicating them. The necessity will be declared by a people who have cherished peace in sincerity, because they are alive to the calamities which begin when peace ends. But they will meet those as not the greatest calamities, when a surrender of their sacred rights at vital interests, are the alternative, they will meet them with the rapid firmness inspired by a consciousness that the issue has been unjustly on their part, and, I trust, with unanimity also, will cause ought to produce.

In the measures by which the navigable streams, proceeding from the neighborhood of Tennessee, were secured to the United States, the Executive paid particular regard to the importance of them in both a local and national view; with our losing sight of the principles of justice and equity on one hand, and of those of the constitution on the other. The sequel rests with the national councils, with the Legislature of Tennessee, properly rely, for all the attention to particular interests of that state, which may be compatible with a comprehensive regard to the whole.

For the confidence which the Legislature and yourself have been pleased to express in my views and endeavors for the public good, I tender my acknowledgments, with assurances of my high respect, and a return of my warm wishes.

JAMES MADISON,
Governor Elect.

FROM THE DEBK OF POOR RENT THE SCRIBE.

Pray take my advice if a fortune you'd get—
Pay off what you owe and then out of debt keep.

This may be bad poetry but depend on it, it is excellent sense. It is an old saying that "debtor is a slave to creditor." If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in our country. Many a valuable man is ruined by it.

There was Titus Thornbury who was an industrious honest man. He had a good farm as lay in the north parish of Applebury. But unfortunately he gave way to the prevailing passion of getting in debt, and a sad life he led of it. At the age of thirty, he owed two hundred pounds. His farm yielded about that sum. He could not live without purchasing some things, and as all the money he could raise, went to principal and interest on his debt he had every thing to buy on credit. So at the year end, with interest and costs—and loss of time & extra prices charged for things, because he did not make ready pay, he was just as deeply involved as the year before. Thus harassed—dunned & tormented was poor Thornbury for twenty years.

Not so was it with his cousin, Ned Forst. He vowed he'd owe no man. The produce of his farm was about the same as that of Thornbury's; but as he was not forced by duns or executions, to sell it out of season, he got the highest price.—As he paid for things as he bought them, he got his necessaries twelve per cent. cheaper.—As he paid neither interests or costs, & lost no time in running to borrow money or to see his creditors—he laid up sixty pounds a year, lived quite as well as his cousin and infinitely happier.

When poor Thornbury saw a man riding up the road, his anxious look told as plain as a book could tell "plague on that fellow he is coming to dun me." When a sudden rap at the door announced a visitor, no matter how lively he had been, he turned pale, & looked sorrowfully anxious until the visitor was known.

Many a man goes into a store for a single article. Looking around twenty things strike his fancy: he has no money, but he buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay day must come, and the chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the articles, bear any proportion to the pain of being called in your power?

Good people, hark ye: A few rules will keep will combat much of your misappis and independence. Never buy what you do not really want. Never purchase on credit what you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say, I OWE NO MAN.—Wives are sometimes thoughtless:—Daughters new and then extravagant. Away a time when neither the wife nor daughter would willingly give a single pang to fond fathers bosom, they urge, and exhort to get out his pleasant enough to be sure, to possess, but difficult for him to buy: He purchases on credit it is dunned and sued, & many an hour made wretched by their folly and imprudence. Oud Robert presents his complaints to the ladies, and says they would have the goodness to send the last 10 lines, once a month till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent dispositions shall direct.

Above all things, good people never go in debt at the tavern. To go— to todd— to slings— to bitters! Oh, carnal! what a bid!—Never owe your shoemaker—your taylor—your printer—your blacksmith or labourer. Besides the bad policy of being in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labor you have received the benefit of.

How happy's the farmer who owes not a pound,
But lays up his fifty each year that comes round
He fears neither constable, sheriff nor duns;
To think of the justice has never to him
His cellar will fill'd, and his pantry well stor'd,
He's far more blest than a prince or a lord

Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get—
PAY OFF WHAT YOU OWE—AND THEN KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

[The Glanor.]

The state of the atmosphere has altered much within the last few days, prior to which the heat of the night was such as to render the manifestation of mould candles impossible, an inconvenience which the tallow chandlers say, they never before experienced at the same period of the year. If the count at its nearest approach to the earth, had no influence on the weather, how is this to be accounted for?—October 23.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY
A LARGE SUPPLY OF SCHOOL BOOKS,
For sale at the Star office.



General Advertiser.

EASTON...TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1812.

Washington City, Jan. 11.

The Senate having yesterday received from their disagreement to the remaining amendment of the House of Representatives to the Army Bill, that bill only wants the signature of the President to become a law.

The House of Representatives progress but slowly in the discussion of the Volunteer Bill. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to its details; and the committee of the whole yesterday rose without having decided any question touching the principle of the bill.

One hundred and sixty persons died of the small pox during the year 1811, in the city of New York;—and yet, strange to say, vaccination is performed gratis at the Dispensary in that place.

The following is a list of the Bank Notes taken on the Counterfeiters seized a few days ago in our neighborhood. Bank of Pennsylvania 100, 10.5 \$18,780

Formers' Bank of Alexandria 10 2,480
Mathan 10, 3 904
South Carolina 20 6,960
Bank of North America 20 1,120
Marine B. of Baltimore 5 1,285
Bank of Maryland 5 270
Baltimore 50, 10, 5 18,661
Mechanics' B. of N York 2 30
Farmers' B. of Maryland 20 3,169
Virginia 20 3,940
Bank of New York 10 1,100
Bank of Potomac 10 2,500
Worcester 5 5
Other notes above mentioned 805

\$61,359

The President of the United States did, on the 11th inst. approve and sign the act passed by Congress for raising an additional military force.

We have pleasure in stating, on the authority of letters from respectable members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that the "American Bank" of five or seven millions, will certainly receive a charter from that body. It is understood, that the committee reported the bill merely with a view of bringing the question before the Legislature.

The joint committee of the Legislature appointed to examine into the state of the Pennsylvania Philadelphia and Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks, have made a detailed report of their situation and expressed an opinion favorable to their solvency and safety.

A proposition was submitted to the Senate of Pennsylvania on Thursday the 9th inst. by Mr. Isaac Weaver, in the form of a resolution, devising a mode of ascertaining the will of the people of Pennsylvania on the subject of raising a convention, to alter and amend certain parts of the constitution of 1790. The mode proposed is, a recommendation to the people to give a vote at the general election in next October, in the same manner as other votes are given, declaring on the tickets whether they will have "a convention," or "no convention," for the purpose of making certain specified amendments, and no other, to the state constitution.

The proceedings of the Court Martial which lately sat at Fredrick Town, in the case of General Wilkinson, reached the Department of War on Saturday last. It is generally understood that the judgment of the court is decidedly in favor of the accused. As the papers accompanying the report of the proceedings of the Court are very voluminous it will probably be some time before the decision of the Executive thereon is known.

Chillicothe, Jan. 1.

THE SHAWANOE PROPHET A PRI-ONER.

A gentleman of intelligence and respectability from Cincinnati, who passed through N. Market, (Highland county) on Friday evening last, informs us that he saw a gentleman direct from the Indiana Territory, who informed him that he had conversed with some members of the Legislature of that Territory, who communicated the important facts that the Prophet was surrendered a prisoner to Governor Harrison, by some Indian Chiefs; that Tecumseh, his brother was to be surrendered also, in like manner;—and that the Indian chiefs stated, that in the late engagement on the Wabash the Indians lost 214 killed, besides a number wounded.

From the Ohio Patriot.

SJR—A few weeks since, on a tour to the northeast of this place, along Lake Erie, I stopped at the house of a gentleman of considerable conversation. He informed me, that a few days previous, a gentleman who merited credit, informed him, that he had been present in Canada, when the Indians from the Illinois brought in a number of scalps, for which they (the Indians) received (from the English) five dollars each! I thought of the saying of Timothy, Pilgrimage, and rode away. I am &c. TH RIGDON. Columbia county, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1811.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1812. (Founded on a Peace Establishment.) Treasury Department, December 31, 1811.

SIR, I have the honor to transmit, herewith the estimates of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1812; also a statement of the receipts and expenditures at the Treasury, for the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1811.

The appropriations, as detailed in the estimates, amount, in the whole, to six millions, seven hundred and eighty five thousand, eight hundred and sixty five dollars, seventy six cents: viz: For the civil list, 638,690 94 For miscellaneous expenses, including the additional estimate at foot for Indian trading houses, 339,227 42 For intercourse with foreign nations, 142,000 For the military establishment, including 164,500 dollars, for the Indian department, 3,161,277 80 For the naval establishment, including the marine corps, 2,404,865 60 \$5,785,865 76

The estimate of the Secretary of the War Department is calculated on the whole number of troops authorized by law; but it does not include the permanent annuities to certain Indian tribes nor the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for furnishing arms for the militia, those objects being provided for by permanent laws. The sums which may be actually expended in the year 1812, for those objects, are not therefore included in the aggregate above stated.

The funds out of which appropriations may be made, for the purposes above mentioned, are,

1. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of a writer on imports and tonnage, which will accrue to the year 1812; which sum is by law annually reserved for the support of government.

2. So much of the balances of appropriations unexpended on the 31st of December, 1811, as is not wanted to defray the expenses of that year.

3. The surplus of the revenue and income of the United States which may accrue to the end of the year 1812, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

4. The proceeds of such loan or loans as may be authorized by Congress.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, sir, Your obedient servant, ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honorable The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before congress, for their information, a report of the director of the mint.

JAMES MADISON, M of the U. S. Jan. 1, 1812.

SIR, I have the honor of laying before you a report of the operation of the mint during the last year.

With the exception of a few weeks, after the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the U. States, the supply of bullion, now furnished chiefly by the other banks in this city, has never been more abundant.

From the treasurer's statement of the last year's coinage, which is herewith transmitted, it will appear that during that period there have been struck and issued, in gold coins 9,591 pieces amounting to 497,905 dollars; in silver coins, 1,263,824 pieces, amounting to 6,335,340 dollars; in copper coins, 291,185 pieces, amounting to 2,495 dollars 95 cents—making in the whole 1,619,570 pieces of coin, amounting to 1,108,740 dollars 95 cents.

I have, sir, the honor to be, With sentiments of the greatest respect and esteem, Your most obedient servant, R. PATTERSON.

James Madison, P. U. S.

WOOL COVERS.

This article of domestic manufacture has been introduced into most of our families, in consequence of the scarcity of blankets produced by the non-intercourse with Britain. As a cheap and comfortable substitute, it merits general attention. The material can be had without difficulty. It can be made in every family, with one day's work to a seamstress and will not cost more than three dollars and seventy five cents. It is as warm as two blankets which would cost three dollars and a half each, it is remarkably light and pleasant, and the wool with a small addition of new wool, may be applied to making a new cover when the fabric of the new one shall be worn out. I have had four made in my house, and find the cost of each not to exceed the above estimate, viz: 2 pieces of India calico at 6s. 6d. 5yds. each 1 74 3 1 4 lbs. wool, reduced by carding to 3 lbs. at 10 cts 1 30 Carding 12 1 2 cts. a lb 37 1-2 Quilting in squares of 6 inches 1 day's work 27 1-2 Cotton thread, 6

dols. 3 75

A FARMER.

Burlington, January 1, 1812.

The Secretary at War has recommended to Congress to grant permission to import from England, articles necessary for the Indian Department!

Merciful God! have we come to this, that for fear that a few Indian tribes may take it in badger, and refuse to receive American blankets and Yankee trinkets, we should be obliged to purchase British trinkets, we must import into the world, that we cannot do with our English goods? If this is the case, they should reject your own manufactures, give, say the whole American people, give them Mr. Secretary, full charge of American goods, and bid us to buy from the muzzles of home manufactured rifles.

Richmond, Jan. 4.

VOLUNTEERS TO ARMS.

In the following animated address to the President of the United States from our citizen soldiers to the west of the Ridge, we read a spirit which ought to pervade America. These generous sons of the west are moved from the scenes of danger—and yet they are the first to seek it in the service of their country. Let those who live on the shores of the Atlantic or on the frontiers of Canada, imitate what they cannot but applaud!—[Enquire.] An address to the President of the U. States, from the 8th regiment of Virginia militia, convened in Lexington, Ro. Kingham County, on the 14th of November, 1811.

SIR—The crisis has come when the honor and rights of the nation must be enforced and protected by the energies of the people. We love peace but there is a point in human forbearance beyond which we cannot pass—and if war must come, we shall look upon it with that firmness, & those sentiments which become men, who are free and resolved to continue so. Stank in the deep recesses of our mountains, the convulsive struggles of contending nations cannot reach us—our wives and families are safe behind them—another remedy is not before their lofty summits—but we are the sons of a common family, and if but a hair is touched in the remotest corner of the world, we feel the wrong and will avenge it—Our swords leap, flaming from their scabbards, & cannot be returned unappreciated. We have put on the "armor" of the nation, and demanded to be marched in her service. The height of Punk's Hill, or the plains of Saratoga, shall be points of equal glory to us—We will fight on the shores of the Atlantic or in the wilderness of Canada. Bound and ready for the call of our country, our arms and our hearts are alike at her service.

[Major Joseph Allen was instructed to forward the address to the President, and accompanied it with the following letter:] Lexington, Nov. 23, 1811. SIR—I am instructed by the 8th regiment of Virginia militia, which convened in Lexington, on the 14th inst. to forward you the enclosed address I take the liberty of accompanying it with an abstract view of the strength, arms, ammunition &c. of the regiment which I had the honor on that day to command.

In performing this duty, sir, I am not less obedient to my own feelings than to the wishes and instructions of the regiment. The times are portentous, and the great cause in which we are involved, admits of no room for hesitation and delay—When our property is seized and plundered—when our neutrality is disregarded—when the dignity and honor of the nation is scoffed and derided, it little becomes the character of a soldier or a citizen to shrink from the danger which this crisis threatens—the remoteness of our situation takes nothing from the zeal & solicitude we feel for the common good; and it shall not be twice required of us, to do that which honor and national prosperity may demand. Upwards of 1200 men composing the regiment are ready for the service of our country, and will march at her call.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, JOSEPH ALLEN.

James Madison, President U. States.

A reply from the Secretary of War, to the foregoing letter.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 9th Dec. 1811.

SIR—I am directed by the President of the United States, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to him of the 23d ult. in losing an abstract from the returns of the 8th regiment of Virginia militia, and accompanied with an address authorized by the citizen soldiers composing that regiment.

I have the honor to express the high sense that is entertained of the laudable zeal and devotion to the public interests evinced by those voluntary tenders of service, the promptitude of which will be duly recollected, whenever the constitutional authorities shall direct the energy of our nation to a specific object.

Have the goodness, sir, to communicate the thanks of the President to the regiment, whose patriotic sentiments, your letter has so ably seconded.

I am, sir, respectfully, Your obedient servant, WM. BUSTIS.

Major Joseph Allen, of the 8th reg't Virginia militia.

From the N. Y. Columbian.

THE FALLEN MR. ADAMS.

We read the above English words in all the federal papers, and when we come to think of it, he has fallen indeed, from the miserable faction which ever disgraced a country, into the great body of his fellow citizens.

The first symptoms of his fall were at Trenton, when he differed in opinion from Hamilton and the British party, and he has been gradually falling since, till he has sunk into the esteem and admiration of nine tenths of the people of the U. States.

We sometimes hear that a man has fallen from a pinnacle into an abyss, but never the contrary till the present instance. A man falling from federalism into any thing politically lower, is impossible; and the very words of our text sound like a man falling from fidelity to piety, from sickness to soundness. We know that federalists estimate themselves otherwise; but they and we must be judged at the bar of public opinion; and that high tribunal has decided them to be confederates with Tories and the British; & to have been accessories, before and after the atrocious facts, by which the liberties and independence of this country have been assailed.

But what does this fallen Mr. Adams tell us? That there is a BRITISH HEART in the United States! This is the fruit of his offending. He does not stop here, but tells us in the Boston Patriot of Sept. 11, "The base and wicked dissimulations that Jefferson or Madison have been bribed or intimidated by Bonaparte, have my utmost detestation I should believe it of Washington as soon as of either. This is the rear of his offending—And now, ye good, pious federalists, will you not forgive this old gentleman, once so favored by you, for telling the truth?—You daily give evidence of this truth; you are, literally, King's evidences of the same truth, and yet you cannot bear that he should publish it.

Would it to God that every fallen and falling federalist might finally fall into his sound senses; and like this venerable old patriot, be yielding to his country fruit in old age.

Savanna, Jan. 2.

The following note was this morning received by the Clerk of our Port from the French Vice-Consul in this city:—

"SAVANNA, 1st Jan. 1812.

The Vice-Consul of France in Savannah to Mr. S. Bullock, Collector of the Port of Savannah.

"SIR,

"From the odious encroachment committed in this city, on the 1st, and the subjects of his imperial majesty having proved the nullity in which the French Consul is placed, in order to fulfill his functions and protect the French subjects, I have received orders to re-

When this unwarrantable crime shall be punished; when the law protecting strangers will be re-established, with the respect by all civilized nations; when, finally, the authorities of this port will be able to offer security to vessels and to the subjects of France, it is probable that I may be ordered to return and continue my functions.

Your most humble and obedient servant, LE MAROIS."

The Russian Stove—A correspondent, who has experienced in Russia the efficacy of the stove used in that country, expresses his pleasure that the enterprising Dr. DeG. has obtained a model, and is prepared to construct them in this town. He recommends the use of this stove to both rich and poor, as an immense saving of fuel, and a vast addition to comfort. Seven feet of wood he says, will heat a room for twelve months; and a fire for half an hour will sufficiently warm any room for twelve hours at least, even in this cold climate! In addition to this, they may be made ornamental to the room. Salem Gazette.

A citizen of the state of Massachusetts, has lately deposited in the Patent Office, drawings, specification, &c. of a machine for cutting files. The machine will perform the labour of 6 or 8 hands per day; it will cut with the greatest accuracy. Any description of files, from the coarsest to the finest, may be cut by changing one wheel or pinion. Agents.

Good times for Bachelors now; but better times for Girls coming!

By the late census there are in the United States fourteen thousand and seventy one more females than males between the age of 20 and 16—but between 16 and 10 the males exceed the females, nineteen thousand eight hundred and fifty nine; and of 10 and under, the males also exceed the females, fifty three thousand eight hundred and fifty two—Girls, will of course in a short time, be in good demand, the market appears to be well supplied at present!!!—N. Y. Gaz.

Charleston, Jan. 3.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Isabella, capt. McNeal, assures us that Mr. Perceval has not been dismissed from the ministry, but that he possesses the confidence of the nation as well as that of the Prince Regent, and is the most popular minister in the British Cabinet.

Arms for Quebec—A great quantity of arms and ammunition, with several pieces of brass ordnance, have, within the last few days, been shipped from the T. York for Bermuda and Quebec. London paper.

Married, on Thursday last, at Friends Meeting, in Baltimore, John Hayes, proprietor of the Federal Gazette, to Rachel T. Alcott, daughter of Elias Estlin.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Departed this life after a few hours illness, at his residence in Queen Anne's county, on the 6th inst. Robert Walters, esq. in the 72d year of his age—a fair example of charity, humanity, whiggery and hospitality. Possessed of an ample and large estate, the fruit of his own industry and economy, he dispensed it to the poor and needy, with a liberality which has seldom been equalled, and certainly never surpassed by any person within the reach of our knowledge. He was not that charity which seeks for promulgation, by being mounted on objects of public notoriety, but, it travelled constant and freely the quiet walks of private life, searching out and relieving the wants and distresses of his poor and afflicted fellow mortals.

The grief of his numerous servants fully attests his liberality; and as a mark of his gratitude for the ben. sig. derived from their services, he has bestowed on them Heaven's first great blessing, Freedom, and an ample provision for their establishment in life.

This tribute of respect is offered by a friend who has long loved and admired the great and many virtues which glowed in a heart pure and uncorrupted; and emanated from a mind forcibly and indelibly impressed with a belief that the true Religion of our great Lord and Master consists not so much in words as in acts of true piety; under this impression he acted while he lived—and with this tenet in his heart he is gone to be judged.

Died, on the 12th instant, after a short illness, Mr. Joseph Hawsey, of Queen Anne's county, in the 50th year of his age. In his last moments he expressed strong confidence of his acceptance with GOD—For many years, he has possessed the religion of a gentleman; & by an exemplary life, which he lived in a room for donors in any who knew him, that he possessed the same. But he is now gone to reap the reward of his labour and has left many connections to lament the loss of a valuable relation as a friend.

Died at Philadelphia on the 7th inst. in the 10th year of his age, Joseph Dwan, esq. editor of the Port Folio. The literary acquirements and abilities of this gentleman had gained him extensive celebrity both in the U. S. and Europe.

BARK.

Will subscribers purchase any quantity of BARK, next spring, at a following prices, viz:

For Black and Red Oak Bark \$5 per cord. Spanish oak do. \$7 do. Chestnut oak do. \$3 do.

Delivered at my yard. Persons who cannot conveniently visit and deliver their BARK, are informed that I will do it any where within 6 miles of this place, and pay for the hauling of the rails.

JOHN EAGLE. Hillsborough, Jan. 21—3

JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

SEVERAL Journeymen, (Boat and Shoemakers) to whom constant work and good wages will be given if early application be made to H. & F. Sellers, or to the subscriber.

WILLIAM BURGESS. Hillsborough, Jan. 21—3

IN CHANCERY, Jan. 1, 1812.

ORDERED That the sale made by Matthew Tilghman, trustee for the real estate of John Graham, deceased, shall be null and void, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 8th day of March next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, before the 8th day of February next. The report states the amount of the sale to be \$5561.04.

This copy. Test. NICHOLS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. January 21—3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at George Town Cross Roads, Mid January 13, 1812.

JOHN and JAMES ALLEN, Daniel Began, Jas. Bevans, Christiana Bay, Joseph Coleman, Cornelius Comery (2) John Case, Mrs. P. Donley (2) Thos. Dawson, Daniel D'ning, Rev. H. L. Davis (2) Casey Dollas, Samuel Davis, Elizabeth Forester, Wm. Glaves (2) John Herbert, John Hunter, Frederick Hubbard, Wm. Knight, Wm. Keating (2) Lunel M. M. M. Meekins, Caspus M'giness, Thos. Nicholas, Elizabeth Oakes, H. B. Pennington, Wm. Palmer, Wm. Peasat, John Ruter, P. F. Rasin, Spry and Biscoe, James Sewell, Jarvis Soaner, Mary Shaw, Edward Sewell, Elizabeth Thomas, James Turner, Joseph Turner, Arthur Wheatly, Banks W. K. man, Simon Wickes, Joshua Ward, T. Wright, Shindach Woodland. January 21—3

The High Breed Capital Racer, and Stallion.

PALANQU!

WILL stand the ensuing season at Easton, Head of Wye River, Queen's Town and Centreville, for public service. He is large, round, powerful and powerful; was sired by the celebrated Alander her Express, upon a high bred mare. The particulars, this pedigree and terms of covering will be made known in due season by the subscriber. CORBIN LEE, January 21—3

WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES.

THE inventor of a *Wheat Threshing Machine* has lately appointed **Benjamin Willmott**, of the town of Easton, his Agent on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The utility of this Machine is well known by several gentlemen on this shore, that it will be useless to give any description, as reference may be had to the late Governor, Edward Lloyd, Esq. who has eight of them in operation—John Paea, Robert Goldsborough, Touch Tilghman, Esqrs.

BENJAMIN B. BERNARD.
Licence may be had at \$50 each machine.

The following Certificate was taken from the neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia.
We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby certify that we are in possession of Threshing Machines, invented and constructed by Benjamin B. Bernard, and that they will with ease go out two hundred bushels of wheat per day with the draft of two or three horses.
John Jeffers, John P. Elliot, Thomas R. Smith, Carter H. Bradley, William Jones, John Fox, William Bradley, Ashm. Goode, John Harrington, Benjamin Palmore.
January 7—39

CONVEYANCER AND SCRIBENER PHILIP GREENE.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having removed to Easton, he has commenced the business of Conveyancer & Scrivenor, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Patrick M. Neal, merchant, the second house from Mr. Thomas P. Smith's new buildings, and flatters himself that from his strict attention to business, and his anxious disposition to give general satisfaction in the execution thereof, that he will be favoured with a share of public patronage—those who may favor him with their demands, may rely on having it done at the shortest notice. All kinds of instruments of writing, such as drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bills of Sale, Manumissions, Bonds, Contracts, making out Accounts, Inventories, Copying, &c. &c. will be done upon reasonable terms. Those persons in Easton who have their posting put out, and are disposed to favour him with the posting of their books, shall have it done at moderate rates.
N. B. Having rented a roomy and convenient house calculated for the accommodation of Boarders with 4, 5, 6, or 6, by the year. PHILIP GREENE.
January 7—39

NEW GROCERY STORE. JONATHAN GAREY.

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at the store lately occupied by W. M. Maynard, a general assortment of choice
GROCERIES, &c.
And by the return of the Packet will receive his entire winter's supply—all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash—January 7—39

BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, CHEESE, &c.

THE subscribers have received a complete assortment of Bar Iron and Chair Tires, from the most approved forges—Crowley and Bistered Steel—very nice. Blown Sals in sacks—ground Alum ditto—Goshua Cheese—Pirkin Butter, and a complete assortment of
GROCERIES:—
Also, a further supply of DRY GOODS, Ironmongery, Castings, Nails, Stone and Earthen Ware, &c. &c.—All of which they offer very low for cash.
THOMAS & GROOME.
November 6—39

CAUTION.

THE public will please to take notice, that the Columbian Oil will always be sold in bottles which have the words, "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil" blown in the glass; the bottles sealed with the initials J. L. in red wax; and the outside label signed with red ink by John Love, (sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies,) without which true characteristicks, none will be genuine.
THOMAS H. DAWSON,
Agent for Talbot county,
N. B. Six cents will be allowed for every empty bottle returned.
January 7—39

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centerville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.
The mail leaves Easton on **Mondays** and **Fridays** at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on **Tuesdays** and **Saturdays**, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn. **SOLOMON LOWE.**
Easton, September 10—39

NOTICE.

THAT, being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends to petition Kent county court, at the next session, which will be on the third Monday of March next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.
THOMAS TAYLOR.
Kent county, December 17—39

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the *Blacksmith's Business* in the shop lately occupied by *William Thompson*, where the public can be supplied with all kinds of work in that line.
FRANCIS PARROTT.
Easton, January 14—39

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Notes that are in possession of the subscriber for property purchased at the vendue of the late *John Jenkinson* deceased, will be put into the hands of an Officer for collection, if they are not taken up on or before the 23rd day of the present month. **ISAAC C. JENKINSON.**
January 7—39

GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

WHICH are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

Sold wholesale and retail in Philadelphia only at his *Family Medicine Warehouse*, No. 137, north-east corner of Race and north Second streets.
DR. ROBERTSON'S
Vegetable Nervus Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative.
Price one dollar and fifty cents.
Is so highly recommended as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tetter, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluxus Alvi, barrenness, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health;
Price \$1.50.
One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the whooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
(Price Two Dollars.)
A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar)
Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Infalible Worm Destroying Lixivres.
A medicine highly necessary to keep in all families.—Price 50 cents.

DR. DYOTT'S

Anti Bilious Pills.
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)
These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholera pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondriac and hysterical complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

DR. DYOTT'S

Patent Ick Ointment.
For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of the most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the Ick.—(Price 50 cents per box.)

THE RESTORATIVE DENTRIFICE.

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.
(Price 50 cents per box.)
Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorder.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by Messrs. *Thomas & Groome*, Easton, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis—January 7—39

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Chestertown, January 1, 1812

DAVID CARVENDER. David Arthur, Matthias Atwood, Catharine Betts, John Beck, William Brown, Ann Brown, Sarah Corse, Wm. Christie, (4) Ruth Clarkson, Aaron Coburn, Thos. D. Dixon, Dan. Denning, Ed. Eubanks, R. Frisby, Esq. Caleb Green, Jun. (2) D. Gamble, James Garretton, John Glenn, Thomas Hands, Daniel Hopper, James Houston, Charles Kankey, Thomas Kean, Daniel Lamb, Joseph Mann, Thomas Murphy, Samuel Meritt, Phebe Morris, Catharine Nicholson, Wm. Park, Elizabeth Pearce, Aquilla Uelston, Col. Philip Reed, (2) Levan Rollison, William R. Stewart, Jas. Scott, George Saunders, Henry Tilghman, (3) Philip Taylor, Matthew Tilghman, Eliza Thomas, Tristram Thomas, Rebecca Thompson, Samuel Thomas, Miss Frisby, Tilghman, Charles Tilden, Mary Trippe, Gerard Vanbeurin, Frederick Wilson, Abraham Vickers, James Welch, Edward Wilmer.—January 7—39

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co Partnership existing under the Firm of *Samuel Holmes, & Co.* has this day dissolved by mutual consent, and being anxious to have their business settled up as soon as possible, desire all persons who have claims on them to bring them in immediately for settlement; and all persons owing them either on note or open account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Samuel Holmes, who is fully authorized to receive the same.
SAMUEL HOLMES, & Co.
Easton, January 7—39

SAMUEL HOLMES,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he intends doing business at the same stand lately occupied by *Samuel Holmes, & Co.* where he has on hand and intends keeping, a good supply of *Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Paints and Oils, &c. &c.* of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms, and hopes by his particular attention to the business, to gain a share of their patronage.
Easton, January 7—39

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centerville, January 1, 1812

JOSEPH BROWN; Nathan Betton; John Beard; Ann Brown (2) Westley Burdley, Tobias Burk, Thomas Button; Mrs. H. M. Blake—C. Ebenezer Covington; Danl. E. Coon; William Cather; Clerk of Queen Ann's county—D. Mary Dougherty; Elizabeth Durdin—E. Joseph Ewin; Sarah Emerson—F. Henry Field—William Grason; Henry Gilder—H. John Hore; Thomas Harris; Francis C. Hall; Jonathan Harrison; William Hackett—I. Richard J. Jones; Nancy Johns—L. Co. bin Lee; Joseph Lewis (2)—M. John McFeely (3)—N. Daniel Newman—P. William P. Patterson—R. Wm. S. Richardson; Jacob Ringgold; Ed. Ringgold; Stephen Rollings—S. H. Scrivener; Wm. Sanders; John E. Spencer; Philemon Spencer—T. Asa Enos; or Edmund Taylor; John T. Tilghman; Robert Tutin, Jun. Edward Tilghman (3) Abraham Tomkins—V. Margaret Vezy—W. James Wilson; Susan Williams; Peggy Wesey; Mrs. Betsy Wright; Polly Warner; John T. Watson; Thos. Wright.
January 14—39

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Jan. 1, 1812.

THOMAS ATKINSON, Jun. At A. Will John Ardery, B. Wm. L. Bracklem, Benj. Bency, Ann Blades, Nicholas Benson, Jun. Simon Burston, Henry Bullen, Henry Bowdell, C. Ann M. Carlin, S. Y. Cliff, L. H. Campbell, Cl. Curby, Wm. Chaplin, Henry Collier, Asbury Clark, Lambert Corby, J. S. Chapman, Mary Corckrell, D. Charles Dudley, Matthew Dorrell, E. Peter Edmundson, F. Samuel Floyd, Cap. D. Fairbank, James Fallon, G. Charles Gully, N. Goldsborough, W. H. Goldsborough, H. Wm. Higgins (2), David Higgins, H. P. Hardesty, G. W. Howard, Thos. L. Huddaway, Thomas Hellev, K. Benjamin Knock, L. Sarah Lucas, Clerk of Talbot County, John L. Larcy, John Lucas, N. Lovedy (2) Joshua Lucas, J. Lockerman, M. Henry Murray, Jun. Madden, Elwd. Martin, S. Maddox, N. Thos. Norwood, John Nicolls, P. Levin Parrott, John Prelove, R. Thos. R. S. Jesse Scott (2) Wm. B. Smith, E. T. Sherwood, Joseph Sanders, Martha Stevens, Hopkins Smith, John Sherwood, Daniel Smith, T. M. C. Towson (2) Wm. D. Thomas, V. Col. J. Vanmeter, W. Dr. B. Wilson, Thomas Wood, John C. Wilson, Hugh Work, Adam Whann, Francis Wrightson, L. D. Ward, Ann Wilson (2)—January 7—39

NOTICE.

ON application to me during the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District, by the petition in writing of *John Jones*, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, praying the benefit of an act of Assembly, passed at the November Session, 1805, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto on the terms in said act and supplements mentioned and described, stating that he is now in actual confinement; and that by reason of sundry misfortunes, he is wholly unable to pay all his just debts; that he is ready and willing and offers to deliver up to me all his creditors, all his property, either real, personal or mixed, his necessary wearing apparel & bedding except a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as far as he can ascertain them, being by him returned upon oath—And the said Jones having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he hath resided for the two years next preceding this date within the State of Maryland, and having also passed bond with approved security for his appearance at the next county court, to be held for Talbot county, to answer to the interrogatories and allegation of his creditors—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said Jones be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, and by setting up advertisements at the Court House Door of Talbot county, four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of May Term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court House, in said County, upon the aforesaid day of May Term, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jones should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 13th day of June, 1811.

RICHARD T. EARLE.
January 14, 1812—4

MARYLAND,

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, as an Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Charlotte Greer*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of her property, and a list of her creditors, on oath, as far as she can ascertain them, being annexed to her petition, and the said Charlotte Greer having satisfied me by competent testimony that she has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this her application, and the sheriff of Worcester county court having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt and for no other cause whatever, and the said Charlotte Greer having given sufficient security for her personal appearance at Worcester county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against her by her creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Charlotte Greer be discharged from her imprisonment, and that she, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns at Berlin, three months before the first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to her creditors to be and appear before Worcester county court, on the said first Saturday in May Term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charlotte Greer should not have the benefit of the act of assembly aforesaid as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th September, 1811.

JAMES B. ROBINS.
January 14, 1812—3m

THOMAS G. ARMSTRONG,

HAS on hand a large and general assortment of ladies' morocco and leather SHOES, men's fine & coarse do. children's morocco and leather do.—Also—a general assortment of COMBS: Ladies head combs of the latest patterns—tortoise and mock shells. Five tooth ivory combs, pocket combs, riding combs, horse combs, and comb combs.—Also, an extensive assortment of CUTLERY, including almost every article of that description. Cloth, hair, tooth and comb brushes of all sizes—pocket books, breast pins, snuff boxes, & a variety of other fancy goods too tedious to mention.—which goods he will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.—September 11, 1810—7*—&m

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

ON application of *CALEB STANFIELD*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Caleb Stanfield has resided in the state of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Caleb Stanfield, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday of May term, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Caleb Stanfield should not be discharged, agreeable to the terms of the acts of assembly aforesaid.—Test—
J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
December 31—4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, a black negro man named *Waitman*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow-legged and has ring holes in his ears—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trowsers, a waistcoat made of calfskin—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken within the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in any other county of Maryland, ten dollars.
CYRUS BELL.
December 31—6m

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 10th instant, a negro man named *Sam Wilson*, about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, full face and flat nose—Had on when he went away, dark kersey over jacket and trowsers, an old white hat. If taken twenty miles from Hicksburg, twenty dollars; if out of the county, fifty dollars; and if taken out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
JOSEPH CUMMINGS.
Dorchester county, Nov. 26—39m

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1811.

THE creditors of *JOHN WILKINS*, of Somerset county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said John Wilkins to the judges of Somerset county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Somerset county court, at the town of Princess Anne, on the first Saturday next after the second Monday in April next, to answer any allegations against him, relative to his application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Wilkins should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Signed by order,
WM. DONE, Clk. of
Somerset county court
December 31—4

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1811.

THE creditors of *ROBERT COULBOURN*, of Somerset county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the petition of the said Robert Coulbourn to the judges of Somerset county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Somerset county court, at the town of Princess Anne, on the first Saturday next after the second Monday in April next, to answer any allegations against him, relative to his application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Coulbourn, should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Signed by order,
WM. DONE, Clk. of
Somerset county;
December 31—4

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the neighborhood of the subscriber, living in the township of Newgarden, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the right of the 2d instant, a dark brown or black HORSE, about 15 hands high, shod all round, with the fore shoes too pieced, about 10 years old, a small star in his forehead and some white on one hind foot, carries well, and in good order—Also was stolen at same time, an oldish saddle without a cloth, and about a half worn curb bitle. Whoever secures said horse and thief so that he be brought to justice, and I get the horse, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse only.

WILLIAM CHANDLER.
1st mo. 14—m

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Easton, during the holidays, negro *George*, a likely lad about 21 years of age, about the middle size, or rather under; very black, with fine white teeth; a little bow-legged and walks with his toes rather turned in—It is not known what clothes he has on, as he had a variety and would of course change them. It is probable he has made for Philadelphia, as his father is living there—or he may be skulking about Mr. Isaac Purnell's, in Caroline county, being nearly connected with several of his negroes. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and secured, so that I get him again, or 40 dollars if taken out of the county, and brought home, or 25 dollars if within the county.

JOSEPH HASKINS.
Easton, December 31—m

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED on Sunday, 4th ult. from the subscriber, living near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, negro *Charles* (or *Charles Bias*), thirty-six years old, about five feet seven or eight inches high, rather of a thin flat make, brick and lively in his motions, steps long with a slight bend of his knees forward in walking; can be an excellent hand on a farm and do rough carpenter's work—He is not very black—face a little hollow and flat, spare or thin—has a peculiar cast with his eyes, inclining a little to squint—common head of the negro; is very plausible in his manners; very artful in avoiding detection; has great use of his tongue and speaks deliberately—has lost some of his fore teeth, (I think rather on the right side of his under jaw) this defect is seldom noticed. He took with him a variety of clothes—his working suit new white kersey jacket and trowsers and striped blue and white cotton under jacket, a checked cotton handkerchief round his neck—strong new coarse shoes, and white yarn stockings not new. Sunday suit, deep blue cloth jacket, pale blue trowsers, red under jacket, and black fur hat little worn, a great coat of reddish brown cloth with very large cape, a little worn. He is fond of dress and can look well in it—He left a free wife and three or four small children, youngest only a boy—It is thought two negro fellows went in company with Charles. I will give three hundred dollars reward for apprehending and securing said Charles, in either the jail of this, or Talbot county.

STEPHEN LOWREY.
Centerville, Queen Ann's county,
December 3—9



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1812.

[No. 22.....636.]

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

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To raise an additional Military Force.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be immediately raised, ten regiments of Infantry, two regiments of artillery, and one regiment of light dragoons, to be enlisted for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a regiment of infantry shall consist of eighteen captains, eighteen first lieutenants, eighteen second lieutenants, eight sergeants, seventy-two corporals, thirty-six musicians, and eighteen hundred privates, which shall form two battalions, each of nine companies. A regiment of artillery shall consist of twenty captains, twenty first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, forty cadets, eighty sergeants, eighty corporals, one hundred and sixty artificers, forty musicians, and four hundred and forty privates, which shall form two battalions, each of ten companies. The regiment of cavalry shall consist of twelve captains, twelve first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, twelve corporals, twenty-four cadets, forty-eight sergeants, forty-eight corporals, twelve saddlers, twelve farriers, twelve trumpeters, and nine hundred and sixty privates, which shall form two battalions, each of six companies.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to each regiment raised under this act, whether of infantry, artillery, or light dragoons, there shall be appointed one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, two adjutants, one quarter master, one pay master, one surgeon, two surgeons' mates, two sergeant majors, two quarter master sergeants, and two senior musicians.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed two major generals, each of whom shall be allowed two aids, to be taken from the commissioned officers of the line, and five brigadier generals each of whom shall be allowed a brigade major and an aid, to be taken from the captains and subalterns of the line; and there shall also be appointed one adjutant general, and one inspector general; each with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; the said adjutant general shall be allowed one or more assistants, not exceeding three, to be taken from the line of the army, with the same pay and emoluments as by this act are allowed to a lieutenant colonel; the said inspector general shall be allowed two assistant inspectors to be taken from the line of the army, each of whom shall receive, while acting in said capacity, the same pay and emoluments as by this act are allowed to a lieutenant colonel; there shall also be appointed such number of hospital surgeons and mates as the service may require, with one steward to such hospital.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when an officer is detached to serve as brigade major or aid, or as assistant to the adjutant general or inspector general, on the appointment of a general officer, or as adjutant or quarter master on the appointment of a colonel, he shall not thereby lose his rank.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the major generals respectively shall be entitled to two hundred dollars, monthly pay, with twenty dollars allowance for forage, monthly, and fifteen rations per day. Their aids de camp shall each be entitled to twenty four dollars monthly, in addition to their pay in the line, and ten dollars monthly for forage, and four rations. The brigadier generals respectively shall be entitled to one hundred & four dollars monthly pay, twelve rations per day and fifteen dollars per month for forage when not found by the public.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all other officers, musicians, artificers and privates, authorized by this act, shall receive the like pay, forage, rations, clothing and other emoluments, as the officers of the same grade and corps, cadets, non commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, of the present military establishment.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each ration shall consist of one pound & a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread

or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That every non commissioned officer, musician and private of the artillery & infantry, shall receive annually the following articles of uniform clothing, to wit: a hat, one coat, one vest, two pair of breeches, one pair of men's drawers, one pair of coarse linen frock and trousers, one pair of fine linen frock and trousers, one pair of shirts, two pair of socks, two pair of short stockings, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of hand gaiters: And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause to be furnished to the pay masters of the respective districts such surplus of clothing as he may deem expedient, which clothing shall under his direction be furnished to the soldiers when necessary at the contract prices, and accounted for by them out of their arrears of monthly pay.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non commissioned officers, musicians, & privates of the same corps, shall be governed by the rules & articles of war which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, or by such rules and articles as may be hereafter, by law, established.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be entitled to receive for every effective able bodied man, who shall be duly enlisted by him for the term of five years and mustered, of at least five feet six inches high, (and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years) the sum of two dollars: Provided nevertheless, That this regulation so far as respects the age of the recruits, shall not extend to musicians or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service: And provided also, That no person under the age of twenty one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent in writing of his parent, guardian or master first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, for every such offence he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid to each effective able bodied man, recruited as aforesaid, to serve for the term of five years, a bounty of sixteen dollars; but the payment of eight dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered, and have joined some military corps of the United States for service. And whenever any non commissioned officer or soldier, shall be discharged from the service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion, or regiment, a certificate, that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall moreover be allowed and paid in addition to the said bounty three months' pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land, and the heir's and representatives of those non-commissioned officers or soldiers who may be killed in action, or die in the service of the United States, shall likewise be paid and allowed the said additional bounty of three months' pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expense in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as may be provided by law.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the said corps shall be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pension and under such regulations as are or may be directed by law: Provided always, That the compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commissioned officer, shall not exceed for the highest rate of disability half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of his being disabled or wounded; and that no officer shall receive more than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel, and that the rate of compensation to non commissioned officers, musicians & privates, shall not exceed five dollars per month: And provided also, That all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any commissioned officer in the

military establishment of the United States, shall, while in the service of the United States, die, by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States, & leave a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for & during the term of five years: But in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer: Provided always, That such half pay shall cease on the decease of such child or children.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That if any non commissioned officer, musician or private, shall desert the service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules & articles of war, be liable to serve for and during such a period as shall, while the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier shall and may be tried by a court martial, and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended or tried.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel any of his crew knowing him to have deserted, or who shall carry away, any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That every officer, non commissioned officer, musician & private, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed to each division a judge advocate who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as a major in the infantry, or if taken from the line of the army, shall be entitled to thirty dollars per month in addition to his pay, and the same allowance for forage as is allowed by law for a major of infantry.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expense in travelling and sitting on general courts martial, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expense actually incurred, not exceeding one dollar and twenty five cents per day to officers who are not entitled to forage, & not exceeding one dollar per day to such as shall be entitled to forage.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That no non commissioned officer, musician or private, during the term of his service, shall be arrested on mesne process, or taken or charged in execution for any debt or debts contracted before enlistment, which were severally under twenty dollars at the time of contracting the same, nor for any debt whatever, contracted after enlistment.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for any offence, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money, for such term of time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles to a day.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the subsistence of the officers of the army, when not received in kind, shall be estimated at twenty cents per ration.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed to each brigade one chaplain, who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as a major in the infantry.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That no general, field or staff officer, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay

or emoluments until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved—JAMES MADISON. January 11, 1812.

AN ACT To authorize the laying out and opening a public road from the line established by the treaty of Greenville, to the North Bend in the state of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be opened a road from the point where the United States' road from Vincennes, to the former Indian boundary line, established by the treaty of Greenville, strikes the said line, to the North Bend in the state of Ohio.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of opening the said road, there is hereby appropriated a sum of money not exceeding eight hundred dollars, payable out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved, JAMES MADISON. January 8, 1812.

AN ACT For the relief of John Barnham.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to John Barnham out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and twenty six dollars and seventy two cents, and the interest on the same since the thirtieth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, which in addition to the sum allowed him by the act of that date, is to be considered as a reimbursement of the money by him advanced for his ransom from captivity in Algiers.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved, JAMES MADISON. January 10, 1812.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States transmitting two letters from Governor Harrison of the Indiana territory, reporting the particulars and the issue of the expedition under his command against the Hostile Indians on the Wabash, and to whom also was referred the memorial of the General Assembly of the Indiana territory, and the memorial of the officers and soldiers of the militia of Knox county, in the Indiana territory, who served in the late campaign under the command of Governor Harrison.

REPORT.

That they have had the several matters to them referred under their consideration, and have given to them that attention which their importance seems to merit.

It appears to the committee, that the troops under the command of governor Harrison may very properly be termed raw troops; very few of the officers, and almost none of the men, had ever been in actual service; and a considerable portion of them had been only a few weeks withdrawn from the pursuits of civil life. The attack made on this quickly assembled army by the hostile Indians on the Wabash, when viewed either as it relates to the nature of the enemy, the time, or the violence with which the attack was made, cannot but be considered of such a character as would have severely tested the collected firmness of the most able and experienced troops. This attack, violent and unexpected as it seems to have been, was repelled by the troops under the command of Governor Harrison, with a gallantry and good conduct worthy of future imitation. The whole transaction, in the opinion of the committee presents to the American people new proof, that the dauntless spirit of our ancestors, by whom the war of the revolution was so ably and successfully maintained, has not been diminished by more than thirty years of almost uninterrupted peace, but that it has been handed down unimpaired to their posterity.

In estimating the claims of the army

on the government of the United States it is worthy of remark, that the nature of the country, as well as of the enemy to be encountered, subjected the army to many extreme hardships, and equal dangers, where every thing was hazarded and but little could be gained except the regard of their country.

The volunteers and militia (to whose claims the memorials referred to the committee particularly relate) were in actual service but a short time, for which alone they are entitled to pay by law; the compensation, therefore, to which they are entitled, is not at all commensurate to the services rendered & the dangers incurred. Besides, many of the officers and men who fell or were wounded, in the battle of the 7th November 1811, were purchasers of the public lands, for which they were indebted to the United States, which debt falls due in a short time, and the penalty of forfeiture will be incurred if the debt is not paid. It would be unjust to inflict a penalty so severe on the disconsolate widows and orphans of those officers & soldiers of the volunteers, & militia who in common with their brother officers & soldiers of the regular troops, fell in their country's cause, in a manner so distinguished, that nothing was wanting but a great occasion, interesting to the feelings of the American people, to have crowned their names with unfading laurels.

As an evidence, therefore, of the regard due to the bravery and ability displayed by the troops under the command of Governor Harrison, in the battle of the 7th November, 1811, as well as to relieve the representatives of those who were killed in the action, from the pecuniary losses incurred in consequence thereof, the committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That one month's pay ought to be allowed, in addition to the common allowance, to the officers, (according to the rank which they held) the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regular volunteers and militia, and to the legal representatives of those who were killed, or have since died of their wounds, composing the army under the command of Governor Harrison in the late campaign on the Wabash.

2d. Resolved, That five years half pay ought to be allowed to the legal representatives of the officers, (according to the rank which they held) the non-commissioned officers & privates of the volunteers and militia, who were killed in the battle of the 7th November, 1811 or who have since died of their wounds.

3. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law to place on the pension list, the officers, (according to the rank which they held) the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the volunteers and militia, who served in the late campaign on the Wabash, under the command of Gov. Harrison, and who have been wounded or disabled in the said campaign.

4th. Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law to pay for the horses and other property of individuals, lost in, or in consequence of the said battle.

5th. Resolved, That the farther time of years ought to be allowed to the officers and soldiers who were wounded and to the legal representatives of those who were killed in the said battle, to complete the payments due or which may fall due to the United States on any purchases of the public lands made by them before the said battle.

At a meeting of the Midshipmen at Washington Navy Yard, on Thursday last, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the midshipmen who now attend the naval school in the city of Washington will wear crepe on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the respect and sorrow which they feel for those unfortunate persons, but particularly for Lieut. J. Gibbon, of the United States Navy, who perished in the fire in the city of Richmond, in Virginia, on the night of the 26th of December last.

SAVAGE!

"After the battle on the Wabash, (says the Kentucky Gazette) Governor Harrison buried 30 or 60 dead upon the field—and we understand the Indians returned in a few days after his departure and took them up, scalped them and left them on the ground, and then interred their killed in the graves."

The road from Fort Hawkins to Fort Stoddard, through the Indiana Territory is completed, and the troops are returning to their respective stations.—Geo. Jones.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

Washington, December 27.

SIR—Great solicitude has been expressed by several gentlemen of Congress, for the publication of the Speech of the Hon. Mr. Giles, on the bill to raise an additional military force, reported to the Senate by its committee of foreign relations. The public, so far as they have been apprized that an able speech was delivered by him, have, it is believed, participated in that solicitude. The Reporter for the Baltimore American would therefore be extremely thankful to Mr. Giles for as diffuse a sketch of his remarks, as time, notes and memory may enable him to furnish. He has communicated through the American, intelligence of the speech now respectfully requested, a character of which he derived from gentlemen who heard it; and he believes that an opportunity to peruse it would be highly gratifying to the good people of Maryland, and to those of Baltimore especially.

Respectfully, sir,

I have the honour to be,

Your humble servant,

J. NORVELL.

Hon. W. B. Giles, Esq. S. U. S.

SIR—In compliance with the request contained in your note of the 27th ult. and with other similar requests, I now send you as full a sketch of the remarks alluded to, as I have been able to prepare from the materials in my possession. They are essentially correct in spirit and substance if not in manner and form; they are believed in these respects not to be materially variant. You are personally acquainted with the domestic affliction which has prevented an earlier compliance.

Be pleased, sir, to accept,

My respectful compliments &c.

Wm. B. GILES.

Mr. J. Norvell.

IN SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

Dec. 17, 1811.

The Bill for raising an additional military force being under consideration; on motion of the hon. Mr. Anderson to strike out the word "ten," for the purpose of inserting a smaller number of regiments, Mr. GILES rose, and submitted, in substance, the following observations.

Mr. GILES said he found himself, in a very unprepared state, called upon to oppose a very unexpected motion. The object of the mover had not been very precisely expressed, but he had mentioned the number of twelve thousand and infantry as preferable to twenty thousand, about the number provided for by the bill. Mr. Giles said it was also understood that a force of ten thousand men of every description would more correspond with the executive views, and fully answer the executive requisition. This, he believed, was the fact, and should so consider it in the course of the observations he proposed to make.—Notwithstanding this circumstance, however, considering the late occurrences on our western frontiers, and the feelings of the western people so justly excited thereby, &c. he acknowledged that the motion had come from the most unexpected quarter of the union, and from a gentleman the most unexpected to him of all those who represent the western portion of the United States; because from the long course of military services honourably rendered by that gentleman during the revolutionary war, he must have become well acquainted with the absolute necessity of a due degree of momentum in military affairs.

Mr. Giles said he did not purpose to go into a full exposition of our foreign relations at this time; yet the motion furnished a most extensive scope for observation, because if it should unfortunately succeed, it would essentially derange, as he conceived, the whole views of the committee, who had reported the bill. He would therefore present to the senate, the most prominent & important considerations, which he presumed had operated on the committee, and had certainly on himself, to induce the recommendation of twenty five thousand men, as the smallest possible quantum of force demanded by the crisis; to demonstrate the advantages of a force at least to that extent, over that which seemed to be contemplated by the honorable mover, & still more over that which is said to consist with the executive project.

In the consideration of this subject, it is important to turn our attention to the objects for which a military force is demanded, to enable us the better to apportion the means to the objects intended to be effected. For this purpose he begged the most serious attention of the Senate to the President's message at the commencement of the session.

"I must now add, observes the President, that the period is arrived, which claims from the legislative guardians of the national rights a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them. Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States to substitute for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries, all the mutual advantages of re-established friendship and confidence; we have seen that the British cabinet perseveres, not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs so long and so loudly calling for it; but in the execution brought home to the threshold of our territory, of measures which,

under existing circumstances, have the character, as well as the effect, of war on our lawful commerce.

"With this evidence of hostile inflexibility in trampling on rights which no independent nation can relinquish, congress will feel the duty of putting the U. S. into an armour, and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

"I recommend accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force to be engaged for a more limited term; for the acceptance of volunteer corps whose patriotic ardor may court a participation in urgent services; for detachments as they may be wanted, of other portions of the militia, and for such a preparation of the great body as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacity."

Here we find, in the first place, the most solemn and imperious call upon Congress in the character of "the legislative guardians of the national rights, for a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them."—The President then very properly and emphatically proceeds to tell us why he makes this solemn call upon the legislative guardians of the nation at this time. He tells us in substance, that notwithstanding "the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, & the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States," to induce Great Britain to recede from her hostile aggressions upon their essential sovereign rights, so far from yielding to these polite and pathetic invitations, she had increased her aggressions, & had adopted "measures which, under existing circumstances, have the character, as well as the effect, of war upon our lawful commerce;" & that these measures are, in their execution, "brought home to the threshold of our Territory. Could the President have chosen language more emphatic to shew the imperious character of the call made upon Congress to furnish him with adequate physical means to retrieve the honor and redress the wrongs of the nation? Lest there might be some possible mistake on the part of Congress, he tells us explicitly that the aggressions of Great Britain have the character, as well as the effect of war upon our lawful commerce, and that this war is brought home to the threshold of our territory."

But, sir, the President does not stop here. He tells us that notwithstanding our protracted moderation, &c. &c. Great Britain, with hostile inflexibility, perseveres in trampling on essential sovereign rights; rights at least, "which no independent nation can relinquish." Here then, it is evident, the President conceives, that our independence, as a nation, is brought into question, & put in hazard. Can any subject present a more awful and imperious call upon Congress to exert and apply the whole energies of the nation, than a question of INDEPENDENCE?—The plain English of all this communication, he understood to be; that all the inefficient measures, which have been adopted in relation to the belligerents for three years past, had not answered the expectations of their projectors; but instead of the expected recession, had produced, on the part of Great Britain at least, inflexible hostility. This was a very natural result, and one which he had always anticipated, as was well known to this honorable body. But the administration having learnt wisdom by these feeble experiments, had now determined to change its course, & for the purpose of rendering this hostility more flexible, had at length resolved, instead of commercial restrictions, the effect of physical force. An adequate force is therefore demanded by the executive; & the adequacy of that force is very properly referred to Congress, where the responsibility is placed by the Constitution; where it ought to rest; and for one, he was willing to take his full share of it. But, sir, the President goes on further. After designating the objects, he points out the standard for ascertaining the adequacy of the force demanded for their execution. In his official responsible message, he tells us that "Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour, and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations." The standard here pointed out for calculating the quantum of force to be supplied is "The Crisis," which had been previously described in the most solemn and imposing terms, and "the national spirit and expectations." Whether the committee had reported too great a force for subduing the crisis, he was willing to submit to the verdict of the national spirit and expectations.

But it is now said or intimated in substance, that this official responsible standard is only ostensible, and that the true standard for estimating the quantum of force demanded, must be derived from the decreed state of the treasury, and the financial fame of the gentleman at the head of that department. This subject will require a distinct consideration; but in the mean time, it is sufficient to say, that the committee u-

animously refused to be influenced by any considerations, but those resulting from the official responsible communication, and their own reflections upon the state of the nation as disclosed thereby. They unanimously rejected informal unofficial communications.

(It will be observed too, in the message, the President, in his more specific recommendations, after designating the kinds of force suited to the occasion, leaves the quantum of each to be judged of, and decided by Congress, where the responsibility did and ought to rest; and he was unwilling, by receding from his constitutional duty, to revert this responsibility upon the executive.

It thus appearing, said Mr. Giles, that the force demanded, was for the purposes of war, if unfortunately we should be driven by Great Britain to that last resort; and that although the war would be undertaken upon principles strictly defensive; yet in its operation, it must necessarily become offensive on our part; and that Congress was to determine exclusively upon the adequacy of the means for conducting it; he would now proceed to inquire more particularly, 1st, whether the committee had recommended a force more than adequate to the purposes of the war; and 2d, whether it was within the capacity of the U. States to supply the force thus recommended?

Mr. G. said, that in estimating the quantum of force demanded by the existing crisis, it appeared to him, gentlemen had not given sufficient consideration to the attitude assumed by the United States in relation to the Floridas, to the extension of our southern & western frontiers, to the late hostile acts and threatenings in that quarter; nor to the importance of Orleans; its exposed position and defenceless situation.—These circumstances, however, entered deeply into the consideration of the committee, and induced it to conclude that the whole military establishment now authorized by law, if completed, would not be more than sufficient, perhaps insufficient, to answer the necessary objects of the government in the scenes just described: it was therefore intended that the whole of that force should be left free to act therein according to circumstances, and that the additional force now recommended, should act exclusively in the northern and eastern portion of the union. This force no gentleman will pretend can be too great for our objects in that quarter, in the event of war, unaided by the existing establishment. Hence it was matter of great surprize to him, that the western gentlemen should wish to diminish the number of men now proposed to be raised; because he believed, that every man deducted from the proposed force, would take one from the force intended by the committee to protect our southern & western frontiers. These gentlemen, he presumed, must be better judges than himself, how many of these men they can generously spare from their own protection; but for his part he thought there was not one to spare from these objects, and the committee were willing to give the whole of them that destination.

With respect to protection of Orleans, he knew it was the expectation of the late administration, that in the event of war, G. Britain would possess herself of that city; and it was not their intention to incur the expense of being constantly prepared to repel the first incursion of the enemy: he did not know the intention of the present administration in that respect, but presumed it was acting on the same policy. In case the British should take possession of Orleans, the western people must necessarily be called on to drive them out, & he doubted very much whether it would be either a very acceptable occupation, or a very easy task. He had always disapproved of this policy, and in the event of war, he thought it wise, not only to be prepared for defence at all points, but to give the first blow. He believed, in the end, it would be found, not only the wisest, but the most economical policy, both in blood and treasure.

Having presented to the senate the objects to which the existing military establishment ought to be assigned, according to the views of the committee, he would proceed to inquire, whether the additional force recommended, would be more than competent to the objects to which it must necessarily be assigned, and which ought unquestionably to be effected by it. In case of war, an event he deprecated as much as any gentleman present, the new army would have to man your fortifications on the sea board from Norfolk to the extremities of our territory north and east, and to occupy Canada. These are the contemplated and indispensable objects of this army, in the estimation of the executive and the honorable mover, as well as of the committee.—The question will therefore turn upon the accuracy and correctness of their respective calculations as to the quantum of force necessary to effect these objects.

(Mr. Giles' Speech to be Continued.)

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER—

EXTRA.

Washington City, Jan. 17, 1812.

The following Message was yesterday transmitted by the President to both houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a letter from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the secretary of state, with the answer of the latter.

The continued evidence, afforded in this correspondence, of the hostile policy of the British government against our national rights, strengthens the considerations, recommending and urging the preparation of adequate means for maintaining them.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Jan 16, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, December 17, 1811.

SIR—I did not mean to have written to you at this moment on the subject of our late correspondence, but I have had the mortification to perceive statements, circulated from highly respectable sources, which gave a view of the pretensions of Great Britain relative to the United States, not warranted by any of the letters which I had the honor to address to you, and which at a time when discussions are continuing so important to the two countries, might, if left uncorrected, produce an effect highly to be lamented by both the American and British governments, inasmuch as by creating unnecessary irritation, they might throw obstacles in the way of restoration of a friendly understanding between them.

I find it asserted in the statement referred to, that I have, in the name of my government, demanded that the United States government should pass a law for the introduction of British goods into the American ports, and also that the United States should undertake to force entrance to receive into her harbors British manufactures.

I beg permission, sir, to declare that neither of these demands have been made by me, and that my meaning must not have been understood, if such was conceived to have been its import. I could not have demanded the passage of such a law as above stated, because my government does not pretend to interfere with the internal government of a friendly power, nor did I mean to demand that America should force France to receive our manufactures.

All I meant to say was, that the admission of French commerce while that of England has been excluded from the United States' ports, was regarded by Great Britain as highly unfriendly in America, and that a continuance of such policy would be retaliated upon by Great Britain, with similar restrictions on her part, which was so far merely an offering of like for like. But while the American non importation act excludes British trade from the United States' ports, it must be recollected that it goes still farther and excludes also British armed ships from American ports, while it admits those of the enemies of Great Britain. "A neutral nation is responsible for the equality of its rules of conduct towards the belligerent powers" (to use the words of an American secretary of state in the year 1796) and therefore the part of the law which establishes an inequality was justly an object of more serious complaint on the part of Great Britain. You are aware, sir, of the advantages which his majesty's enemies have derived from this state of inequality, which enables them, though possessing no port in this hemisphere, continually to prey on the trade of his majesty's subjects, secure of a refuge for their cruisers and their prizes.

The prohibition of entry to his majesty's ships under these circumstances, might, perhaps, justify Great Britain in asserting, that whatever reason she may have for repealing or modifying her orders in council, so as to lessen or entirely remove the pressure now unavoidably laid on the trade of America as a neutral nation, she might yet refuse to enter into any discussion on that subject with the United States, until either by the revocation of the prohibition above stated, or the placing all the belligerents under the same prohibition, America should cease to violate the duties of a neutral nation.

With respect however, to the supposed demand that America should force the entry of British manufactures into France it is most particularly necessary that I should explain myself, as a total misconception appears to have taken place upon this point. The question of retaliation on the French Decrees is directly one between England and France. In consequence of the extraordinary blockade of England, we have in our defence been obliged to blockade France & prohibit all trade in French articles in return for the prohibition of France of all trade in English articles.—This measure of retaliation, it is wished, should operate on France alone, but from the trade carried on with France by America, it unavoidably operates also on her; it is a measure to destroy the French trade in return for similar measures of France on which it is retaliatory, and its acting on neutrals is an incidental effect of it, consequent upon the submission of neutrals to the original measures of the enemy against Great Britain. It is, indeed, melancholy that the unnatural situation of Europe should produce such a result, but I cannot see how this can be considered as war on American commerce, when all other American trade but that which is carried on with our enemy's ports in defiance of a blockade authorized by the

laws of nations is unaffected by it. We complain that America does not retaliate the regulations of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and object to permitting the French to trade with her during their continuance against the commerce of England; but this is not exacting, as has been represented, that America should force British manufactures into France, it is pursuing only a just course of retaliation on our enemy. If America wishes to trade with France, if French commerce is of importance to her; we expect she would exact of France to trade with her as she has a right to demand in her quality of neutral; but if she does not chuse to exercise this right, all we ask is, that she should abstain from lending her assistance to the trade of France, & not allow her commerce to be a medium of undermining the resources of Great Britain.

I have thought it necessary thus to endeavor to set these two points in their true light, the repeal of the law was asked, as being an unfriendly measure, partial in its operation against Great Britain, and a prospect of retaliation was held out on its commercial operation if continued. This is no demand on the United States to admit British manufactures; they are at liberty to continue that law, only as it is of an unfriendly nature, some restrictions of a similar kind was to be expected from England; and with respect to the alleged demand for forcing British goods, the property of neutrals, into French ports, if the United States are willing to acquiesce in the regulations of the French Decrees unlawfully affecting England, thro' them they cannot surely be surprised if we consider ourselves as at liberty to refuse permission to the French to profit by that acquiescence.

I will now, sir, take the opportunity of stating to you, that I have received from his majesty's secretary of state, the correspondence of which you did me the honor to transmit to me a copy in your letter dated October 17. My government have not been able to see in it satisfactory proof of the repeal of the French Decrees, and doubt whether the trade carried on by licences between France and America will not be regarded, even here, as proof of the continuance of them in their fullest extent, for if they were to any extent repealed, to that extent at least no licences should be necessary, a licence being given to allow what but for that licence would be prohibited.

The continued absence hitherto of any instrument by which the repeal has been effected, is a matter also of surprise, for if there were any fair dealing in the transaction, no reason can be given by France for not producing it; it is very desirable that it should be produced, if such an instrument be in existence, in order that we may know to what extent the Decrees have been repealed, if they really have been so in any respect. Mr. Russell, however, does not appear to have been in possession of it at the date of his letter of last July. It is indeed become particularly interesting, that we should see this instrument, since the publication of Mr. Russell's correspondence with his own government, by which it appears that really, and in fact, the French government did not release any American ships taken after November 1, until they had become acquainted with the President's proclamation and that vessels have been taken so late as December 21, in the direct voyage from this country to London; for until a copy of such instrument is produced, it is impossible to know whether any other trade is allowed by France, than that between her own dominions and the ports of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State Jan. 14, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of Dec. 17th, and I embrace the first moment that I could command, to make the observations which it suggests.

It would have afforded great satisfaction to the president, to have found in the communication, some proof of a disposition, in the British government to put an end to the differences subsisting between our countries. I am sorry to be obliged to state, that it presents a new proof only of its determination to adhere to the policy, to which they are imputable.

You complain that the import of your former letters has been misunderstood in two important circumstances: that you have been represented to have demanded of the United States, a law for the introduction of British goods into their ports, and that they should also undertake to force France to receive British manufactures into their harbors.

You state that on the first point, it was your intention to remonstrate against the non-importation act, as partial in its operation, and unfriendly to Great Britain, on which account its repeal was claimed, and to intimate that if it was persevered in, Great Britain would be compelled to retaliate on the United States, by similar restrictions on her part. And on the second point, that you intended only to urge, that in consequence of their extraordinary blockade of England, your government had been obliged to blockade France, and to prohibit all trade in French articles, in return for the prohibition by France of all trade in English articles.

It is sufficient to remark on the first point, that on whatever ground the repeal of the non-importation act is required, the United States are justified in adhering to it, by the refusal of the British government to repeal its orders in council; and if a distinction is thus produced between Great Britain and the other belligerents, it must be referred to the difference in the conduct of the two parties.

On the second point, I have to observe that the explanation given cannot be satisfactory, because it does not meet the case now existing. France did, it is true declare a blockade of England, against the trade of the U. States, and prohibit all trade in English articles on the high seas, but this blockade and prohibition no longer exists. It is true also, that a part of those decrees, did prohibit a trade in English articles, within her territorial jurisdiction; but this prohibition violates no national rights, or neutral commerce of the U. S.—Still your blockade and prohibition are continued, in violation of the national and neutral rights of the U. States, on a pretext of retaliation, which, if even applicable, could only be applied to the former, and not to the latter interdicts; and it is required that France shall change her internal regulations against English trade, before England will change her external regulations against the trade of the U. States.

But you still insist that the French decrees are unrevoked, & urge in proof of it, a fact drawn from Mr. Russell's correspondence, that some American vessels had been taken since the 1st of November in their route to England.

It is a satisfactory answer to this remark, that it appears by the same correspondence, that every American vessel which had been taken in that trade, and seizure of which rested on the Berlin and Milan decrees only, were as soon as that fact was ascertained, delivered up to the owners. Might there not be other grounds also, on which seizure might be made? Great Britain claims a right to seize for other causes, and all nations admit it in the case of war. If by the law of nations, one nation has a right to seize neutral property in any case, the other belligerent has the same right. Nor ought I to overlook that the practice of counterfeiting American papers in England, which is well known in the continent, has by impairing the faith due to American documents, done to the United States essential injury. Against this practice the minister of the U. States at London, as will appear by reference to his letter to the Marquis Wellesley of the 3d of May, 1810, made a formal representation, in pursuance of instructions from his government, with an offer of every information possessed by him, which might contribute to detect and suppress it. It is painful to add that this communication was entirely disregarded. That Great Britain should complain of acts in France, to which by her neglect, she was instrumental, and draw from them proof in support of her orders in council, ought certainly not to have been expected.

You remark also, that the practice of the French government to grant licences to certain American vessels, engaged in the trade between the United States and France, is an additional proof that the French decrees still operate in their fullest extent. On what principle this inference is drawn from that fact it is impossible for me to conceive. It was not the object of the Berlin and Milan decrees to prohibit the trade between the U. States and France. They were meant to prohibit the trade of the United States with Great Britain which violated our neutral rights, and to prohibit the trade of G. B. with the continent, with which the United States have nothing to do. If the object had been to prohibit the trade between the United States and France, Great Britain could never have found in them any pretext for complaint. And if the idea of retaliation, could in any respect have been applicable, it would have been by prohibiting our trade with herself. To prohibit it with France would not have been a retaliation; but a co-operation. If licensing by France the trade in certain instances, is under restraint. It seems impossible to extract from any respect, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are in force, so far as they prohibit the trade between the U. States and England. I might here repeat that the French practice of granting licences to trade between the U. States and France, may have been intended in part, at least as a security against the simulated papers; the forging of which was not suppressed in England. It is not to be inferred from these remarks, that a trade by license is one with which the U. States are satisfied. They have the strongest objections to it; but these are founded on other principles than those suggested in your note.

It is a cause of great surprise to the president, that your government has not seen the correspondence of Mr. Russell, which I had the honor to communicate to you on the 17th of Oct. last, and which has been lately transmitted to

you by your government, sufficient proof of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, independent of the conclusive evidence of the fact, which that correspondence afforded, it was not to be presumed from the intimation of the Marquis of Wellesley, that if it was to be transmitted to you, to be taken into consideration in the depending discussion, that it was of a nature to have no weight in the discussions.

The demand which you now make of a view of the order given by the French government to its cruisers, in consequence of the repeal of the French decrees, is a new proof of its indisposition to repeal the orders in council. The declaration of the French government was, as has been heretofore observed, a solemn and obligatory act, and as such, entitled to the notice and respect of other governments. It was incumbent on G. Britain, therefore, in fulfillment of her engagement, to have provided that her orders in council should not have effect, after the time fixed for the cessation of the French decrees. A pretension in G. Britain to keep her orders in force till she received satisfaction of the practical compliance of France, is utterly incompatible with her pledge. A doubt, founded on any single act, however unauthorized, committed by a French privateer, might in that principle become a motive for delay and refusal.

A suspicion that such acts would be committed, might have the same effect; and in like manner her compliance might be withheld as long as the war continued. But let me here remark, that if there was room for a question whether the French repeal did, or did not take effect, at the date announced by France, and required by the United States, cannot be alleged that the decrees have not ceased to operate since the 2d February last, as heretofore observed. And as the actual cessation of the decrees to violate our neutral rights, was the only essential fact in the case and has long been known to your government, the orders in council, from the date of that knowledge, ought to have ceased, according to its own principles & pledges.

But the question whether and when the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees took effect in relation to the neutral commerce of the United States, is superseded by the novel and extraordinary claim of Great Britain to a trade in British articles with her enemy; for supposing the repeal to have taken place, in the fullest extent claimed by the United States, it could, according to that claim, have no effect in removing the orders in council.

On a full view of the conduct of the British government in these transactions, it is impossible to see it in anything short of a spirit of determined hostility to the rights and interests of the United States. It issued the orders in council on a principle of retaliation on France, at a time when it admitted the French decrees to be ineffectual; it has sustained those orders in full force since, notwithstanding the pretext for them has been removed, and latterly it has added a new condition of the repeal, to be performed by France, to which the United States, in their neutral character have no claim, and could not demand without departing from their neutrality, a condition which, in respect to the commerce of other nations with Great Britain, is repugnant to her own policy, and prohibited by her own laws, and which can never be enforced on any nation without subversion of its sovereignty and independence.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JAMES MONROE.
Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before congress a letter from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the secretary of state, with the answer of the latter.

JAS. MADISON.
Washington, Jan. 17th, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.
Washington, Dec. 28, 1811.

SIR—I have been informed by Mr. Morrier, that so long ago as the 3d of last January, in consequence of a written communication from sir James Craig, his majesty's governor general and commander in chief in Canada, dated the 25th of November, 1810, acquainting him with his suspicions of its being the intention of some of the Indian tribes, from the great fermentation among them, to make an attack on the U. States, and authorising him to impart his suspicions to the American secretary of state; he had actually done so verbally to Mr. Smith, your predecessor in office, and on searching among the archives of this mission, I have found the letter alluded to of sir James Craig, by which he did authorize Mr. Morrie to make the communication in question, as well as a memorandum of its having so been made, as also an express declaration of James Craig, that although he doubted there would not be wanting persons who would be ready to attribute the movements of the Indians to the influence

of the British government, yet that his department were actually making every exertion in their power to assist in preventing their attempts.

This evidence, sir, of a friendly disposition to put the United States government on their guard against the machinations of the savages, and even to aid in preventing the calamity which has taken place, is so honorable to the governor general of Canada, and so clearly in contradiction to the late unfounded reports which have been spread of a contrary nature, that I cannot resist the impulse I have to draw your attention towards it, not that I conceive, however, that it was necessary to produce this proof to the U. States's government of the falsity of such reports, which the character of the British nation, and the manifest inability of urging the Indians to their destruction, should have rendered improbable, but in order that you may be enabled, in case it shall seem fitting to you by giving publicity to this letter, to correct the mistaken notions on the subject, which have unfortunately found their way even among persons of the highest respectability, only as I am convinced, from their having been misinformed.

I have the honor to be, &c.
AUG. J. FOSTER.
The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.
Department of State, Jan. 9, 1812.
SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ult. disavowing any agency of your government in the hostile measures of the Indian tribes towards the U. States.

If the Indians desired any encouragement from any persons in those measures of hostility, it is very satisfactory to the president to receive from you an assurance that no authority or countenance was given to them by the British government.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JAS. MONROE.
His excellency Augustus J. Foster



EASTON... TUESDAY MORNING,
JANUARY 28, 1812.

EARTHQUAKE.
On Thursday last, between nine and ten o'clock, a slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in this town; and also in parts of Queen Ann's county.

The Western Mail (from the extreme severity of the weather) due on Saturday night, had not arrived when our paper went to press—whatever may have transpired in Congress, since the date of the important documents inserted in the preceding columns, which were received by the Northern mail, shall be duly notified in our next.

MR. GILES'S SPEECH.
The very great clamor created in the federal ranks, might lead the unsuspecting to believe a second Randolph, in the person of William B. Giles, Esq. Senator from the State of Virginia, had arrayed himself in opposition to the general government. It were our intention to have laid a large portion of this speech before our readers, but for important documents, can only present a brief one fourth.—The public are cautioned against the detached parts of said Speech now going the rounds in the federal papers—it shall appear entire in the Star.

Extract of a letter, dated Frederick Town, Dec. 30

"As you well know, Messrs. Taney and Thomas of this place, were the Counsel of Gen. Wilkinson, on his late trial before the Court Martial here. Both of these gentlemen had been greatly influenced by the clamor of prejudiced persons, against the General; and for years past never hesitated to express their opinions to his disadvantage.—But, upon a full inspection of the evidence produced, so perfect was their conviction of the General's innocence, that, at the close of the trial, when the General intended them a fee—

"No (they replied) we can accept none. Without knowing General Wilkinson, and with intentions correct, we may have here before done General Wilkinson much harm. If we have served him now, it is a sort of remuneration; and therein we find our reward."

In these gentlemen we find an example of magnanimity and disinterestedness, rarely met with and well worthy example."

Kingston, D. 9
Rear Admiral Sawyer, and his squadron, sailed for the Coast of America the day before the Sir George Scarborough.

HUMANITY!! The ship Alknona capt. Hicks, from Sligo, was cast on shore on Martha's Vineyard, about the middle of December last. Commodore Rogers, in the President, on a cruise, made a harbor there the same evening; and to his credit be it said—and particularly by Irishmen be it ever remembered—he generously, gave the passengers, in number 80, two dollars each, and also offered them any further assistance they might require until they arrived at New York, their port of destination. The gratitude of some of the passengers induced them, immediately on their arrival, to acquaint the subscriber with the circumstances; and never did he give publicity to an act of humanity and good will with more satisfaction.
JAS. R. MULLANY

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA—DATED

"Capes of the Delaware, Jan. 18,
Weather bound, & likely to be till the river opens, some wanting to get out and others in—while here I'll trouble you occasionally with memoranda. Several vessels bound in, at anchor in Whole Kila Roads; one ship in ballast from England. There are three pilot boats cruising off the Capes, when the weather permits, employed at 10 dollars per day by ship owners, &c. they run into the Roads, and occasionally into Lewistown creek. The Custom House Officers should not sleep on their posts; smuggling is systemized, & few, very few in trade in the city who are not concerned. A large ship is hovering off & in sight in day light, at night she hoists lights and flashes powder, but does not make any signals of distress.

MANUFACTURE OF MOROCCO LEATHER AND SHES,
At Lynn, (Mass.)

Perhaps the Towns of Nahant & Lynn, in Massachusetts, exceeds all places in the United States for the manufacture of shoes. In the course of the year 1811, nearly one million pair of women's shoes were made by the industrious inhabitants. They are formed of domestic sheep and foreign goat skins, dressed in the Morocco fashion. The former are risen to great value in the shoe making business. The pelt of a sheep, but a few years ago was not worth more than from 6 to 9 cents. They have since fetched forty and even fifty—and when finished for making the neatest shoes & slippers, is valued at two dollars and a quarter; a price as great as the entire animal, meat, wool and all, used formerly to bring.

The first English Morocco was brought into America in the year 1793, by Mr. Ebenezer Breed. It was then difficult to persuade the cordwainers of N. York and Philadelphia to work it up into shoes. At that time, Florentine, satinet and silks were chiefly in vogue for ladies' wear. But, at length, Morocco took a run, & became so fashionable, that considerable quantities were imported from England to supply the home demand.

Domestic manufactures of Morocco were begun about 1796 or 1797; & have progressed in such a manner, that there is no occasion whatever for the imported material. Indeed the whole union is now supplied with Morocco shoes, entirely of domestic manufacture.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

To be sure the seamen taken out of the Chesapeake are to be restored when demanded. We should like to hear of the demand being made, and the return laid on the table of congress. If we recollect right, four men were impressed of those we believe

One was hung at Halifax.
Another flogged to death.
Another died soon after being flogged.
The other—put out of the way we doubt by this time.
And yet we are—told of restoration.
Lex. Rep.

Capt. Morris, from New-Orleans, at New-York, informs that there had been another alarm from the negroes; and that, though no recent depredations had been committed by them, yet, the day before he sailed, the militia for twenty miles up the coast, had been ordered out.

It is reported and we believe on good authority that at Massac, on the Ohio, about thirty miles from its mouth, the earthquake has rent the earth on both banks of the river, by a fissure 16 or 18 inches wide; and of a depth not yet ascertained. Massac stands on a high elevated bank, composed of iron ore.
Western Spy.

Resolutions approbatory of the course pursued by Congress, and pledging support, have passed the Legislature of New Jersey. The Legislature of Ohio have resolved unanimously their approbation and support

Married, at George Town Cross Roads, on Tuesday the 21st inst. by the Rev. D. T. Sewell, Cornelius Hurt, Esq. to Miss Mary S. Browning.

EASTON ACADEMY,
For Young Ladies.
R. OWEN,

LATE OF St. John's College, (where he has been employed as an instructor of youth 20 years) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Academy to that airy and spacious house, formerly the Bank—where young Ladies will be received, boarded and educated—Board 140 dollars per annum: exclusive of bed and washing 130 dollars—payable quarterly in advance.

The branches of education taught in this Seminary, (with the aid of his daughters) will comprise Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. as per former advertisement, at 5 dollars per quarter; Drawing six dollars; Music 12 dollars per quarter.

Being duly sensible of the important trust reposed in us, we cannot but feel a solicitude to discharge its duties with propriety:—Hence our primary object will be, to exalt the credit and perpetuate the character of this Institution. On this foundation the improvement of our scholars and the promotion of FIFTY, for the furtherance of moral conduct, will be attended to with parental regard.

RD. OWEN,
January 28—3

BLANK BOOKS,
School Books and Writing Paper, well assorted,
For sale at the Star Office.

THE CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

IN consequence of the severity of the weather, which prevented many members from attending on this day, the general meeting of the Stockholders is postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.
January 22 (28)—1

A CARD.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he occupies the Roll House in Centerville as a TAVERN.
January 29—3—JOHN BROWN.

THE SUBSCRIBER
BEGS leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced his TAYLORING BUSINESS, in the new room adjoining the dwelling now occupied by Mr. Rutter, at Denton—where he hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the favors of his former customers, and a share of public patronage.
AARON MOBRAY.
Denton, Jan 28—3

N. B. I want a couple of Journeymen, if immediate application is made. A M

IN QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1811.
GREENBERRY GRIFFIN, of Queen Ann's county, a petitioner for the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of solvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, having complied with the terms prescribed by the said acts, and having satisfied the court that he hath resided the two years immediately preceding his application, within the state of Maryland; and having also given bond with approved security, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, on the Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, relative to his said application, and taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court that the said Greenberry Griffin be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, and a paper published in Baltimore called the Sun, &c. in each week for the space of four weeks successively, three months previous to the said Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, being the day appointed by the said act, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of reexamining a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Greenberry Griffin should not have the benefit of the said acts.—True copy
JOHN BROWNE, CLK.
January 28—4

NOTICE.

ON application of Margaret Rogers, of Queen Ann's county, in writing to me in the recess of the court, as one of the Associate Judges of the second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of solvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of her property and a list of her creditors, on oath, as far as she can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to her petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that she hath resided in the state of Maryland, the two preceding year, prior to her application—and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said Margaret Rogers—I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Margaret Rogers be discharged from imprisonment, and that she appear before the county court of Queen Ann's county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to her by her creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for her creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct, that the said Margaret Rogers do give notice to her creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every three weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 24th day of December, 1811.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

January 28—1833m

RUNAWAY NEGROES.

WAS committed to the goal of Dorchester county, on the 6th instant, as runaways, three negro men, viz: Negro J. Shaw, aged about 50 years, dark complexion, about 6 feet 9 inches high. His clothes are, a roundabout blue cloth jacket, striped linsey trousers, red waistcoat, and canvas hat—says he belongs to a widow Dent, of St. Mary's county, Maryland. Also—Negro Charles, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 11 inches high; yellow complexion. Has on a full suit of plaid country made cotton cloth and wool hat—says he belongs to Joseph Cullison, of the same county. Also—Negro Uriah, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; yellow complexion. Has on a dark brown cloth jacket and trousers, and wool hat—says he belongs to Job Smith, of the same county, and that he is by trade a blacksmith.—The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will, after the expiration of sixty days, be advertised and sold for their prison fees, agreeable to law.

JOHN NEWTON, Sheriff of Dorchester county, Md.
January 28—3

The Editors of the American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, in Baltimore, and the National Intelligencer, in Washington, will insert the above advertisement three times in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office.



FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

STANZAS.

(TO BE SAID OR SUNG.)

Tune—"Dull Business, hence!" &c.
Written at Washington City, (D. C.) 8th Dec. 1811.

OUR EAGLE wakes! let martial shouts arise
To greet him as he soars majestic through the skies!
Let winds convey the news along th' exulting shore,
From Mexico's deep Gulph to rugged Labrador;
And from those peopled coasts which bound th' Atlantic reign
Through those vast realms that stretch to th' Pacific Main.

Brave Freeman, hail! your Country asks your aid!
Be her maternal voice with promptitude obey'd.
Our sacred **EAGLE** long the **OLIVE-BRANCH** has sway'd,
While Pirates stole your wealth and your brave sons enslav'd:

But now the **VIGOROUS BIRD** shall act a bolder part,
And give his **ARROWS** wing to every **Pirate** heart!

Arise, ye brave! no more a "War of words"
Shall breathe ignoble rust on your indignant swords!
Be vigilant, be firm! nor let a miscreant dare
By pleading for your foe pollute Columbia's air:

Bid such **wild tools** depart lest they should be the first
Whom your awaken'd wrath should cause to "bite the dust"

Hear ye that shout?—'tis Freedom's voice invites
COLUMBIA'S Sons to guard their **INDEPENDENT RIGHTS!**
Like our brave Sires, their Sons forever will maintain
Their right to rule these realms and plough that liquid plain.

Where **gleeless arrogance** yet bids our **EAGLE** cower,
And makes all nations feel the insolence of power.

Let not base fear our dangers over-rate;
"In public councils, fear is treason to the State"

Let pale timidity behind our hills retire,
But let a holy zeal our ardent youth inspire
To emulate their Sires who brav'd a tyrant's frown,
And glory's brightest rays their valiant deeds shall crown.

FROM AN ENGLISH PUBLICATION.

TO THE PATRONS OF PUGILISM.

On reading an Account of the late battle between Mollioux the Black and another brute.

Ye Knights of the Fist,
Who so nobly enlist,
Round the stage where the combatants fight;
As much as to say,
"You shall not run away,
'Till your blows give us further delight!"
Since one hero is black,
And by many a thwack,
Makes the other resemble him too;
May I not be allow'd
To exclaim to the crowd,
"What a fine set of Black Guards are you!"

The royal Irish Academy have proposed a premium of 50l. to the writer of the best essay on the following subject, viz. whether, and how far, the cultivation of Science, and that of Poetic Literature assist, or obstruct each other. London Paper.

Wrought iron has been proposed as an advantageous substitute for the materials now in use for many purposes in shipping. A mast of this metal the cylinder being half an inch thick, and the same height and diameter as a wood mast, will not be so heavy, will be considerably stronger, more durable, less liable to be injured by shot, and can be easily repaired, even at sea. It will weigh only 12 tons, and at 45l per ton will not cost more than 540l, while its strength will be nearly 5l. per cent. above that of a wooden mast, that weighs 23 tons & costs nearly 1200l. This mast is made to strike nearly as low as the deck, to ease the hip in a heavy sea. Ships furnished with wooden masts, are in such circumstances obliged to cut them away. Ships furnished with iron masts, will not, like others, be exposed to the risk of receiving damage from lightning, the iron mast being itself an excellent conductor: by using an iron bolt from the bottom of the mast through the keelson and keel, the electric matter will be conducted through the bottom of the ship into the water, without injury to the ship. Yards and bowsprits may also be made of wrought iron, at the same proportion of strength and expense as the mast; and chain shrouds and stays of iron, which may be used with those masts will not cost half the expense of rope, while they will also prove ten times more durable. Even the whole hull may be made of wrought iron.

We are likely soon to be independent of the Baltic cables for our Navy, from a skillful invention just introduced into our dock yards, for making cables for the heaviest ships of spring chains, so skillfully worked in iron, as to be stronger and more durable than any rope capable can possibly be made.—Two or three of our line of battle ships are already equipped with these iron cables.—ib.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to the last Will and Testament of John Higgins, late of Talbot county, deceased.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the 6th day of February next, the Dwelling Plantation of the said deceased, (adjoining Abbott's Mill, near the Trappe) containing four hundred and fifty seven and a half acres of land; one half of which is in a high state of cultivation, well enclosed, the residue heavily timbered; a part of the arable land might at a small expense be made valuable meadow. Or, said farm are a good dwelling house, with every necessary out house requisite for a family. As it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary.

The above farm will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two and three years, in equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date. Possession of the property will be given on the first day of January next, with privilege of seeding wheat next fall.—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by **JOHN HIGGINS, THOMAS HIGGINS,** adm'rs of John Higgins, deceased
January 14—4

BARKS.

THE subscriber will purchase any quantity of **BARK**, next spring, at the following prices, viz
For Black and Red Oak Bark \$6 per cord.
Spanish oak do. \$7 do
Chesnut oak do. \$8 do

Delivered at my ten yard. Persons who cannot conveniently peel and deliver their Bark, are informed that I will do it any where within 6 miles of this place, and pay for the mauling of the rails
JOHN EAGLE.
Hillsborough, Jan 21—3

IN CHANCERY, Jan. 1, 1812.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Matthew Tilghman, trustee for the real estate of John Cravins, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 8th day of March next.—Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star, at Easton, before the 8th day of February next. The report states the amount of the sale to be \$551 04.
True copy. Test.
NICHOLS BREWER, Rog. Cur Can.
January 21—3

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

SEVERAL Journeymen, (Boot and Shoemakers), to whom constant work and good wages will be given, if early application be made to H. & F. Sellers, or to the subscriber.
WILLIAM BURGESS,
Hillsborough, Jan 21—3q

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JONATHAN GARLY
HAS just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at the store lately occupied by W. M. Maynard, a general assortment of choice
GROCERIES, &c.
And by the return of the Packet will receive his entire winter's supply—all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash—January 7—m

CAUTION.

THE public will please to take notice, that the Columbian Oil will always be sold in bottles which have the words, "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil" blown in the glass; the bottles sealed with the initials J. L. in red wax; and the outside label signed with red ink by John Love, (sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies,) without which true characteristics, none will be genuine.
THOMAS H. DAWSON,
Agent for Talbot county.
N. B. Six cents will be allowed for every empty bottle returned.
January 7—m

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber of Dorchester county hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Coston, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812.
JOHN PHILIPS adm'r of Samuel Coston.
Cambridge, January 14—3q

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced keeping **PUBLIC HOUSE**, at Denton, in Caroline County, at that well known stand and eligible situation, opposite the Court House, formerly, and for many years, occupied by Mr. Benjamin Denny; that he has sufficient stables and good servants, for the accommodation of those who shall please to favor him with their custom, and hopes by his own attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOVE SAULSBURY.
Denton, January 14—3

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the **Blacksmith's Business**, in the shop lately occupied by William Thompson, where the public can be supplied with all kinds of work in that line.
FRANCIS PARROTT.
Easton, January 14—3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at George Town Cross Roads, Md January 13, 1812.

JOHN and JAMES ALLEN, Daniel Bryan, Jas. Bevans, Christiana Boyer, Joseph Coleman, Cornelius Comegys (2) John Casey, Mrs. P. Donlevy (2) Thos. Doylan, Daniel Dening, Rev H. L. Davis (2) Cassy Dolla, Samuel Davis, Elizabeth Forester, Wm. Gleaves (2) John Hiebert, John Hoxter, Frederick Holbrook, Wm. Knight, Wm. Keatting (2) Lanelet Moffat, Mrs. Meskins, Casparus Meginness, Thos. Nicholson, Eliza Oakes, H. B. Pennington, Wm. Palmer, Wm. Preast, John Ratter, P. F. Rasin, Spry and Briscoe, James Sewell, Jervis Spencer, Mary Shaw, Edward Sewell, Eliza Thomas, James Turner, Joseph Turner, Arthur Wheatly, Banks Wakeman, Simon Wickes, Joshua Ward, T. Wright, Shadrach Woodland.
January 21—3

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville January 1, 1811

JOSEPH BROWN; Nathan Batton; John Beard; Ann Brown (2) Westley Bordley; Tobias Burk; Thomas Betton; Mrs. H. M. Blake—C. Ebenezer Cavington; Danl. E. Cain; William Cather; Clerk of Queen Ann's county—D. Mary Dougherty; Elizabeth Durdin—E. Joseph Ewin; Sarah Emerson—F. Henry Field—William Grason; Henry Gilder—H. John Hore; Thoms Harris; Francis C. Hall; Jonathan Harrison; William Hackett—J. Richard J. Jones; Nancy Johns—L. Corbin Lee; Joseph Lewis (2)—M. John McFeely (3)—N. Daniel Newnam—P. William P. Patterson—R. Wm S. Richardson; Jacob Ringgold; Ed. Ringgold; Stephen Rollings—S. H. Scrivener; Wm. Sanders; John E. Spencer; Philemon Spencer; Charlotte Spencer; George Spence—T. Asa Enos, or Edmund Taylor; John L. Tilghman; Robert Tuite jun. Edward Tilghman (3) Abraham Tomkins—V. Margaret Vezy—W. James Wilson; Susan Williams; Peggy Wesley; M. S. Batay Wright; Polly Warner; John T. Watson; Thos. Wright.
January 14—3

SAMUEL HOLMES,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he intends doing business at the same stand lately occupied by Samuel Holmes, & Co. where he has on hand and intends keeping a good supply of **Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Paints and Oils, &c. &c.** of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms, and hopes by his particular attention to the business, to gain a share of their patronage.
Easton, January 7—m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership existing under the Firm of Samuel Holmes & Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent, and being anxious to have their business settled up as soon as possible, desire all persons who have claims on them to bring them in immediately for settlement; and all persons owing them either on note or open account are requested to come forward and make payment to Samuel Holmes, who is fully authorized to receive the same.
SAMUEL HOLMES, & Co.
Easton, January 7—m

NOTICE

THAT, being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends to petition Kentucky court, at the next session, which will be on the third Monday of March next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.
THOMAS TAYLOR
Kent county, December 17—3m

MARYLAND,

Worcester County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, as an Associate Judge of the fourth Judicial District of Maryland, a petition in writing of Charlotte Greer of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of her property, and a list of her creditors, on oath, as far as she can ascertain them, being annexed to her petition, and the said Charlotte Greer having satisfied me by competent testimony that she has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this her application, and the sheriff of Worcester county court having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt and for no other cause whatever, and the said Charlotte Greer having given sufficient security for her personal appearance at Worcester county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against her by her creditors.—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Charlotte Greer be discharged from her imprisonment, and that she, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns at Berlin, three months before the first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to her creditors to be and appear before Worcester county court, on the said first Saturday in May term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charlotte Greer should not have the benefit of the act as prayed. Given under my hand this 13th day of June, 1811.
RICHARD T. EARLE.
January 14, 1812—4

The High Bred Capital Racer, and Station, PALAFOX!

WILL stand the ensuing season, at Easton, Head of Wye River, Queen's Town and Centreville, for public service. He is large, remarkably strong and powerful; was sired by the celebrated calendar horse Express, upon a high bred mare. The particulars of his pedigree and terms of covering will be made known in due season by the subscriber.
CORBIN LE
January 21—3

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 10th instant, a negro man named Sam Wilson, about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, full face and flat nose.—Had on when he went away, dark kersey over jacket and trousers, an old white hat. If taken twenty miles from Hicksburg, twenty dollars; if out of the county, fifty dollars; and if taken out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
JOSEPH CUMMINGS
Dorchester county, Nov. 26—3qm

TO BE SOLD,

The following LANDS in Appoquinimink Hundred, the county of New Castle, and State of Delaware:—

A PLANTATION or tract of Land called Camden, containing about 350 acres, situate on the south side of Appoquinimink river, half a mile above the village called Cantwell's Bridge, where a considerable trade is carried on. It is bounded by the river near a mile—about 140 acres are arable, 10 wood, the residue marsh and cripple; the state road runs through it.

Also—A tract of Land of about 430 acres, near three miles west of the state road, where it crosses Blackbird creek; about a third part is arable, the rest well timbered, and above 50 acres of meadow may be made. There is a quantity of iron bog-ore on this land. It lies 5 miles from the public landings on the navigable waters of Delaware Bay, and the same distance from those of the Chesapeake. The two above mentioned tracts will be divided, each into two or more farms, if desired.

Likewise—A Plantation, containing 150 acres, situate on the northeast branch of Duck creek, and near to a landing; it lies about three miles to the east of the state road, where it crosses Blackbird creek.

The terms of sale will be reasonable; a fourth part of the purchase money cash—the residue will be received in annual instalments for three or more years, and a bond and mortgage from the purchaser accepted as security. For further particulars apply to Mr. John Cummins, merchant at Smyrna, in the county of Kent; Mr. Wm. F. Corbit, merchant at Cantwell's bridge, in the county of New Castle; or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia—who will also sell or let, on improving leases, divers tracts of land in Beaver, Alleghany, and Centre counties in Pennsylvania, in well settled neighbourhoods. **THOS. M'KEAN.**
July 20 (August 6) 1811—6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Higgins, late of Talbot county, deceased are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated to the subscribers, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
JOHN HIGGINS, adm'r of Jno. THOMAS HIGGINS, } Higgins, dec.
January 14—3

NOTICE.

ON application to me during the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District, by the petition in writing of John Jones, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, praying the benefit of an act of Assembly, passed at the November session, 1805, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto on the terms in the said act and supplements mentioned and prescribed, stating that he is now in actual confinement; and that by reason of sundry misfortunes, he is wholly unable to pay all his just debts; that he is ready and willing and offers to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, either real, personal or mixed, his necessary wearing apparel & bedding excepted—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as far as he can ascertain them, being by him returned upon oath.—And the said Jones having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he hath resided for the two years next preceding this date within the State of Maryland; and having also passed bond with approved security for his appearance at the next county court, to be held for Talbot county, to answer to the interrogatories and allegation of his creditors.—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said Jones be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, and by setting up advertisements at the Court House Door of Talbot county, four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of May Term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court House, in said County, upon the aforesaid day of May Term, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jones should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 13th day of June, 1811.
RICHARD T. EARLE.
January 14, 1812—4

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CORBIN LE
January 21—3

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JOSEPH CUMMINGS
Dorchester county, Nov. 26—3qm

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centreville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia;—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on **Mondays and Fridays** at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on **Tuesdays and Saturdays**, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn. **SOLOMON LOWE.**
Easton, September 19—m

THOMAS G. ARMSTRONG,

No. 94, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE, HAS on hand a large and general assortment of ladies' morocco and leather SHOES, men's fine & coarse do. children's morocco and leather do.—Also—a general assortment of COMBS: Ladies head combs, of the latest patterns—tortoise and mock shells. Fineteeth ivory combs, pocket combs, riding combs, horse combs, and rack combs.—Also, an extensive assortment of CUTLERY, including almost every article of that description. Cloth, hair, tooth and comb brushes of all sizes—pocket books, breast pins, snuff boxes, & a variety of other fancy goods too tedious to mention,—which goods he will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.—September 11, 1810—7—m

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the neighbourhood of the subscriber, living in the township of Newgarden, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 2d instant, a dark brown or black HORSE, about 15 hands high, shod all round, with the fore shoes toe pieced, about 10 years old, a small star in his forehead and some white on one hind foot, carries well, and in good order—Also was stolen at same time, an oldish saddle without a cloth, and about a half worn curb bridle. Whoever secures said horse and bridle so that he be brought to justice, and I get the horse, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse only.
WILLIAM CHANDLER.
1st mo. 14—m

N. B. Any information of the above horse from the neighboring counties addressed to Joshua Tiggart, in Easton, or Benjamin Chandler, near it, will receive due attention.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED on Sunday, 4th ult. from the subscriber, living near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, negro Charles (or Charles Bas), thirty-six years old, about five feet seven or eight inches high, rather of a thin flat make, brick and live'y in his motions, steps long with a slight bend of his knees forward in walking; can be an excellent hand on a farm and do rough carpenter's work—He is not very black—face a little hollow and flat, spare or thin—has a peculiar cast with his eyes, inclining a little to squint—common head of the negro; is very plausible in his manners; very artful in avoiding detection; has great use of his tongue and speaks deliberately—has lost some of his fore teeth, (I think rather on the right side of his under jaw) this defect is seldom noticed. He took with him a variety of clothes—his working suit new white kersey jacket and trousers and striped blue and white cotton under jacket, a checked cotton handkerchief round his neck—strong new coarse shoes, and white yarn stockings not new. Sunday suit, deep blue cloth jacket, pale blue trousers, red under jacket, and black fur hat little worn, a great coat of reddish brown cloth with very large cuffs, a little worn. He is fond of dress and can look well in it.—He left a free wife and three or four small children, youngest only a boy.—It is thought two negro fellows went in company with Charles. I will give three hundred dollars reward for apprehending and securing said Charles, in either the jail of this, or Talbot county.
STEPHEN LOWREY
Centreville, Q. A. county, December 3—9

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Easton, during the holidays, a negro George, a likely lad about 21 years of age, about the middle size, or rather under; very black, with fine white teeth; a little bow-legged and walks with his toes rather turned in.—It is not known what clothes he has on, as he had a variety and would of course change them. It is probable he has made for Philadelphia, as his father is living there—or he may be skulking about Mr. Isaac Purnell's, in Caroline county, being nearly connected with several of his negroes. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and secured, so that I get him again, or 40 dollars if taken out of the county, and brought home, or 25 dollars if within the county.—**JOSEPH HASKINS.**
Easton, December 31—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named Waitman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow-legged and has ring holes in his ears.—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a worsted made of calico—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county Maryland.
CYRUS BELL.
December 31—6m