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

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1812.

[No. 27.....641.]

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.

WILL BE SOLD, At Public Sale, on THURSDAY, 19th day of March next,

ALL the right, title and estate, legal and equitable, of Robert Eruff, late of Talbot county, of, in and to the mill, premises and appertinances, now in the occupation of James Elliott—Taken and to be sold by virtue of a writ fieri facias in my hands, at the instance of Robert Bell, against said Eruff.—JOHN BENNETT Sh'ff.

By order of the Commissioners, ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y. Easton, 2d mo. (Feb.) 11—8

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

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT, Tuesday, February 11th, A. D. 1812.

ON application By petition of Edward Turner, surviving administrator of Thomas Reynolds, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Baltimore newspapers, and also in one of the newspapers at Easton.

IN testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid. I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1812.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county. IN compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Reynolds, late of Talbot county deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 20th day of August next—they may otherwise by law be barred from any benefit of said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 11th day of February, A. D. 1812.

EDWARD TURNER, Surviving adm'r of Thomas Reynolds. February 18—3

IN CHANCERY, FEB. 6TH, 1812. ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of William Littleton, of Dorchester county, made and reported by James Chaplain, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of April next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before the 15th day of March.

The report states that the said estate was sold for \$1141. True copy. Test—NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. February 18—3

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 10—m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. ON the first of February, 1812, the partnership of Meeds, Dawson, & Co. was dissolved with mutual consent.

MEEDS, DAWSON, & Co. February 18—3

VACCINATION. ALL persons who are unable to pay, will be vaccinated gratis, by calling at my shop, situated on Dover street, one door from the corner of Washington.

THEOPHORE DENNY. Easton, Feb. 18—3

EASTERN SHORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 24th day of the 3d month (March) next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for shares in the Stock of said company, which is to consist of 2000 shares of 25 dollars each, to be paid to the President and Directors to be hereafter appointed by the Stockholders when 1000 shares are subscribed for, in installments not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents on each share, at such time as the said President and Directors shall appoint; they giving three weeks notice thereof, in one or more papers published in the town of Easton.

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MEEDS, DAWSON, & Co. February 18—3

FOR BALTIMORE.



PACKET SLOOP MESSENGER.

CLEMENT VICKARS, MASTER. WILL commence running, between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday next, and leave Easton on the above day, & Baltimore every Wednesday, during the season. For freight or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the Captain on board, or at his counting room, Easton Point.

CLEMENT VICKARS. February 18—3

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber hereby respectfully notifies his customers, friends and the Public in general that he has removed from his old stand and taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Bromwell, next door to Mr. Bennett's new brick building, and nearly opposite to the Market, where he proposes to continue the Boot & Shoe Making business extensively.

He will keep on hand a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, and calls for work shall be punctually attended to and neatly executed. He flatters himself that his attention to his business and the advantageous central stand he has taken will secure him a large share of public patronage.

GEORGE SEWELL. February, 11—m

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me by the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, and the Attorney General of the State of Maryland, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of a certain VINCENT LEHERMITE, late of the City of Baltimore, (Barber) by some unknown hand; and praying the interposition of government, and whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities, to be duly executed. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said murder; provided he, she or any of them be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority & powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free PARDON, to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder on the said condition.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

ROBERT BOWIE, By his excellency's command, NINIAN P. KNEY, Clk. of the Council.

To be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; Intelligencer at Washington; and the Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; Star at Easton. February 4, (11)—8

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.) AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to accept and organize certain Volunteer Military Corps.

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 accept of any company or companies of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, not exceeding fifty thousand men, who shall be clothed, and in case of cavalry furnished with horses, at their own expense, and armed and equipped at the expense of the United States, after they shall be called into service, and whose commissioned officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several states and territories to which such companies shall respectively belong; Provided, That where any com-

pany, battalion, regiment, brigade or division, of militia, already organized, shall tender their voluntary service to the United States, such company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division, shall continue to be commanded by the officers holding commissions in the same, at the time of such tender, and any vacancy thereafter occurring, shall be filled in the mode pointed out by law in the state or territory, wherein the said company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division, shall have been originally raised.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division, thus offering itself for the service, shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty, at any time the President of the United States shall judge proper, within two years after he shall have accepted the same, & shall be bound to continue in service for the term of twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged; and when so called into service, & whilst remaining therein, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage, and emoluments of every kind, bounty and clothing excepted, with the regular troops of the United States: Provided, that in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private, in any company, who may thus offer themselves, shall be entitled, when called into service, to receive in money a sum equal to the cost of the clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private, (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized, to organize the companies so tendering their services as aforesaid, into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades and divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization in his judgment expedient; but, until called into actual service, such companies are not to be considered as exempt from the performance of militia duty, as is required by law, in like manner as before the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case any volunteer above mentioned, while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, by injury done to his horse, or such other equipment as shall have been furnished at his own expense, or by loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the President of the United States may direct, shall be allowed and paid to such volunteer, for each and every such loss or damage.

Sec. 5. 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 invalid pensioners 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 wounded or disabled, and that no officer shall receive more than the half pay of a lieutenant-colonel: And that the rate of pension to non-commissioned officers, musicians and 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. 6. And be it further enacted, That the heirs and representatives of any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who may be killed in action, or die in the actual service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive 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. 7. And be it further enacted, That upon the discharge of any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall have been accepted under the provisions of this act, and shall have been in actual service for a period not less than one month, and shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty while in service, such non-commissioned officer or soldier, if attached to the artillery or infantry, shall be presented with a musket, bayonet, and other personal equipments, or if attached to the cavalry, with the sabre and pistols furnished him by the United States, as a public testimonial of the promptitude and zeal with which he shall have volunteered in support of the rights and honor of the country.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one million of dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses which may be incurred under the provisions of this act, to be paid out of any money

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. February 6, 1812. Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To alter the time of holding the district courts, within and for the district of Connecticut.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the district court within and for the district of Connecticut, shall hereafter be holden on the fourth Tuesdays of February, May, August and November in each year, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and that all actions, suits, writs, process, pleadings, or other proceedings, commenced or to be commenced, or which are now pending in the district court, in said district, may be returned to, and shall be continued to the district court, to be holden on the fourth Tuesday of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, as is hereby provided.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. February 6, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 15, 1812. THE "PREMIUM COMMITTEE,"

For the year 1812.

Appointed by the "Baltimore Athenian Society, for the encouragement of useful arts and domestic manufactures," agreeably to the act of incorporation, have agreed to propose the following premiums for the present year.

The committee have to regret, that the infant state of the fund, committed to their disposal, does not enable them to offer more liberal rewards to those patriotic citizens, whose exertions are directed towards the attainment of so great an object of national wealth and independence. The success, however, of the institution, beyond even the expectations of its friends, affords a well-grounded hope that in future, more extensive premiums will be offered. The committee, well aware that no manufactures can ultimately succeed, which will not bear a competition, in quality and price, with any others whatever, have not the most distant ideas of the manufactures of the United States now requiring any other encouragement than the fostering aid of the general and state governments: they therefore, propose these premiums merely as honorary rewards.

PREMIUMS.

1. To the person or persons, in the United States, who will, during the present year, completely bleach and finish, the greatest quantity of domestic linen, not less than ten pieces, each twenty yards long, and not coarser than a twelve hundred—a premium of a piece of plate, or its value, fifty dollars.

2. To the person who will during the present year, manufacture the best sheeting, made from flax; not less than ten pieces, each twenty yards long, and 9 8 wide; the same to be at least half bleached, and not coarser than an eight hundred—a piece of plate, or its value, fifty dollars.

3. To the person or persons, in the state of Maryland, who will during the present year, manufacture the best piece of superfine cloth, not less than twenty yards in length—a piece of plate with an appropriate motto, or its value, fifty dollars.

4. To the person in Maryland, who will during the present year, manufacture the best woolen blankets; not less than ten pairs, each 9 4 wide—a gold medal or its value, thirty dollars.

5. To the person who will, during the present year, manufacture the best piece of fancy vesting, not less than twenty yards long—a gold medal, or its value twenty dollars.

6. To the person who will, before the first of July next, manufacture and completely bleach, the finest piece of muslin, suitable for ladies' dresses, and not less than twenty yards long—a gold medal, or its value, twenty dollars.

7. To the person who will, during the present year, manufacture the finest cotton stockings; not less than five dozen—a gold medal, or its value, twenty dollars.

Candidates for any of the above premiums, to exhibit the fabrics at the Domestic Warehouse of the Society, No. 80, Baltimore street, for the inspection of the committee.

Communications, postpaid, directed to the secretary, No. 20, Chatham street, will be promptly attended to.

Signed, by order, & in behalf of the committee. ROBERT M'KIM, Chairman. JOHN D. CHASE, Secretary.

MAGISTRATES' GUIDE.

A few copies of the above scores and valuable work may be had at the Star office, by special application. March 3.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the William, captain Dunkin, from Archangel and 37 days from Penzance where she put in distress, we have been obligingly favored with London papers to Jan. 11. The papers do not possess much interest. Parliament met on the 7th. The Prince Regent's speech was delivered by commission. American affairs are but slightly glummed at, and that not in the most respectful manner. No hopes are entertained of the removal of the orders in council. The restrictions on the Prince Regent are likely to continue. Ireland appears to be still in a disturbed state—mention is made of a conspiracy against the English government to separate the Green island from its tyrant—mistress, which was communicated to the ministers. The columns of one of the papers is occupied in debating on a vote of thanks to Lord Minto and Sir Samuel Achmuty for their conduct in the capture of Batavia. The ship Marianne, Erving, of and for New-York from Bordeaux laden with brandy, &c. was captured by the British armed schooner Arrow, and put into Plymouth on the 14th of January. Sir Evan Napier is appointed Governor of Bombay. A commission has been issued to try several persons, found in the French service at the Isle of France, for High Treason under the statute 35, Henry 8. The first meeting of the court was to have been on the 20th Jan. General Jansen, governor of Batavia, has endeavored to rain all the native princes of Java, to oppose the English to counteract which the English were dispatching embassies to their several courts, warning them—against giving the French general any succor. A great quantity of colonial produce embargoed at Berlin in 1810, was lately confiscated in December last, and sold at auction in consequence of the proprietors failing to pay the continental duties.

On the 9th of January Mr. Hutchinson gave notice that he should, on the first Tuesday in March, move for a repeal of the legislative union of Ireland with G. Britain.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Soon after 3 o'clock, this day, a considerable number of Peers attended in their places, in consequence of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Proclamation for the assembling of Parliament for the dispatch of business. The Lord Chancellor, his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earls of Westmoreland and Camden, being attired in their robes of State, took their seats on the Bench, in front of the Throne, as his Royal Highness's Commissioners. Mr. Quarles, acting usher of the Black Rod, was then dispatched to order the attendance of the commons, who forthwith appeared at the bar, to a considerable number, with their Speaker at their head.

The Lord Chancellor then, as organ of the commissioners, delivered the following speech on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent:

My Lords and Gentlemen,
“We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his Majesty's early recovery, which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family and the loyal attachment of his people.”

“The Prince Regent has directed copies of the last reports of her Majesty the Queen's council to be laid before you, and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require.”

“In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of his Majesty's royal dignity, and for the attendance upon his Majesty's sacred person, during his illness, the Prince Regent rests assured, that you will also bear in mind the indispensable duty of continuing to preserve for his Majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his royal authority, in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and the prayers of his family and his subjects.”

“The Prince Regent directs us to signify to you, the satisfaction with which his Royal Highness has observed, that the measure which have been pursued for the defence and security of the Kingdom of Portugal, have proved completely effectual, and that on the several occasions in which the British or Portuguese troops had been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them has been fully maintained.”

“The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise, in Spanish Estremadura, of a French corps by a detachment of the Allied army under Lieutenant-General Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished

officer, and to the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula.”

“The Prince Regent is assured, that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of His Majesty's troops, and of the allies, in these various and important services, you will render justice to the consummate judgment & skill displayed by General Lord Viscount Wellington, in the direction of the campaign. In Spain the spirit of the people remains unsubdued; and the system of warfare so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has been recently extended and improved, under the advantages which result from the operations of the allied armies on the frontier, and from the countenance and assistance of His Majesty's navy on the coast. Although the great exertions of the enemy have in some quarters been attended with success, his royal highness is persuaded, that you will admire the perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has arisen among the people; and the increase of difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance.”

“The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, commands us to express his confident hope that you will enable him to continue to afford the most effectual aid & assistance in the support of the contest, which the brave nations of the Peninsula still maintain with such unabated zeal and resolution.”

His royal highness commands us to express his congratulations on the success of the British armies in the Island of Java.

“The Prince Regent trusts that you will concur with his royal highness in approving the wisdom and ability with which this enterprise, as well as the capture of the Islands of Bourbon & Mauritius, has been conducted under the immediate direction of the Governor General of India; and that you will applaud the decision, gallantry, and spirit conspicuously displayed in the late operations of the brave army under the command of that distinguished officer, Lieut. General Sir Samuel Achmuty, so powerfully and ably supported by his majesty's naval force.”

By the completion of this system of operations, great additional security will have been given to the British commerce and possessions in the East Indies, and the Colonial Power of France will have been entirely extinguished.

“His royal highness thinks it expedient to recommend to your attention the propriety of providing such measures for the future government of the British possessions in India, as shall appear from experience, and upon mature deliberation, to be calculated to secure their internal prosperity, and to derive from those flourishing dominions the utmost degree of advantage to the commerce and revenue of the United Kingdom.”

“We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that while His Royal Highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the government of the U. S. of America still remain unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeake frigate had occasioned have been finally removed; and we are directed to assure you, that in the further progress of the discussions with the U. States, the Prince Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the honor & dignity of His Majesty's Crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British Empire.”

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“His Royal Highness has directed the estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to enable him to continue the contest in which his majesty is engaged with that spirit and exertion which will afford the best prospect of its successful termination.”

“His royal highness commands us to recommend that you should resume the consideration of the state of the finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last session of parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improved receipt of the revenue of Ireland in the last year, compared with the preceding year, confirms the belief that the depression which that revenue had experienced is to be attributed to accidental and temporary causes.”

My Lords and Gentlemen,
“The Prince Regent is satisfied that you entertain a just sense of the arduous duties which his royal highness has been called upon to fulfil, in consequence of His Majesty's continued indisposition.”

“Under this severe calamity, His Royal Highness derives the greatest consolation from his reliance on your

experienced wisdom, loyalty and public spirit, to which in every difficulty he will resort, with a firm confidence, that through your assistance and support, he shall be enabled, under the blessing of Divine Providence, successfully to discharge the important functions of the high trust reposed in him, and in the name and on the behalf of his beloved father and revered sovereign to maintain unimpaired the prosperity and honor of the nation.”

The Commons then withdrew to their own house, and immediately after, the Duke of Devonshire & Lord Calthorpe were sworn and took their seats, on their respective accessions to the Peerage.

The bishop of Derry (one of the Irish Representative Prelates) also took his seat.

[A summary sketch of Parliamentary proceedings—from London papers received at the office of the N. York Gazette.]

OF AMERICA.

After the Prince Regent's speech was delivered to Parliament, on the 7th ult. the Earl of Shaftsbury, in the House of Lords moved an address on the occasion of the speech. In the course of his remarks, he observed,

“With respect to the pending discussions with America, they were not yet brought to a conclusion, but he was confident all means of conciliation would be resorted to, consistent with the honor and interest of the country.”

The Lord Chancellor did not like the whole of the speech.

“He protested in the strongest terms against being included in any expressions implying the approbation of the past, or a pledge of perseverance for the same system which had of late been acted upon—convinced, as he was, that it was only by a total, radical abandonment of that system, that there existed any hope of safety to the country.”

“He objected to the lavish profusion with which our resources had been squandered, when they should have been husbanded for a protracted war, of which no one could see the end. He still retained all his objections, and in their utmost force, to that policy which had inflicted a blow on the enemy that recoiled with greater execution on our own commerce and manufactures.” (Hear him, was reiterated.)

Earl Gray, speaking of the affairs of America, &c. said,

“That the general system adopted had been, in fact, the source of almost all our present and impending calamities.”

After some farther discussion, the address was agreed to *sine dis.*

A most singular and unprecedented occurrence took place in the House of Commons.—The instant the speaker had finished the reading of the Prince Regent's speech, Sir Francis Burdett started up, and after a long speech, concluded by moving an address to his royal highness. Lord Cochrane in another speech seconded the motion, and the mover and seconder of the ministerial address who have uniformly obtained precedence on all former occasions, were thrown out. The order of things being thus reversed, the address prepared by lord Jocelyn and Mr. Vyse, necessarily came forward as an amendment to the address of Sir Francis Burdett. Sir Francis and Lord Cochrane were adopted tellers, but they had only one member to count and that was Mr. Cuthbert. Lord Jocelyn's address, or rather his amendment, was carried without a division.

During the debate in the Commons, Lord Jocelyn expressed a hope, that the adjustment of the affair of the Chesapeake “might be the former of an ultimate arrangement, for that permanent friendship between the two nations, which they must equally redound to the benefit of America, as it will be the advantage of Great Britain.”

Mr. Vyse said,
“Our differences with America promised to be amicably adjusted, and at all events our sincere desire for peace was sufficiently evident from the ‘affair of the Chesapeake.’”

Mr. Pausanby observed,
“The third topic embraced by the Speech appeared to be of yet greater importance than the contest in the Peninsula, and that topic was our relations with America. He had seen with pleasure the pacific spirit that had recently marked the communications of this government to that power—and, trusting, as he did, that this pacific spirit would continue to manifest itself, and pervade the future negotiations, he thought it most expedient to abstain at present from any commentary on that spirit, or remarks on the consequences which attended it.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer [Mr. Percival] said,

“As to America, he did not think it desirable that any discussion should take place on that subject at present, and under the present circumstances of the negotiation between the two countries.”

The next day, Jan. 8, Mr. Whitbread observed,

The speech contained another topic highly interesting and important, on which it was proper for the house to demand information; he meant the unfortunate unadjusted differences with the United States of America. Last session it had fallen to his lot to deprecate to this house, that all offers of conciliation made by America were rejected by the British government, and that the greatest disrespect had been shown by the Marquis of Wellesley to the American Ambassador, Mr. Pinkney. That assertion was denied, and he (Mr. W.) persuaded of the fact, moved for the correspondence which passed between them; but it was refused, and the house concurred in the refusal; but the charge had not been yet rebutted. When any person on that (the opposition) side of the house ventured to predict evil consequences from the measures pursued by gentlemen on the other side, their prophecies were reviled or disregarded; but what they always dreaded was unhappily like to come to pass; for after our differences with America had subsisted five years, and government had resorted to every political subterfuge to avoid conciliation, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of America to come to an accommodation, we had only to expect the fatal catastrophe of seeing that government leagued with France. (Cries of hear! hear! from the opposition benches.) America told us that the decrees of France which caused our orders in council restricting their neutral commerce were repealed; our answer to that was a flat denial of the fact. The house, as yet, had very little information upon the subject, but when the necessary documents should be produced, ministers would have a long account to settle for the correspondence had already appeared in the American papers. From the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, it was evident that the obnoxious decrees of France were repealed on the 2d of November. [Here Mr. Percival said across the table, “America says so.”] Mr. Whitbread then challenged the right honorable gentleman to produce one instance showing that they had not been repealed; he would call on that minister to prove it to America, to prevent the importation to France of our colonial produce, and deprived her of the use of Peruvian bark, and desolated the Royal Exchange of London.—[Hear! hear! hear!] He would call upon that minister to prove it to the government of America, that it was unable to govern that country. From the Message of the President, and the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, nothing but war threatened us, while our government obstinately refused to evade the tempt by timely measures.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said

“He could have no hesitation in saying that great and very important differences existed with America, the particulars of which he must decline at present to state for obvious reasons and in the hope, that they will be amicably removed, but not from any inability to establish a good cause on the part of Great Britain. The terms offered by Britain were moderate & conciliatory, but consistent with the honor and dignity of the country. Let the House look to the conduct of Britain & France to America, as well as the conduct of America to both, and judge whether Britain had committed an unjust aggression. Should the ‘fatal catastrophe’ of a war break out, he would not disguise that it would bring great evil upon the country but he was persuaded that America would not be the least sufferer. Whatever gentlemen might suppose, it never was his wish to see America crushed, or ruined in her trade or her resources—on the contrary, he looked to the wealth and prosperity of that country as necessary to those of Great Britain, and that the diminution of those of one must affect those of the other.—[Hear! Hear!] From every consideration, he was able to give the subject, he did not think Britain could, consistently with her undoubted rights and national honor, submit more than she did to the national honor. America, said, the Berlin & Milan Decrees were repealed; he said they were not. [Hear, hear, hear!] He plainly saw in every subsequent commercial decree that the principals were adhered to and acted upon. If America had evidence of their revocation, where was the public instrument to prove the fact?—The decree for repealing them promised only a distant revocation conditionally that England renounced her new system of blockade, by revoking her Orders in Council, or America should make her flag respected—that was to go to war with England. Since that conditional repeal, however, the Berlin and Milan decrees were repeatedly declared to be the fundamental laws of the Empire, and all neutral ships which should not conform to them were declared to be denationalised.—[Hear! hear!] Was that a virtual revocation of them? It was not. But whenever France should revoke them, Britain would repeal her Orders in Council, but not relinquish her maritime superiority, which France could not otherwise reduce.”

Mr. Hutchinson said

“He was happy to hear of a prospect of Peace with America, tho' we had done every thing in our power to provoke her to war, relying upon our maritime superiority.”

The discussion, on motion, was to be taken up again the next day.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

RESPECTING THE CANADAS.

Geography is a useful part of knowledge. The first objects ought to be, to become well acquainted with the country in which we live—the second those countries next contiguous to us. The British Province of Upper and Lower Canada, are of the second description—being neighbours to us, we feel more interested in their situation, than we do in countries more remote. Indeed the crisis appears to be approaching, when the U. States will be more interested in that country, than they have been heretofore.

The Canadas are divided into two Provinces, called Lower & Upper Canada. At the present time, the population amounts to about four hundred thousand; about two thirds of which is in Lower Canada. Probably, about seven eighths of those people are descendants of the old French Canadians—a small part of the population of Upper Canada, descended from the same stock—a great portion of the Upper Province is from the U. States.

Quebec is the capital of the Lower Province. It is situated in latitude 43, 55; longitude 70, 10 from London.—The foundation of it was laid in the year A. D. 1608, by Samuel De Champlain.

The position of the ground on which it stands is admirably calculated for a large City. It is on a point of land, which projects into the river St. Lawrence, and is fortified by that river and the river St. Charles. The Upper Town, which stands on the termination of the Plains of Abraham, is 350 feet above the level of the river St. Lawrence, and the ascent is almost perpendicular. The river at this point, is only one mile wide, and the batteries completely command it. The distance from the St. Lawrence to the St. Charles, where the fortifications are erected, is about half a mile, and on the Plains of Abraham, ten miles to the south west, from one to two miles. From the fortifications to the point of land, formed by the junction of the two rivers, is one quarter of a mile, and on this ground stands the City of Quebec.

The ridge of land south west from the fortifications on the St. Lawrence, called the Plains of Abraham, are about the same height as the Upper Town of Quebec. On this memorable ground, fell the gallant Wolfe and Montcalm. In an attempt to storm this fortress, likewise fell, the brave and intrepid Montgometry. The population of Quebec & its suburbs is estimated at about eleven thousand. The river St. Lawrence is navigable for ships of three or four hundred tons, as far as Montreal, a distance of about five hundred miles. This wonderful river is connected with and formed by the waters of Lakes George, Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, Superior, and the numerous streams which fall into these lakes, many of which have their sources in small lakes, not enumerated. A distance of about two thousand miles from the Capes of St. Lawrence to the south-west. Excepting the rapids in the river between Montreal and Lake Ontario, the Falls of Niagara, between Erie and Ontario, and the Falls of St. Mary's between Huron and Superior, these extensive inland waters are navigable for ships of almost any burthen. These obstructions might be removed by locks and canals, at a trifling expence compared to the advantages which would be produced.

The immense countries lying on these waters possess a fertile soil, and the best climate for the health and happiness of man. In the free use of these waters, the United States now have a deep interest. The states of Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the territories of the United States west of Ohio, are bounded on them. More than a million of people, at the present moment, reside on these waters, and more than one half of them are citizens of the United States; and the country is capable of a larger population, than the present population of the U. States.

How important than to the U. States, is the possession of the Canadas, and this great outlet?

The inhabitants of this valuable and extensive country never can, and never will live without this privilege. They will justly say the God of Nature has given it to them, and they must have the enjoyment of it; and they will further say to our government, if they will not secure it to them, they will obtain it themselves, or join the nation in the possession of it. All these considerations ought not, and would not induce our government to invade those provinces, without a necessary and justifiable cause. But if the nation to which these provinces belong, continue the wrongs, which a number of years have been practiced, and whose friendly negotiation to restore to us our rights, we shall be justified by the law of nations, to obtain them by force.—By this means, we can obtain ample and complete indemnification for the wanton injuries we have received.

A Revolutionary Officer
Newton, 19th Jan. 1817.



General Advertiser.

EASTON... TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1812.

The Small Pox does not rage in Talbot. When a report so injurious in its tendency as the one lately published in this town, under the sanction of a professional name, in an adjacent county, we feel ourselves bound not only to correct the error into which the gentleman has been led, but to caution the public from any improper effects such a report might have on their minds.

The foreign news, to which a large portion of the Star is this morning devoted, will be read with interest. Though our limits prevent entire detail, yet the features are striking.

The two last Washington papers due, did not come to hand; but we have reasons to believe their contents are not of great moment.

The law authorizing the President to accept of 50,000 volunteers, will be found in the first page.

It having been suggested that the mode hitherto adopted by the Department of State, to obtain information relative to the seizure, capture or condemnation of American vessels and cargoes, by the belligerents of Europe, is not calculated to obtain the fullest information on that subject, we are authorized to say, that any information which cannot be obtained from the insurance offices, (to which application has been made for that purpose through the medium of the different collectors) will be thankfully received at that department from individuals concerned. [Nat. Intel.]

The United States' frigate CONSTITUTION, Captain HULL, has arrived in Hampton Roads. CHARLES MORRIS, Esq. the 1st Lieut. reached this city on Saturday night last, at 10 o'clock, with despatches from our minister in France and Charge D'Affaires in England. The frigate had a passage of 41 days from France.

It is understood that our envoy, Mr. BARTON, was received in a very favourable manner by the emperor of France; that he had presented interesting explanations on the subject of his mission, and was then engaged in the discussion of them with the minister of foreign relations. It appears also that the despatches from our government to Mr. Barton, transmitted by the Hornet, had been presented to him by Mr. Biddle.

It is said that no change had taken place in England at the time the Constitution left that country, of a favourable character. The despatches from Mr. Russell, however, are understood to be of old date, and mostly duplicates.

The return of the Hornet may be daily expected; by which vessel we hope to receive information respecting our foreign concerns, of a more decisive character. [Ibid.]

I have examined and considered the proceedings of the general court martial held at Fredericktown, for the trial of Brigadier General JAMES WILKINSON—and although I have observed in those proceedings, with regret, that there are instances in the conduct of the court, as well as of the officer on trial, which are evidently and justly objectionable, his acquittal of the several charges exhibited against him, is approved, and his sword is accordingly ordered to be restored. (Signed) JAMES MADISON. February 14, 1812.

British Orders in Council.—A writer in one of our late London papers gives of these pernicious decrees the following descriptions.—They contain within themselves a principle which is at war with the prosperity of England; they carry with them, not the seeds of their own destruction, but of the commerce which they were avowedly intended to protect: they are a hideous anomaly; they startle commerce from the ocean, and bid the industry of man be still! To statesmen they are a riddle, and to knaves a shield; they are the last link in the connected series of human frailty; in war an aggravation of ill; engines throwing fire upon burning houses, which it is vainly expected they will extinguish. N. Y. Mer. Adv.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN THE OLD ARMY. INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Washington, Feb. 24, 1812. The President of the United States has been pleased, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make the following promotions and appointments in the army of the U. States, viz.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT. Regiment of Artillery.

Fabius Whiting, of Massachusetts, Samuel Spotts, of Delaware, Thomas Parker, of Pennsylvania, and Levi Whiting, of Massachusetts, appointed second lieutenants, 10th February, 1812, to rank as they stand on the list.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY FORCE. Third Regiment of Infantry. Second lieutenant Joseph M. Wilcox, promoted to first lieutenant, to rank from the 3d January, 1812.

Ensign William Christian, promoted to second lieutenant, vice Joseph M. Wilcox, promoted January 3d, 1812. Fourth Regiment of Infantry. Ensign Phineas Wheelock, promoted to second lieutenant, to rank from January 3d, 1812.

Ensign Winthrop D. Ager, promoted to second lieutenant, to rank from January 3d, 1812. Ensign Shubael Butterfield, promoted to second lieutenant, to rank from January 3d, 1812.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry. Ensign John Cassaway, promoted to second lieutenant, to rank from January 3d, 1812. Ensign Henry O. Hill, promoted to second lieutenant, to rank from the 3d January, 1812.

Ensign John W. Smoot, promoted to second lieutenant, to rank from the 3d January, 1812. Adam Hays, of Pennsylvania, appointed surgeon, 10th February, 1812.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry. Second lieutenant Augustus Conant, promoted to first lieutenant, to rank from 3d January, 1812. Second lieutenant London L. Buck, promoted to first lieutenant, to rank from January 3d, 1812.

Second lieutenant Alexander R. Thompson, promoted to first lieutenant, to rank from January 3d, 1812. Ensign George W. Runk, promoted to second lieutenant, to rank from January 3d, 1812.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry. First lieutenant Cary Nicholas, promoted to captain, to rank from March 1st, 1811. First lieutenant William McClelland, promoted to captain, to rank from 1st March, 1811.

Second lieutenant Samuel Vail, promoted to first lieutenant, vice Cary Nicholas, promoted March 1st, 1811. Second lieutenant George C. Allen, promoted to first lieutenant, vice McClelland, promoted March 1st, 1811.

Second lieutenant Elijah Montgomery, promoted to first lieutenant, vice Jennings, deceased, June 24th 1811. Second lieutenant David McClelland, promoted to first lieutenant, to rank from February 10th 1812.

Thomas H. Richardson, of Ohio, Jacob Miller, of Kentucky, Michael McClelland, of Ohio, Samuel Kercheval, do. Robert Todd, R. S. of Kentucky, Isaac Bickley, do.

Etheldred Taylor, of Tennessee, William Snodgrass, do. and Henry Helm, of Kentucky, appointed second lieutenants, February 10th, 1812; to rank as they stand on the list. William Prosser, of Ohio, James Forsyth, of Kentucky, John Hays of Tennessee, Robert Guinea, of Kentucky, John Meek, of Ohio, John N. Carrick, of Tennessee, Courad Wolf, of Kentucky, Elisha T. Hall, of Mississippi territory, Thomas Blackstone, of Tennessee, and John Weaver, of Kentucky, appointed ensigns, February 10th, 1812; to rank as they stand on the list.

Adam G. Goodlet, of Kentucky, appointed surgeon, February 10th, 1812. Regiment of Riflemen. John Armstrong, of Tennessee, and Lewis G. A. Armstrong, of Virginia, appointed first lieutenants, February 10, 1812; to rank as they stand on the list.

"The Berlin and Milan decrees are revoked so as they effect us. The ship Acostas of Boston, taken and brought into Yecamp under them has on Barlow's application been given up, as have several others."

"Notwithstanding the many rumors to the contrary, the best informed politicians are of opinion that Peace will be preserved between this country and Russia."

To the Editor of the (London) "Sun." CURE FOR THE DROPSY. Sir—In your paper a few weeks since I observed that Bohea Tea, & the leaves to be eaten, was recommended as a cure for the above fatal disorder; and as I had a pauper in the house at that time, who was given over by the visiting surgeon, I ventured the experiment, and to my astonishment found an almost instant relief—I repeated the dose but once, and the woman in the course of a week was able to go out to buy making, and will begin reaping for me on Monday next if the weather is fine. The woman's name is Elizabeth Austin: her age 72.

T. H. SHRIMPTON, Gov. House of Industry, Farrington, Berk, August 30, 1805. The recipe alluded to in the above letter was as follows: "Eating the leaves of Bohea Tea is stated to have effected several cures in cases of Dropsy in the course of a few days. About 2 large tea cups full of the tea are infused in a quart of water, & during the day the decoction is to be drank & the leaves eaten at short intervals."

FOR THE STAR. TO THE PEOPLE OF KENT COUNTY. Friends & Fellow Citizens.

Observing through the medium of the public prints, that the Small Pox is now raging in several parts of this State with alarming violence, humanity and friendship, as well as a wish to promote the honour and advantage of the science I profess, and a firm belief in the invaluable prophylactic power of the Cow Pox, in arresting the devastating power of a disease that has already too often enriched our grave yards with its insatiate destruction of human life, I am well aware that there are a great many people opposed to Vaccination, for want of confidence in its antidotal power; but let such be told, "that the favourable opinion entertained of it, no longer rests on the assertions and experiments of a few;"—it is more independent; it is more popular; it has for its support and protection the testimony of thousands of the most respectable, learned and experienced physicians in the world. This alone I conceive sufficient to silence every clamour and eradicate all doubt—for is it probable that any physician can be found, who would act so extremely inconsistent with his character and interest, and so justly bring upon himself the indignant frowns of an injured and incensed people, as to recommend Vaccination, in which, as a prophylactic to the Small Pox, he had no confidence? The bare supposition would be preposterous! He would too well foresee the subsequent consequences of such inhuman barbarity and outrageous depravity.

The most surprising doctrine that I have ever seen published, or heard advanced, a gainst Vaccination, is that it only secured the patient against the Small Pox for a time! This time was, at first, limited to about six months; but its opponents finding them selves not very likely to succeed in extinguishing the zeal of the Jennerian Society, graciously extended its prophylactic durability to four years! But what will they say, when I tell them that more than ten years ago, my father (Dr. John Maxwell) Vaccinated a number of persons in Gen. Forman's family, many of whom have since been exposed to the infection of the natural Small Pox, and have been repeatedly inoculated with the variolous matter, without receiving the disease?

Least many may be deprived the benefit of this inestimable blessing, through pecuniary considerations, I respectfully tender my services to Vaccinate gratis all persons unable to pay, who may apply to me for that purpose. I am, fell w citizens, Your obedient servant, ROBERT G. MAXWELL. February 22, 1812.

Situation of Mr. Dixon's Family. (CONTINUED.) Tuesday Feb. 25th, I visited friend Dixon's family this morning early, and had the pleasure of observing the favorable progress of his wife's recovery, but was rather mortified to discover that some pimples which had appeared in the youngest child's face on Saturday last, and not so faithfully noticed in my last report, were now evidently eruptions of the Small Pox, nevertheless I was not a little gratified to find, they did not exceed 25 in number and were scarcely as many on different parts of its whole body, as its father assured me, he has counted them with some care.

The young woman's arms were much inflamed, and as she informed me, had been feverish for a day or two. The other children's arms were considerably inflamed, and if appearances could be relied on, they had in a great measure gone through the Vaccination or Cow Pox disease.

Thursday Feb. 27th, Dr. Johnson was so obliging as to accompany me late this evening to see friend Dixon's family. The pock on the young child's face was beginning to dry, and those on its body had a good appearance. It had not any return of theague and fever, and was better than usual. But though the other children had appeared to have gone through the vaccine disease, we are constrained to acknowledge, that the two oldest boys had several eruptions on different parts of the body, which had every appearance of the small pox, amounting on each to about 15, as the father believed, and that they had appeared a day or two before. The little girl had not a single pock, unless a small pimple on the back of the hand could be considered one. The father further assured us, he had not observed that either of these children had been in the least feverish, but had been constantly engaged in play until to day, when the second son, [Isaac] had, and still appeared to have a smart fever, but he was induced to believe it did not proceed from the small pox, which certainly would be a little extraordinary after the eruption had commenced in the distinct, or even the confluent small pox. The young woman had not been unwell, or feverish since my last visit, and had not a single eruption, as she believed on her whole body, and none were to be seen by us on her face and arms.

Thus far the infection of the small pox has been triumphant over the powers of vaccination, apparently in three cases of the children. A few days more will determine, whether it will be equally so in the case of the young woman, who has acted the part of a nurse for the mistress of this family. The public it is hoped, will not be precipitate, but pause a little before they decide on the inefficiency of the Cow Pock as a preventive to the devastatig powers of the small pox, even though this young woman should show in the course of this week, or the next, that she also has not been altogether protected from this monster by simple vaccination. Let me at the same time intreat them to take into consideration every circumstance, and reflect, that though I had fondly hoped, the Kine Pox might possibly destroy the infection of the Small Pox I had only expressed it as a possibility, and a delusive hope, yet these facts ought not to be conclusive against its preventative powers of Vaccination when the disease of the Kine Pox had had a previous opportunity to make that necessary change in the human body, which renders it proof against further infection as in the case of inoculation for the Small pox. It ought to be remembered, that friend Dixon's wife had had a fever three days before the eruption of the small pox appeared on her, and that it was not before the fifth day of the eruption that any one of the family had been vaccinated, consequently all had probably taken the infection of the Small Pox, and therefore their bodies not having undergone the requisite change, the Small Pox infection might lie dormant until the Kine Pox had run its course in whole, or in part. But enough of this for the present, until time shall throw a little more light upon these important cases, and the preventative powers of the Kine Pox.

ENNALLS MARTIN. COMMUNICATION. Mr. Smith will please to mention, that the Small Pox is not in Easton; and further than that, there is not now a case, except the one which Dr. Martin mentions of Friend Dixon's wife, in the county. EASTON.

Died, on the 21st ult. in Caroline county, Md. the amiable Mrs. Henrietta Hardcastle, widow of Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, deceased, in the 73d year of her age, after a tedious and painful illness, which she endured with unshaken Christian fortitude, and patient submission to her divine master, in whose salvation she had the most perfect reliance. She left a numerous progeny to lament her loss; but their loss was her gain. As a consort, she was affectionate and dutiful—as a parent, tender and indulgent—as a friend, faithful and unalterable—as a member of society, humane and benevolent.—For some time before her death, with becoming resignation, she expressed a desire "to be absent from the body, and at home with Christ"—with a full assurance "tho' his mediation" of "an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeith not a way." In life she was esteemed, and in death lamented.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 3d day of March, and will continue to sit as often as occasion may require for the purpose of hearing appeals and making such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law. The Commissioners request all persons that may have business to transact before them, to attend promptly, as they wish to close their proceedings at an early period. Per order, JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Clk. to the Commissioners.

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR, TEA DEALER AND GROCER, No. 66, Market Street, Baltimore:— HAS FOR SALE, A LARGE assortment of fresh Teas of superior qualities, in whole, half and quarter chests, small boxes and lead canisters—Also, a choice and large assortment of Old Wines and Liquors, in pipes, hogsheds, quarter casks, demijohns and bottles, which he pledges himself to sell as pure as imported, and will be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved paper at short dates, in the city.

Retailers of Teas and Liquors, as also private families and those who keep public houses, will find it to their advantage in getting their supplies of those in whom they can rely on supplying with goods of the first qualities, and at fair prices. * * * Orders from any part of the U. States, carefully attended to, and executed with promptitude and fidelity, and all goods sold with privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.

A TAN YARD TO RENT. THE subscriber will lease to a Tanner the stand in this place which he and his ancestors have occupied in that line of business for upwards of ninety years. There is on the premises a good dwelling house and convenient out buildings for the accommodation of a family, a currying shop in which there is an excellent marble slab and tools necessary for that business, a beam house, bark mill and bark house, all in good repair—and in the yard are 24 vats, and a well of good water with a pump, all of which are in good order. In point of situation this may perhaps be considered superior to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; but as those inclined to rent will no doubt wish and inform themselves concerning its advantages it is thought unnecessary to say anything about them here.—It may be observed that the bodily infirmity of the subscriber having rendered him unable to give that attention which the tanning business requires, is the sole cause of this property being offered for rent. At the same time will be disposed of, the stock now on hand, consisting of leather in the vats, a quantity of bark, and in short every material required for carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business. JAMES CLAYPOOLE. Chestertown, march 3—3

VALUABLE STUD HORSE, FOR SALE. THE subscriber will sell his handsome spotted Arabian STUD HORSE, now in good condition, on accommodating terms. He is eight years old next May.—His character as a foal gets, is as good as any in the county; his colts are admired both for form and size, in Talbot and Queen Ann's counties. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by application to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of March, instant. JOHN GREGORY. Talbot county, march 3—3

MARYLAND, Kent County Orphan's Court, Jan. 11, 1812. ORDERED, on application of Benjamin Massey, adm'r of Robert Clothier, deceased, that he cause a notice to said deceased's creditors to produce their claims, to be inserted in the Star, at Easton, for three successive weeks according to law. Test, RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Clothier, late of Kent 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, at or before the 15th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1812. BENJAMIN MASSY, adm'r of Robert Clothier, dec'd. march 3—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet in Easton on the sixth day of March inst. to choose Constables. By order of the Levy Court. J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. march 3—1

NEGROES AT PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, on Wednesday, 18th of March, inst. at the Trappe, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note or bond, with security, bearing interest from the date, three Negroes, viz a woman about 25 years of age—a girl about 17, and a boy about 4—late the property of Andrew Giles, deceased, and sold by order of the orphan's court of Talbot county. The sale will commence at 3 o'clock, and attendance given by LANGFORD HIGGINS, adm'r of Andrew Giles, dec'd. march 3—3

JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS. TWO or three Journeymen Taylors are wanted immediately. For good workmen liberal wages will be given by L. REARDON. Easton, march 3—3

ATTENTION. THE subscriber having rented that large and commodious HOUSE, lately occupied by William Hayward, Jun. Esq. purposes to take a few more Boarders in addition to those he has. He continues his Grocery Business at his old stand, corner of Washington and Dover street. He will rent for the remainder of the year, the back apartment of the house, he occupies as a store, with a good garden.—It is well calculated for a small family. SAMUEL NICOLS. Easton, march 3—3

SIX CENTS REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber living in Easton, about the middle of February last, an apprentice boy to the Baptist shoemaking business by the name of Charles Manning, about 17 years of age, simle complexion, dark hair, and blue eyes. A reward will be paid for his apprehension or delivering said boy into my hands.—All persons are cautioned from harboring said boy at their dwellings, or assisting him in any way. GEORGE SEWELL. march 3—3

POMONA.

WANTED, a Gentleman well qualified to assist in teaching the Greek and Latin Languages, or the Latin and French languages. A familiar acquaintance with the Classics can be dispensed with, but strict grammatical accuracy will be indispensably necessary. Genteel accommodation will be added to a liberal salary.

Mr. RAZEN respectfully acquaints the public that, at very great expense, he has finished a very commodious School Room, Dormitory, and additional apartments for the gentlemen who assist in the establishment at Pomona; therefore with the concurrence and by the advice of its supporters, it is his wish to increase the present limited number of his pupils to forty, and preparations are made for their reception. Letters addressed to the rev. George Ralph, Pomona, Baltimore county, will be immediately attended to. February 11-6

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. Eastern, January 7-1861

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT, November Term, 1861.

ON application to the Judges of Worcester county court, by Parker Purcell, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five; and the several 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 acts, being annexed to his petition, and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Parker Purcell has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Parker Purcell is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in May Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors.—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Parker Purcell be discharged from imprisonment, and the said first Saturday in May Term next, is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that the said Parker Purcell 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 in New Town, three months before the said first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit. Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C. February 18-13

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, 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 show 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, 1861.

JAMES B. ROBINS, January 16, 1862-3m

COUNCIL, February 14, 1862.

ORDERED, That the 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, and the act to alter the time of meeting of the court of appeals, and for other purposes, be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; in the Star, at Easton; in the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.

By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

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.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person or persons, against whom any judgment hath been or shall be rendered in any county court of this State, or any person in his, her or their behalf, being desirous of appealing from such judgment to the court of appeals of the shore, may at any time within the period prescribed by law for entering appeals, instead of prosecuting a writ of error for the removal of the said judgment, apply to the clerk of the county court in which such judgment hath been or shall be rendered, and direct the said clerk to enter and appeal, in the usual manner, from the judgment of the said county court to the court of appeals of the shore, and that such entry shall be made accordingly, the said clerk noting the time of entering such appeal; and there shall be the same proceedings had upon such appeal, as if the application for an appeal had been made to and the appeal had been granted by the county court, during the sitting of the said court: Provided, That execution upon any such judgment, shall not be stayed or delayed, or any supersedeas upon such judgment granted or issued forth upon any such appeal, unless such person or persons, in whose name such appeal shall be made, or some other, in his, her or their behalf, shall immediately upon making such appeal, enter into bond with sufficient sureties, such as the chief judge or an associate judge of the district, in which the said judgment shall be rendered, shall approve of, in the manner and agreeably to the form or according to the tenor of the condition of the said bond, as prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

An act to alter the times of the meeting of the Court of Appeals, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, the court of appeals shall be holden for the Eastern Shore at the Town of Easton, on the first Monday in June and the last Monday in November, in each and every year;—and that from and after the first day of February next, the Court of Appeals shall be holden for the Western Shore, at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday in May and first Monday in December, in each and every year; and that the said court to be holden for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, in the months of June and December, in each and every year, shall be holden by the judges thereof, or any three or more of them:—Provided always, That any one or more of the said judges, attending as aforesaid, shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court held for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings. And so much of the act, entitled, an act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this State, and for the administration of justice therein, passed at November session, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and five, as provides for the holding of the Court of Appeals at different or other times than those herein mentioned, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the second judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at Easton, for the Eastern Shore, on the last Monday in November, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals resident in the second judicial district, to attend at the town of Easton, on the last Monday in November in each and every year thereafter, who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, plead-

ings or proceedings; and that all writs & process may be returnable to the said court on the said last Monday in November in the same manner as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in June, & may also bear *teste* on the said last Monday in November, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in November, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid, by the said judge; and at each and every such November session, all actions, pleas, and other proceedings relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing June session.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the third judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at the City of Annapolis, for the western shore, on the last Monday in May, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals, resident in the third judicial district, to attend at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday in May next, and on the last Monday in May in each and every year thereafter; who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Western Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; & that all writs and process may be returnable to the said court, on the said last Monday in May, in the same manner, as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in December, and may bear *teste* on the said last Monday in May, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day;—and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in May, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and at each and every such May session, all actions, pleas and other proceedings, relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing December session.

And be it enacted, That if the judge of the court of appeals, required by this act to attend at Easton, on the last Monday in November in each and every year, or the judge of the said court required to attend at Annapolis, on the last Monday in May in each and every year, shall not attend as aforesaid on the said respective days, for the purposes by this act directed, the clerk of the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said clerk can notify one of the other judges of the court of appeals, who shall attend within a convenient time, and shall have power as aforesaid, to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, as aforesaid, preparatory to the hearing, trial, or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings as aforesaid; and the clerk of the said court is hereby empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said judge so notified, shall attend for the purposes by this act required.

And be it enacted, That appeals and writs of errors may be prosecuted and brought to the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, in the month of November, and to the said court for the Western Shore, in the month of May, in the same manner as to the session of the said court herein before directed to be holden for the Eastern Shore on the first Monday in June, or to the session of the said court herein before directed to be holden for the Western Shore, on the first Monday in December, and such rules, orders and proceedings shall be had thereon, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such appeal or writ of error, as is herein before directed.

And be it enacted, That any one of the said judges, in court sitting, shall have power and authority to enter judgments by confession, to call executions, and enter judgments thereon by default, or to enter them not called by consent, and to order writs of *venditioni exponas* in all cases where the same may be necessary, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. feb. 20 (25)-6

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

COUNCIL, JANUARY 18, 1862.

ORDERED, That the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State," be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; in the Star, of Easton; in the Republican Gazette, of Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, of Hager's Town. By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State.

WHEREAS, the organization of the Cavalry of this State, under Field Officers, would conduce to the welfare and production of an effective force that might be extremely useful for sudden emergency, Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State is declared to be, and is hereby laid off into eleven regimental (cavalry) districts, and one extra squadron, to wit: Washington and Frederick counties shall constitute the first District; Montgomery and Prince George's counties the second District; Calvert and Anne Arundel counties the third District; Charles and Saint Mary's counties the fourth District; Baltimore City the fifth District; Baltimore county the sixth District; Harford county with Howard's Troop from Baltimore county, the seventh District; Cecil & Kent counties the eighth District; Queen Ann's and Talbot counties the ninth District; Caroline and Dorchester counties the tenth District; Somerset and Worcester counties the eleventh District; and Allegeny county to compose an extra squadron, and for the time being or until a regiment can be formed in said county, it shall be attached to the first Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That each regiment shall be composed of two squadrons of two Troops each, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, each squadron by a Major, each Troop consisting of two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Quarter Master Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Farrier, one Saddler, one Trumpeter and thirty two Privates, by a Captain.

And be it enacted, That should there exist any supernumery Troops in any District, they shall be under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel of such District, until the number of such supernumery Troops shall increase to entitle them to be officered as has been herein before prescribed, in which case the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and required to cause commissions to be issued accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed to appoint immediately to each District as before laid off, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors, whether the number of Troops in said Districts be now complete or not.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed, in case of a call of the General Government, upon the State of Maryland, for her quota of Cavalry to appoint such general officers as the number of Troops so called out may entitle them to, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations in similar cases applied.

And be it enacted, That the Field Officers and Captains of Cavalry shall meet in the City of Baltimore, on the second Monday of March next in uniform, and completely equipped, and they, or a majority of them when so met, may agree upon a system of Cavalry Tactics and trumpet soundings; and a uniform dress for the Cavalry field officers of this State, whether Regimental or General, and the result of the meeting herein above mentioned, shall be forthwith transmitted to Governor of the State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by Proclamation, and which determination of the said meeting, when published, shall become binding & obligatory upon the Field Officers and Captains, and subalterns of all Troops concerned, to adopt within six months thereafter, under the penalties imposed for disobedience of orders by the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each Lieutenant Colonel is hereby authorized and empowered to call together the commissioned & non commissioned officers with in their respective districts, at least four times a year, for drill exercise, & each regiment shall meet at least once every fall at such convenient time and place, as the lieutenant colonel may direct; and each squadron shall meet at least once every spring, and oftener if deemed necessary, within the county in which such squadron may belong, at such convenient time and place as the major or commanding officer of such squadron may direct; and each Troop shall meet at least eight times a year, independent of the regimental and squadron meetings, at such time and place within his county, as the Commanding Officer shall direct.

And be it enacted, That the Brigadier Generals of Infantry may call out that portion of the Cavalry which are organized within their respective Brigade Districts, to attend the Brigade or Regimental meetings of Infantry, provided they are not taken out of the county where such Troop or Troops belong, without the consent thereof; and such meetings of Cavalry are to be considered as a part of the eight Troop meetings, before prescribed by this act. And be it enacted, That the horse used as Trooper, together with the arms and other equipments belonging to an officer, non commissioned officer, or private, of

the Cavalry of this State, shall be free & exempt from taxation or execution.

And be it enacted, That all persons who have or may in future join the Troops of Cavalry already formed, or who may form themselves into new Troops after the passage of this act, shall be authorized through the Commanding Officer of his District, to require of the Governor and Council, the loan of a Sword & a Pistol for each and every such person, and the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to make the loan, upon the Commanding Officer of the Troop giving bond with approved security to the State, for the safe keeping and returning of the same when demanded by the State.

And be it enacted, That the fines for non attendance, disobedience of orders, or unofficer like conduct, when on parade or in uniform, shall be the same against Cavalry Officers, as those prescribed for the Infantry, in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the fines against privates shall not exceed ten dollars, nor less than one dollar for each offence, to be imposed by a Court Martial, and collected agreeably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the commissions of the present Cavalry Officers, shall be and are hereby revoked, & new ones shall be issued, attaching each officer to his respective Regiment, Squadron or Troop, provided that the new commissions shall bear the same seniority by date, number or otherwise, that the old commissions bear at the present time. And be it enacted, That the officers, non commissioned officers and privates, enrolled in any Troop of Horse, shall not be permitted to quit the same, under a penalty, if an officer, of fifty dollars; a non commissioned officer, of forty dollars, and if a private, of twenty dollars, unless they have previously obtained the consent of at least two thirds of the Troop they may be so disposed to quit, or shall have been discharged from such Troop by the decision of a Court Martial, or shall remove out of the Cavalry Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That all fines and penalties under this act, shall be collected and applied in the same manner, as is provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That every Court Martial, for the trial of Field Officers, shall be composed of three commissioned officers, who shall be ordered to meet by the Brigadier General of Infantry, in whose District or Brigade the delinquents may reside. Every Regimental Court Martial shall be composed of three commissioned officers, and every extra Squadron Court Martial shall also be composed of three Commissioned Officers. (February 11)-8

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 26th of December last, a negro man named Cesar, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, his face rather long, a dimple in his chin, flat nose, middling big lips. It is said he now goes by the name of George Stewart. He has a scar on his breast, which rises about one fourth of an inch above the rest of the flesh. He took away with him a variety of clothes, among which was a dark brown great coat, half worn, with a large cape to it. He is about 38 years of age. Any person taking up the said negro, and securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get information of him, if out of this state, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.—By WM. MILES, P. Anne, Som. county. Md. Feb 11-70

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 31-1861

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named William, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; 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, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Crutchers Ferry, Dorchester county. Maryland. CYRUS BELL. December 31-1861

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody on the 15th inst. a negro man by the name of John Baptist, and then said he was the property of John Leepeter Sherrybus, since says he is a free man. He is about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, large mouth and flat nose, sneaks very pleasantly when spoken to. Unless he is released I will sell him agreeably to law for his price.

JOHN KEAN, Jun. Sheriff of Harford county. Jan. 21 (Feb. 13)-5



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, MARCH 10, 1812.

[No. 28.....642.]

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.

NEGROES AT PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, on Wednesday, 16th of March, inst. at the Trappe, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note or bond, with security, bearing interest from the date, three Negroes, viz. a woman about 25 years of age—a girl about 17, and a boy about 4—late the property of Andrew Giles, deceased, and sold by order of the orphan's court of Talbot county.

LANGFORD HIGGINS, adm'r of Andrew Giles, dec'd. march 3—3

WILL BE SOLD. At Public Sale, on THURSDAY, 19th day of March next,

ALL the right, title and estate, legal and equitable, of Robert Bruff, late of Talbot county, of, in and to the mill, premises and appurtenances, now in the occupation of James Elliott.—Taken and to be sold by virtue of sundry fieri facias's in my hands, at the instance of Robert Bell, against said Bruff.—JOHN BENNETT Sheriff, February 25—4

VALUABLE LAND—FOR SALE. By order of the Judges of Talbot county court, at Nov Term 1811—

THE subscribers will offer for sale, on the 30th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, on a credit of one and two years, that valuable FARM, the property of the late Henry Rowdell, called "White Philips," containing 19 1/2 acres, subject to the incumbrance of a widow's dower, lying on one of the eastern branches of Bollingbroke Creek, and on the county road from Easton to Chancellor's Point.—There is some good bottom for meadow, and a great part of the arable land may be improved by plaster.

SAM'L STEVENS, Jun. } Commissioners. DANIEL MARTIN, } J. GOLDSBOROUGH, } February 1—6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 3d day of March, and will continue to sit as often as occasion may require for the purpose of hearing appeals and making such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Clerk to the Commissioners. march 3—3

ATTENTION. THE subscriber having rented that large and commodious HOUSE, lately occupied by William Hayward, Jun. Esq—purposes to take a few more Boarders in addition to those he has. He continues his Grocery Business at his old stand, corner of Washington and Dover street. He will rent for the remainder of the year, the back apartment of the house he occupies as a store, with a good garden.—It is well calculated for a small family.

SAMUEL NICOLS. Easton, march 3—3*

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR, TEA DEALER AND GROCER, No. 66, Market Street, Baltimore:— HAS FOR SALE,

A LARGE assortment of fresh Teas of superior qualities, in whole, half and quarter chests, small boxes and lead canisters—Also, a choice and large assortment of Old Wines and Liquors, in pipes, hogheads, quarter casks, demijohns and bottles, which he pledges himself to sell as pure as imported, and will be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved paper at short dates, in the city.

Wholesale and Retail, at fair prices. Orders from any part of the U. States carefully attended to, and executed with promptitude and fidelity, and all goods sold with privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.—march 3—3*

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Ann S. Warfield, of Queen Ann's county, lately deceased; are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, and deposit them in the hands of Dr. John D. Emory, of Queen Ann's county, or forward them to the subscriber, in Dorchester county, as early as possible.

WILLIAM W. ECCLESTON, February 25—3

A TAN YARD TO RENT.

THE subscriber will lease to a Tanner, the stand in this place which he and his ancestors have occupied in that line of business for upwards of ninety years. There is on the premises a good dwelling house and convenient out buildings for the accommodation of a family, a carrying shop in which there is an excellent marble slab and tools necessary for that business, a beam house, bark mill and bark house, all in good repair—and in the yard are 24 vats, and a well of good water with a pump, all of which are in good order. In point of situation this may perhaps be considered superior to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; but as those inclined to rent will no doubt view and inform themselves concerning its advantages, it is thought unnecessary to say any thing about them here.—It may be observed that the bodily infirmity of the subscriber having rendered him unable to give that attention which the tanning business requires, is the sole cause of this property being offered for rent. At the same time will be disposed of, the stock now on hand, consisting of leather in the vats, a quantity of bark, and in short every material required for carrying on the Tanning and Carrying Business. JAMES CLAYPOOLE. Chestertown, march 3—3

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphan's Court, Jan. 11, 1812. ORDERED, on application of Benjamin Massy, adm'r of Robert Clothier, deceased, that he cause a notice to said deceased's creditors to produce their claims, to be inserted in the Star, at Easton, for three successive weeks according to law. Test. RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Clothier, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1812. BENJAMIN MASSY, adm'r of Robert Clothier, dec'd. march 3—3

VALUABLE STUD HORSE, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his handsome spotted Arabian STUD HORSE, now in good condition, on accommodating terms. He is eight years old next May.—His character as a full gaiter, is as good as any in the county; his colts are admired both for form and size, in Talbot and Queen Ann's counties. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by application to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of March, instant. JOHN GREGORY. Talbot county, march 3—3

JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS. TWO or three Journey men Taylors are wanted immediately. For good workmen liberal wages will be given by L. REARDON. Easton, march 3—3

THE STOCKHOLDERS

IN the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, are hereby informed, that a further instalment of \$5 on each share of the Stock of said Company, is hereby called in and required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before the 30th day of April next. This sum will complete the payment of \$50, being the amount of original subscription in the Institution. ROBERT M'KIM, Presdt. february 25—10

EASTERN SHORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 24th day of the 3d month (March) next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for shares in the Stock of said company, which is to consist of 2000 shares of 25 dollars each, to be paid to the President and Directors to be hereafter appointed by the Stockholders when 1000 shares are subscribed for, in installments not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents on each share, at such time as the said President and Directors shall appoint; they giving three weeks notice thereof, in one or more papers published in the town of Easton.

By order of the Commissioners, ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y. Easton, 24 mo. (feb.) 11—8

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. 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

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

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

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me by the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, and the Attorney General of the State of Maryland, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of a certain VINCENT LE HERMITE, late of the City of Baltimore, (Barber) by some unknown hand; and praying the interposition of government, and whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities, to be duly executed. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said murder; provided he, she or any of them be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority & powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free PARDON, to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder on the said condition. Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty first day of January; in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth. ROBERT BOWIE.

By his excellency's command; NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council. 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 sundry insolvent 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 years 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 Easton 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 29—1812

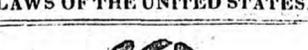
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the creditors of the subscriber, THAT being unable to pay all his just debts, in consequence of becoming security for Richard Dudley, he intends to petition the Judges of Talbot county court, at the next session of their court, to be held on the fourth Monday of May next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors. JONATHAN OZMENT. Talbot county, march 3—3

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 10—m

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



AN ACT

To continue in force for a further time the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers." BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act passed on the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce & seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," as is contained in the first section of the said act, and which was revived and continued in force for the time therein mentioned, by an act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force, for a further time, the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," passed on the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten, be, and the same is hereby continued in force until the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen: Provided however, That the additional duty laid by the said section shall be collected on all such goods, wares and merchandize liable to pay the same as shall have been imported previous to that day. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. January 31, 1812. Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To empower the Secretary of the Treasury to decide on the case of the ship Eliza Ann, belonging to Ezekiel Hubbel, and in the case of the ship Mary and Frances, belonging to Nathaniel Goddard. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to make the same decision on the case of the ship Eliza Ann of New York, purchased by Ezekiel Hubbel of William Lyman, the acting agent of Joshua Jones and Edward R. Jones of New York, trading under the firm of Joshua Jones and Son, and in the case of the ship Mary and Frances, of Boston, owned by Nathaniel Goddard, as he would have made, had application been made to him previous to the removing of the disability incurred by the said Ezekiel Hubbel and the said Nathaniel Goddard: Provided however, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to restrict the Secretary of the Treasury from requiring satisfactory proof of the fairness of every act having relation to these transactions. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding one thousand four hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to render effectual the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, should it be in favor of the said Ezekiel Hubbel and Nathaniel Goddard, or either of them. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. January 31, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To alter the time of holding the District Courts of the United States for the North Carolina District. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That instead of the time heretofore established for the sessions of the District Courts of the United States, in the North Carolina Districts, the said Courts shall hereafter commence and be holden on the following days in each year, that is to say: at Edenton, in and for the District of Albemarle, on the third Monday of April, and third Monday of October; at Newbern, in and for the District of Pamlico, on the first Monday after the third Monday of April, and third Monday of October, any thing contained in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding. And all actions, suits, process, pleadings, recognisances, and all other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, civil or criminal, commenced or to be commenced, and made returnable to any of the said Courts, in the month of February next, shall be continued respectively, and shall be returned to, and have day in, the term of said Courts next to be holden by virtue of this act, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, with the same effect and power they would have had if this alteration had not been made.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the Judge of the District Courts aforesaid should fail to attend on the first day of the term of any of the said Courts, respectively, it shall and may be lawful for the Marshal of the District, and he is hereby authorized, to adjourn the said Court or Courts, until the next succeeding day, & if the said Judge does not attend before the expiration of the second day of the term of the said Court or Courts, respectively, it shall and may be lawful for the Marshal aforesaid to adjourn the said Court or Courts to the term next in course, any thing in any former act or acts 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. January 23, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RUSSIAN STOVES.

The Russian Brick Stoves, lately introduced among us by the patriotic exertions of our fellow townsmen is fast coming into use, and promises to be the most effectual mean of counteracting the severity of winter in our houses, and saving expense in fuel, that this country has ever enjoyed. For this most valuable improvement we are indebted to Capt. Solomon Towne, of the ship Galatia. He spent the last winter in Russia, where, with many others of our countrymen, he witnessed the efficacy of these Stoves, which determined him if possible, to obtain a model to bring home for the benefit of his own country.—It was with much difficulty he could find a person who could make him one. At length he was informed of an ingenious German Potter residing near Revel, (at which port Capt. Towne's vessel lay) who was in the practice of making Tile for the Stoves; to him Capt. T. applied, and engaged him, at considerable expense, to make him two neat porcelain models, one square and the other circular. When he afterwards went to St. Petersburg, he mentioned the circumstances to Mr. Adams, our Ambassador, who expressed great pleasure at his success, observing that he had himself been desirous of obtaining a model to send home, but had never yet been able to procure one.—The directions accompanying the models being in the German language, Mr. Adams furnished Capt. T. with an English translation thereof. By these we find that about four and a half cords of wood are considered fully competent for one Stove for a twelvemonth, placed so as to warm several apartments at once.—But the Russian rooms being generally much larger than ours, & the winter in that region more severe and protracted, the consumption of fuel, when proportioned to our rooms and climate, would probably be less by more than one half. What an astonishing saving this, in one of our large towns! The wood should be light and dry, so as quickly to burn down to a coal, when, all the smoke having passed off, the damper is immediately closed, by which means the heat is retained, which passing through various compartments, heats a mass of bricks that for many hours communicates a comfortable degree of warmth to all parts of the room. On Capt. Towne's return to Salem, he exhibited his models to the late ingenious mason, Mr. John Dodge, who was ever eager to seize on any improvement of this nature. Mr. D. by Captain Towne's permission, immediately erected one in his own house, and was constructing a second for the Hon. Mr. Putnam, when he was suddenly taken off by death. A handsome one has since been built in the Essex Bank, two in the New South Meeting House, and others in private buildings, all answering the highest expectations, & proving how much the public are indebted to Capt. Towne for introducing this inestimable contrivance. Salem Gazette.

TRIAL OF GEN. WILKINSON.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1812.

A General court martial, of which brigadier general Peter Gansevoort is president, convened at Fredericktown, in the state of Maryland, on the 2d of September, 1811, and continued by adjournments to the 25th of December following, brigadier general James Wilkinson was tried on the following charges and specifications, viz.

CHARGE I.

That the said James Wilkinson, while in the military service, and holding the commission of brigadier general in the army of the United States, did corruptly stipulate to receive, and, by virtue of such stipulation, did actually receive, by way of pension or stipend, divers sums of money from the officers and agents of a foreign power; that is to say, from the Spanish officers and agents concerned in the administration of the late provincial government of Louisiana and its dependencies, for the intent and purpose of combining and co-operating with that power, in designs adverse to the laws and policy, and hostile to the peace, interests and union of these states; contrary to his duty and allegiance as an officer and a citizen.

Specification 1. Two mule loads of money, (the amount unknown) being received at New Orleans by one Joseph Ballinger, for the use, and by the authority, of him the said James Wilkinson, on account of the said pension, and delivered by the hands of one John Ballinger to him, the said James Wilkinson, at Frankfort, Kentucky, some time in the month of Dec. 1789.

Specification 2. Two other mule or horse loads of money, (the amount unknown) being received by him the said James Wilkinson, assisted by one Philip Nolan, at New Orleans, some time in the autumn of the year 1789, also on account of the said pension.

Specification 3. Four thousand dollars and upwards, being received by one La Cassagne, at New Orleans, some time in the year 1793, or in the year 1794, for the use, and by the authority, of him the said James Wilkinson, also on account of the said pension.

Specification 4. Six thousand dollars, being received by one Henry Owens, at New Orleans, some time in the summer of the year 1794, for the use, and by the authority, of him the said James Wilkinson, also on account of the said pension.

Specification 5. Six thousand dollars, and upwards, that is to say, from six thousand to eleven thousand dollars, or thereabout, being received by one Joseph Collins, at New Orleans, some time in the summer of the year 1794, for the use, and by the authority, of him the said James Wilkinson, also on account of the said pension.

Specification 6. Six thousand five hundred and ninety dollars, being received for the use, and by the authority, of him the said James Wilkinson, at New Orleans, by some person unknown, some time prior to the date of a letter from the said James Wilkinson to one John Adair; in which letter, dated the 7th of August, 1794, the receipt of that sum is mentioned, also on account of said pension.

Specification 7. Nine thousand six hundred and forty dollars, being sent by the baron de Carondelet, governor general of Louisiana, from New Orleans, some time in the month of January, 1796, and by his direction, deposited at New Madrid for the use, and subject to the order, of him the said James Wilkinson; and afterwards, some time in the summer of 1796, taken by one Thomas Power from New Madrid to Louisville, and by him delivered over to one Philip Nolan, by the direction and authority, and for the use, of him the said James Wilkinson, also on account of the said pension; he the said Power, retaining, out of the said sum of money, six hundred and forty dollars, for defraying his expenses, and received the instructions of him the said James Wilkinson, to secure for him the reimbursement of the same from the Spanish government.

Specification 8. Ten thousand dollars, or thereabout, being received by him the said James Wilkinson, at New Orleans, sometime between the 7th of December, 1803, and the 21st of April, 1804, also on account of the said pension.

Specification 9. He, the said James Wilkinson, (in consideration of having so corruptly engaged himself with the Spanish government) receiving at divers other places as yet unknown, and on divers other days and times, between the 1st day of January, in the year 1789, and the 21st of April, in the year 1804, by divers secret ways and means, a pension, stipend, or gratuity, from the officers and agents of that government.

Specification 10. He, the said James Wilkinson, did some time in the month of October, in the year 1799, at the camp of Lotus Heights, in a secret conference with one Daniel Clark, set

up a claim to ten thousand dollars, as a balance due to him, the said Jas. Wilkinson, from the Spanish government, on account of his said pension or stipend, and did then and there request the said Daniel Clark, to propose to the Spanish governor Gayoso, that the latter should in consideration of the said balance of ten thousand dollars, due to the said James Wilkinson from the Spanish treasury, transfer to him, the said Jas. Wilkinson, a plantation near the Natchez, then belonging to the said Gayoso.

CHARGE II.

That he, the said James Wilkinson, while in military service, and holding the commission of brigadier general in the army of the U. States, did combine and confederate himself with the officers and agents of a foreign power; that is to say, with the Spanish officers and agents concerned in the administration of Louisiana, for the purpose of devising and carrying into effect certain pernicious and treasonable projects for the dismemberment of the U. States, and for an unlawful and treasonable confederacy between certain dismembered portions of the U. States and the said foreign power; and, for that purpose and intent, did hold divers secret consultations, and carry on secret and treasonable correspondence with certain officers, agents, and emissaries, of that power, contrary to his duty & allegiance as an officer and a citizen.

Specification 1. He, the said James Wilkinson, in pursuance, and in execution of his said unlawful plot and confederacy, did, some time in the months of October and November, in the year 1795, at Cincinnati, carry on a treasonable correspondence with the Spanish governors, the Baron de Carondelet & don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, touching the execution of the said unlawful plot and confederacy, which correspondence was carried on by means of a certain emissary employed by the said governor Gayoso, named Thomas Power; and did at same time direct the said Thomas Power to lay certain observations verbally before the said governor Gayoso & the Baron de Carondelet, calculated to arrange and settle a plan for continuing a secret and unlawful correspondence between him, the said James Wilkinson, and the Spanish officers and agents in the province of Louisiana; and for secretly preparing the means necessary to the execution of the said unlawful plot and confederacy.

Specification 2. He, the said James Wilkinson, in pursuance of his said unlawful plot & confederacy, & in continuation of his said unlawful and treasonable correspondence, on or about the 22d day of September, in the year 1796, did send from Fort Washington a certain letter in cypher addressed to the said governor Gayoso, for the purpose of further devising ways and means to conceal the treasonable correspondence and confederacy between him, the said James Wilkinson, and the Spanish officers and agents in Louisiana, and further to advise and devise ways & means to execute the unlawful objects of the same.

Specification 3. He, the said James Wilkinson, in pursuance of his said unlawful plot and confederacy, and in continuation of his said unlawful and treasonable correspondence, did cause and procure his confidential agent, Philip Nolan, to write certain instructions to the said emissary, Thomas Power, for the prudential government of his, the said Thomas Power's conduct in performing the part assigned him in the said plot and confederacy, and for the purpose of regulating the said Thomas Power's proceedings therein, so as to guard him against detection or mistake.

Specification 4. He, the said James Wilkinson, on divers days and times, in the years 1795, 1796 and 1797, at Frankfort, at Cincinnati, at Greenville, at Detroit and at Fort Washington, did hold divers secret & unlawful conferences and consultations with the said Spanish emissary, Thomas Power, both by day and by night, for the purpose of devising and devising the means of executing his said unlawful plot and confederacy.

Specification 5. He, the said James Wilkinson, at divers other days and times, between the first day of January, 1789, and the 21st day of April, in the year 1804, at divers places in the United States, and at New Orleans, and divers places in the Province of Louisiana, did in pursuance of the said plot and confederacy and in further continuation of the said unlawful correspondence, hold and carry on divers other secret, unlawful and treasonable conferences, correspondences and consultations with the said Thomas Power, with one Gilberto Leonard, Andres Armesto, the Baron De Carondelet & Governor Gayoso, all officers or agents of the provincial government of Louisiana, and with divers other confederates, as yet unknown, engaged on behalf of the said government.

CHARGE III.

That he, the said James Wilkinson, while commanding the army of the United States, by virtue of his said com-

mission of Brigadier General, did combine and confederate himself with known traitors, or those known to be conspiring treason against the United States; with intent to promote and advance the consummation of such treason, or conspiracy of treason, contrary to his duty and allegiance as an officer and a citizen.

Specification. He, the said James Wilkinson, combining and confederating with the said Aaron Burr and his associates and coadjutors, in the years 1805 and 1806, in a certain treasonable conspiracy to dismember the United States, by effecting a separation and division of the states and territories west of the Allegany, from those to the east, and set up a separate and independent empire to be composed of such western states and territories.

CHARGE IV.

That he, the said James Wilkinson, while commanding the army of the United States, by virtue of his said commission as Brigadier General, and being bound by the duties of his office, and by his fidelity as a citizen, to do all that in him lay to discover and frustrate all treasons and conspiracies against the United States, did, nevertheless, connive at and permit conspiracies of treason, and did encourage and abet the same, by his countenance, as commander of the army.

Specification. He, the said James Wilkinson, in the years 1805 and 1806, receiving from the said Aaron Burr and his associates, confidential communications of their treasonable designs, and permitting their solicitations of his active co-operation in their treason, without his making any timely discovery of their pernicious designs.

CHARGE V.

That he, the said James Wilkinson, while commanding the army of the United States, by virtue of his said commission, and being bound by the duties of his office to do all that in him lay to discover and to frustrate all such enormous violation of the law as tended to endanger the peace and tranquility of the United States, did, nevertheless, unlawfully combine and conspire to set on foot a military expedition against the territories of a nation then at peace with United States.

Specification. He, the said James Wilkinson, in the years 1805 and 1806, combining and conspiring with Aaron Burr and his associates to set on foot a military expedition against the Spanish provinces and Territories in America.

CHARGE VI.

Disobedience of orders. Specification. In that the said Brigadier General James Wilkinson, being then in command of the Troops assembled at New Orleans, was, by written orders and instructions from the War Department, dated April 30th, 1809, required and directed to give the necessary orders for the immediate removal of said troops to the high ground in the rear of Fort Adams, and to the high ground in the rear of Natchez in the Mississippi Territory, referring to his discretion to occupy those stations respectively with such portion of the Troops as he should judge most convenient and proper—which order and instructions the said General Wilkinson wholly neglected and refused to obey, and did thereafter, in the month of June following, cause said Troops to be removed in a contrary direction to a station called Terre au Boeuf, below New Orleans, at which station he formed an encampment and remained until the month of September following.

CHARGE VII.

Neglect of duty. Specification 1. In that the said General Wilkinson permitted bad and unwholesome provisions to be issued to, and consumed by, the troops under his command, during the summer and autumn of 1809, and did not exercise the right of commanding officer, in respect to the execution of the contract made by James Morrison with the War Department, for supplying provisions, as provided in the 2d, 4th and 5th articles of the said contract.

Specification 2. In not selecting previous to the removal of the Troops, to the Mississippi Territory, in September, 1809, and in not leaving at the hospital in New Orleans, under the care of proper officers and physicians, such of the sick & convalescent as could not be removed without manifest and increased danger of their lives, and in so distributing the men in the transports, when removing, as to incommode and endanger both the sick and well, thereby disregarding and defeating the primary object of the order for removal.

Specification 3. In not ordering the military agent at New Orleans to make the necessary advances of money to the brigade & regimental quarter masters, and in not giving orders for the troops to receive their pay, clothing, medicines and hospital stores, which were in readiness for them in New Orleans, at the time of their ascending the river in September, 1809.

CHARGE VIII.

Misapplication and waste of public money, and supplies. Specification 1. In that the said gen.

Wilkinson, in May, 1805, ordered the assistant military agent at Pittsburg to pay for the transportation of his private property from Baltimore, out of the public money, and place the same to the account of public transportation for military service.

Specification 2. In halting a detachment of the army, at Louisville, Kentucky, in February, 1809, consisting of several companies, which detachment was descending the Ohio in transports, and in then and there detaining said detachment to take on board ten horses, the private property of said Gen. Wilkinson, which horses were transported in public boats to New Orleans by his order, and were fed at public expense for several months.

Specification 3. In authorising certificates to be annexed to the provision abstracts of the army contractor, to enable the contractors to receive from government the full price of good and wholesome provisions, when it was well known to the said General Wilkinson that a great portion of the provisions comprised in those abstracts, so passed in the summer and autumn of 1809, were unmerchable and unfit for use.

To which charges and specifications Gen. Wilkinson pleaded "Not Guilty."

(To be Continued.)

NEW YORK, MARCH 3.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Oronooke, Richards, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 29th of January. Capt. R. informed us, that great rejoicing took place the day he sailed, on receiving official news of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, which place was taken by storm by the British army, on the evening of the 18th of January.

Capt. R. further states, that two British regiments were cut to pieces, and one English general killed and another mortally wounded; great slaughter took place on both sides.

We further learn, that the French general Marmont was marching to relieve Ciudad Rodrigo, at the head of 50,000 men, which place he was expected to reach about the 24th of January.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

The fast sailing ship Catherine Augusta, Captain Center, arrived at this port yesterday morning in 44 days from Plymouth, and brings London papers to the evening of the 14th January (two days latest) and Lloyd's List of the same date, a file of which is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

January 13.

Some French papers were received on Saturday afternoon. They contain but little information from the Peninsula. It is stated, that the small place of Valencia, have all been since reduced, and that the siege of that city will be vigorously prosecuted by General Haespe, under the orders of Suchet.

Letters from Ostend mention, that Joel Barlow insists upon the restitution of the American property seized under the Rambouillet Decree, previous to the formation of any commercial treaty between the U. States and France.

It is stated in some Petersburg letters, that the Exchange, which was a very short time since at 15, is now only at 10 rouble.—From this circumstance, and the increasing confidence in government paper, it is inferred, that the peace between Russia and Turkey is no longer viewed as doubtful. It is however, by no means follows, that war with France must ensue. On the contrary, it may be reasonably apprehended that the prospect of an event so pregnant with danger and inevitable expense, would naturally operate to diminish both public credit and public confidence.

Very recent intelligence from Holland states, that the measures enforced against all those who are detected in holding clandestine correspondence with Great Britain are most rigid. Lately several masters of merchant vessels have been arrested; of whom one has died in prison, and another is not likely long to survive. The son of a most respectable merchant at Rotterdam, it is added, was under orders for trial by court martial, the result of which it was not difficult to anticipate.

The church of St. Nicholas, at Stettin, in which the French garrison had deposited 40,000 quintals of hay, was on the 8th of December entirely consumed, with its contents.

The following Banking Houses were considered and acknowledged by the other Bankers to be truly respectable and safe, all within the last 14 years, but now are vanished, and not left even a wreck behind:

Messrs. Clarke and Sisson, Brickwood, Ogdin & Co.; Castell, Powell & Co.; W. & G. Nightingale; S. Smith, Sons & Co.; Glover & Co.; Sir Matthew Bloxam, Wilkinson & Co.; Boldero, Lushington & Co.; Staples & Co.; Devaynes, Dawes & Co.; Lockhart, Maxton & Co.; Wilkes, Dickinson & Co.; Harley, Cameron & Son; Mac George & Co.; Dorast, Johnson & Co.

January 13.

The correspondence between the Dukes of York and Cambridge, the productions of which Lord Cochrane gave notice yesterday in the House of Commons he should move for on Thursday se'night, relates to the duke of Cambridge's resignation of his District Command.

Yesterday 500 of the guards were selected for foreign service. The second battalion of the Coldstream, quartered in the Tower, which was inspected in the forenoon by his Royal Highness the duke of Cambridge, supplied 250 of this number; and the other 250 were drafted from the 3d regiment, at the Portman street Barracks, by his Highness the Duke of Gloucester.—These troops are expected to embark at Portsmouth on the 24th inst.

On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, the Banking-house of Messrs. Fenton Scott, Nicholson, and Smith of this place, known by the name of the "Leeds Commercial Bank," stopped payment, to the surprise and consternation of the whole town and neighborhood.

Quebec letters and papers, which arrived on Saturday to the 2d ult. state, that large quantities of British manufactures continue to be smuggled into the territories of the United States from Canada. The Custom house officers on all frontier stations had been doubled and trebled; but, notwithstanding their vigilance, the temptation and facilities were so great, that English goods still found admission. Some severe contests had taken place between the officers and smugglers, which had not terminated without the loss of many lives. Precautionary measures had been adopted by Lieutenant General Sir G. Prevost the Governor of Canada, in the event of hostilities with the U. States. There was a considerable body of regular troops in our North American Provinces, besides a tolerable militia, among whom the best disposition prevailed. The non-importation act, and other recent measures of the United States' Government, have had the effect of increasing the trade of our Colonies in that quarter, and consequently removing slight discontents which might formerly have prevailed.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 16.

This night's Gazette contains the Prince Regent's Proclamation for a General Fast, to be observed throughout England & Ireland, on Wednesday the fifth day of February next; and in Scotland on the following day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Detroit, Michigan Territory, February 11, 1812.

Mr. Gales,

The following facts are communicated to you by a subscriber, with a view of gaining them publicity through your paper, should you deem them of sufficient importance:

Since the battle of Tippecanoe, large numbers of savages who have visited the British fort at Amherstburg, eighteen miles below this place, have been there liberally supplied with arms and munitions of war: within the knowledge of the writer of this article, one Indian alone, whose residence is on the river Sinclair, sixty miles above here, received as a present, among other things, two barrels of gun-powder, from the British agent, the famous Elliott, and passed by this town with it on his way to his tribe three weeks since.—The above named Elliott, has great influence with the Indians: he is a member of the parliament of Upper Canada, which commenced its session the last of January at York, and he left home for that place about 20 days past; and although the Parliament will probably remain in session many weeks, Mr. Elliott has been ordered to return to Amherstburg to resume his functions as Indian Agent, and is expected there to-morrow. The writer of this article, on the 30th of November last, saw a letter from another honorable Member of the Canadian Parliament, to his friend in the interior of the province, informing him "that the Yankees had had a battle with the Indians on the Washab, and lost six hundred men; that the loss of the savages amounted to about forty, of whom half were squaws." From the tenor of the letter, it appeared that the honorable member derived much satisfaction from being able to make the communication. From these, and an infinity of other circumstances, with which I do not wish to crowd your columns, devoted as they are to the dissemination of the most interesting information at this important crisis, it might appear, that notwithstanding the British "government" disavow the "instigation of the savages to hostilities against us, yet perhaps there are certain "persons" in the employ and pay of that government, whose hands are not so clear of the blood of our citizens. It is a fact, sir, that Col. Grant, of the British army, who lately commanded at Amherstburg, did acknowledge (when he was remonstrated with by Governor Hull, in 1807, on the inhuman policy of calling in savages to interfere in the disputes of civilized nations) that the object of him

and the British agents was to engage and retain the savages in their service in the event of war, and he alleged as a justification of such conduct, that our government would send the Kentuckians into Canada!—Gallant Kentuckians, what think ye, of a British Colonel, putting you upon a footing with the murderous Savage! The British are not remiss in accelerating the preparation of their lawful resources against us in this quarter. The British naval force on Lake Erie consists, at present, of a ship of war of 20 guns, and a brig equipped for six or eight 9 pounders— in addition to these, they have within a few days commenced preparations at Amherstburg for building an armed schooner; of what force I have not ascertained.

Four days ago, a Col. St. George of their army arrived at Fort Malden; yesterday morning arrived also a Col. McDonald and a Commissary or Barrack Master; and there is now on its march through Canada, a part or the whole of the 49th regiment, intended either to relieve or reinforce the garrison of Malden, which consists, at present, of about one hundred men.

We entertain no doubts of receiving timely succor at this place, should events require it. Yours, &c.

Our readers will recollect that a short time since a memorial from East Greenwich was laid before Congress by Mr. Jackson, one of the representatives from Rhode Island. The memorial, from its impertinent language and indelicate nature was not suffered to be read, and the feelings of the honorable gentleman who handed it in, was not spared for his want of respect to the body of which he was a constituent member, by handing in such stuff as the memorial was. The Rhode Island Republican gives the following humorous *Geographical and Geological* description of that important part of our import and export trade. Sun.

FROM THE R. ISLAND REPUBLICAN.

As the Memorialists of this important commercial city of East Greenwich are likely to become famous in the annals of our country, it may not be amiss to furnish the world, and the members of Congress in particular, with the *Geography* of that national important place, in order that the energies of the nation may be exerted for its protection.— Critics will be pleased to pass by in silence, the use which we make of the term *Geography*, as it is derived from the Greek word, *Geo*, the Earth, and *Grapho*, to describe, and would seem to imply a description of the whole Earth. But, to do away all censure on this head, I shall consider this town as the world in miniature.

East Greenwich is a village, situated on the west bank of Narraganset Bay, about 15 miles from Providence, and 20 from Newport, in the State of Rhode Island. Its longitude and latitude are not accurately known. It is the shire-town of the county of Kent. The whole number of souls 1530—of these 65 are Indians, and 2 are slaves; "a simple, honest and industrious set of people." It is well situated for commerce, having five feet of water at full tide. The commerce of this place was formerly very inconsiderable; but of late it has been much improved. They have now 1 schooner in the W. India trade, 3 coasting sloops, and about 12 fishing smacks, mostly employed in the carrying trade, viz. that of clams, oysters, fish, peaches, apples, &c. to the several adjacent ports. Thus, the navigation of this immensely rich and flourishing place, gives employ and support to more than 40 persons. The exports of this town, for the year ending September, 1811, amounted to \$3020. The imports are not known, as the schooner has not yet returned. There are two wharves. The public buildings are, a wooden building lately erected, for holding the courts, which is said to be painted; a house, occupied as a school-house, is also shingled. The houses in general are built of wood, and many of them are shingled or battened—and the architecture is that of the native Americans. Until the reign which caused the light of heaven to be taxed, many of the houses were furnished with glass lights; but of late we see them supplied with hats and other stoppers. Natural Curiosity. There is a man in this town, who, it is said, weighs 750 wt. and under this burthen he is able to perform the usual concerns of life. It is said he is a very small eater, that his usual quantum for breakfast is only nine quarts of pudding and thirteen of milk.

The religion of the place is Catholic—but no meeting-house—nor minister.

The literature of this place has progressed since the revolution. In fact, now, it is not uncommon to meet with people of either sex, who can read Webster's spelling book as well as any body. So, that the late "simple, honest and industrious" Memorialists should have produced such a "witty, sarcastic and logical" thing, as is said to have been presented to Congress, by the

Memorialist Mr. Jackson, is not at all surprising. But the Memorialists, and the Memorial, and its honorable presenter, met their just reward. They received what We gentlemen of the Bar would call a villainous judgment. For further information on the subject of literature, consult the Right Reverend Dr. Morse, Bishop of Middlesex, Massachusetts.

P. S.—By late Boston papers, we find that the schooner has been condemned in a British port, for having on board contraband articles of war.



General Advertiser.

EASTON... TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1812.

Washington City, March 3. The House of Representatives have re-considered their vote of Friday last, and reversed the decision against the Salt Tax, by a majority of twelve votes, as will be more particularly seen in the proceedings of yesterday.

We congratulate the nation on the manly spirit of conciliation manifested by those who have made a sacrifice of their individual prejudices at the shrine of the general good. In preference to encouraging that collision of sentiment and irritation of feeling to which the rejection of a part of the financial report appeared likely to give rise, and which threatened the destruction of the whole system, several of those who are from local feeling opposed to that Tax, gave their votes to reinstate it.

The hopes of opposition are once more defeated, as we trust they ever will be, when their success would accomplish the prostration of the national character. March 5. The whole report of the Committee of Finance, on the subject of the War Taxes, has been agreed to, and referred to that committee to bring in a bill or bills accordingly. Every resolution was decided by yeas and nays.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the very important case the *Schooner Exchange, vs. John M'Fadon and William Greatham* have reversed the decision of the Circuit Court, which had reversed that of the District Court of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania. Lid.

New-York has disappointed the hope of her enemies and fears of her friends. The Legislature has rejected one of the applications from the city for a Bank of Five or Six Millions.

Never has it been our disposition to withhold credit where credit was justly due.— Whatever may be the conduct of the conductors of Federal prints, and however far their conduct would go to compromise the character of the Federal Party, in justice to the Federal Representation in Congress it ought not to be concealed, that during the present session their conduct has been highly decorous to the majority and honorable to themselves. However they may have disapproved of any measures which the present state of our affairs has called for, it cannot be laid to their charge that they have impeded the execution of public measures by unreasonable debate; nor even that they are wild in opposition. It is not for us to say how far this change may be traced to the absence of some of the most violent of the party from the Public Council; whatever may be the cause, we have no doubt they now truly represent the mass of their constituents, whose sentiments are so much distorted and misrepresented in the prints which receive their patronage. D.

New York, March 5. The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned last Saturday to meet again the last week in May.

We learn by the ship Highlander, that a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at New Orleans on the night of the 7th of February.

On Tuesday took place at the sessions, the trial of Charles Willard and William Sherwood, on suspicion of having robbed Edward Griswold of \$9000. money entrusted to his care to be deposited in the Newburgh Bank.—After a patient hearing of all the circumstances, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty; and the accused were acquitted. E. Post.

Mr. Custis has furnished us with the following facts relative to sheep; "since the late snows my sheep had found access to some green Ivy, and had eaten considerable before discovered. One died, and many were nearly at the point of death. Knowing the use of acids in neutralizing poisons, in the human subject, I had immediate recourse to some sharp vinegar, which was given moderately warm. It produced immediate relief, and in a few-hours a perfect cure." A. Gaz.

QUESTIONS.

The crops of Europe have failed. In the most flourishing state of the English resources, the United States contributed largely to her supplies in Spain. A war with England will consequently destroy those supplies. *Query* How and in what manner will she continue the war? In case of a war with England, Canada will be an object to the United States. It will require from 15 to 20 000 men to protect the province. *Query* How and in what manner will they be provisioned?

From the above I conclude that Canada can be taken in three months. A VOLUNTEER. American.

Situation of Mr. Dixon's Family. (CONTINUED.)

March 3d 1812. Dr. Moore was so good as to accompany me to day in visiting friend Dixon's family. His wife had recovered very much, but complained yet of great soreness in her feet, and nothing else, which related to the Small pox. She is much pitted with the pock in her face.

The pock on the young child had dried almost entirely every where on its body. It continued free from the ague and fever. The two oldest boys were well, the younger [Isaac] having entirely recovered from his indisposition without the addition of more eruptions, as was the case with the oldest.

The young woman, and little daughter were perfectly well, and no eruptions or scabs were to be seen on any part of their bodies.

The public will please to look back, & reflect on every fact, and circumstance as stated in my different reports of the progress of the Small Pox in the case of Elizabeth Dixon, the wife, and the different members of Robert Dixon's family. They will take into consideration as before stated, that the youngest child had slept with its mother four nights during the fever, and five after the eruption of the Small pox, that it did not take the infection of the Cow pox by the first vaccination of the 10th February, and only by the second on the 13th, and that it had a fever three days previous to the 23d, when the eruptions on its face began to appear, so that it had been vaccinated with success only five days before the commencement of the Small pox fever, and must of course have received the infection of the Small pox early in the disease of its mother, and had gone through the small pox fever before the cow pox could possibly have had any effect on it to make the requisite change in the system, which would as in the case of small pox inoculation have enabled it to resist a second infection. Thus it would appear, the small pox was only triumphant by having got a considerable start of the cow pox. The public must be further informed, and they will be so obliging as to bear it constantly in mind, that the vaccine pustule dried with, and at the same time with those of the small pox, I wish them to be particularly attentive to this circumstance, that the affinity, or relationship between the small pox and cow pox may be better understood as perhaps more general confidence may be placed in the latter (the cow pox) as preventive to the former (the small pox).— Perhaps also the learned, and the curious may be better enabled to trace the origin of the cow pox which may be discovered to be different from the theory of Dr. Jenner. I must also be observed, & more distinctly explained, that the eldest son took the infection of the cow pox by the first vaccination on the 10th, and that it was finally evident, that the second (Isaac) did not take it before the second vaccination on the 13th, and that eruptions such as happen in the most favorable small pox by inoculation appeared in each on the evening of the 25th, on the next day, and that neither of them discovered any symptoms, which would induce the father to believe that either of them had a fever. From whence a fair conclusion may be drawn, that they took the infection of the Small pox at different dates, that the effects of the cow pox was procrastinated in the older, and hastened in the younger, and that the small pox, and cow pox had a simultaneous opportunity of embracing each other as near relations, originally half brothers, the one from the human species, and the other from the kine species, or cow, and run their course together, the latter (the cow pox) by some inscrutable power tempering the fury of the former (the small pox). In the cases of the young woman and little girl, the infection of the small pox was resisted altogether, because the cow pox had time to run its course before it (the small pox) had an opportunity of contaminating their bodies, and thus the cow pox was triumphant in two cases out of three, while the usual impetuosity of the small pox was usually restrained by the beneficent powers of simple vaccination as in a great measure expected in my first address.

As to myself I have a most implicit confidence in the preventive powers of vaccination against the infection of the small pox, having read a mass of complete testimony published in Europe & America, and wanted no further proof to satisfy my mind, even if this case had not occurred, yet to satisfy the incredulous, I think proper to announce to the public, that a train of experiments is in operation, which must be conclusive to the minds of all descriptions of persons. But supposing any one of these cases, which have been exposed to infection in Robert Dixon's family should take the infection of the small pox!!—Would this be conclusive against vaccination as a preventive? I presume not, because such cases might be brought forward equally conclusive against inoculation for the small pox, & even the small pox in the natural way!! In three weeks from this time, I confidently expect, all doubts will be removed by ocular demonstration, when effectual means will be taken by the physicians of this place, in conjunction with the benevolent, to complete the extinction of the small pox, as far as regards this small section of the world. ENNALIS MARTIN.

A manufactory of Pins has been lately established in New York. We shall soon be entirely independent of England, and then we shall not care a pin for her. Trans. Amer.

MELANCHOLY.

Yesterday the sloop Betsy, of Still Pond, was found below the rocks in the river on her beam ends, with four persons, three whites and a mulatto, on her side, who had perished with cold. She sailed from this for Still Pond the evening before, and it is supposed that she upset in a squall. The dead bodies were brought up to town by the Queen's-town packet, bound in, and a coroner's inquest was held over them. To day as we are informed, the coroner sends them to their relatives on the eastern shore for interment. There were three more, two whites and a mulatto on board, whose bodies have not been found. The names of the persons found are John Taylor, master, Jas. Cann, Aquilla Meeks, and a mulatto man, name not recollectcd: Robert Worr, of this city, sailed in this vessel for the eastern shore, and is supposed to be among the people lost, whose bodies have not been recovered. Sun.

Ship Columbus, capt. Stevens, on her passage from New York to this port, in Oct. 33, O, long. 78, was boarded by an officer from his Britannic majesty's brig Caroline, who took from on board said ship an American seaman, named Samuel Johnson, born in the state of New Jersey, and this being his first voyage to sea.—Editors of papers throughout the U. States are solicited to give the above publicity, as it may be the means of apprising his relations of his unhappy fate, and prompt them to endeavor the effecting his release. Savannah Repub.

Extract of a letter received by the Catharine Augusta, arrived at New York, dated London, January 15, 1812.

"I have not heard from you for some considerable time. Our last accounts from your quarter are by the Hornet sloop of war, by which I am glad to find your government is at last about to adopt measures that will, I hope, retrieve your fallen character. You may rest assured this government intends to continue their present system, so that you may make your calculations accordingly. I must however refer you for more particulars to the newspapers sent you of late by the Virginia Coffee House, they tell me they have sent you some by the Magdalen, by this conveyance, and indeed by every vessel that has gone of late." Sun.

The Governor of South Carolina has issued a proclamation, recommending the 11th day of the present month, as a day of "humiliation, religious reflection and prayer," to the good people of that state.— This recommendation has been produced principally by the late "occurrences," the comet and shocks of earthquakes, "in the natural and physical world."

Domestic Manufactures.—In the towns of Nahant and Lynn, in Massachusetts, nearly one million pair of women's Morocco Shoes were made during the last year. The Morocco, it is said, is all of domestic manufacture.

Knives, Forks, and various articles of cutlery, Thimbles and metal Buttons of all kinds: all of superior workmanship are manufactured by Giles Richards, in Boston. Yackes.

The Legislature of Virginia, have passed bills authorising the two Virginia Banks to loan money to the U. States on such terms as the Directors and Government can agree.

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber intends removing to the westward, he therefore offers for sale his well known GRIST MILL, situated on the head waters of Corsica creek, within two miles of Centerville, Queen Anne's county. She is in good order, with a never failing supply of water; has two complete water wheels, 14 feet overshot, gears new and strong, and her peer head and dam in the best order. She is considered to be the best flour mill in her neighborhood, near which is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop. The subscriber also offers for sale, his FARM, adjoining the above mill, containing 122 acres of land, the soil kind to the growth of wheat and corn, with a proportion of meadow ground. On said farm are the requisite out houses, and dwelling, in tolerable repair. Persons desirous of purchasing said property are invited to view the premises, where there are 75 bushels of wheat seeded. The above property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers, on a credit of four years; in annual instalments for one half the purchase money, with bonds or notes bearing interest from the dates.—The one half in each case will be required on delivery of the property. WILLIAM TAYLOR. march 10—6

NOTICE.

The subscriber has rented that pleasant situation of Mr. William Clark's, below the Market House, where he wishes to take a few Girls or Boys to board.—For terms apply to. THOMAS ABBOTT. Easton, march 10—3*

FOR SALE.

A STOUT COUNTRY STUD HORSE, SEVEN years old last June, whose character for remarkable fine Colts, and being a sure foal getter, is well known in the neighbourhood of Centre-Ville.—He is now in good condition to commence the season, and will be sold low on a reasonable credit for approved paper, or exchanged for young cattle if speedily application is made. If not sold before the first April next, he will stand the season at Church Hill, Centre-Ville and Queen's Town. THOS. C. EARLE. Near Centre-Ville, march 10—3

BACHELORS AVAUNT. ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Immediately wanted, a Youth about twenty— In Boston the people assure me they've plenty. Of whom, if he'll now and then bear admonition. A husband I'll make with all due expedition; And to show that most serious is my intention.

A few indispensables here I shall mention:— I'm indifferent to height, as he's perfectly straight; But perhaps should prefer him about five feet eight. Well proportion'd and muscular, walking with ease, Adding BELVINO's grace to the strength of FARNESSE; His nose must be prominent, prythee mark that— I've a horrid aversion to one that is flat; His eyes may be dark, sharp, piercing, and keen. His appearance in general not fat nor too lean;

His eye lashes long, his teeth must be white, And his lips invite kisses, from morn'ng till night; His beard may be black. I whiskers allow, His cheeks must be ruddy, and arched be his brow; His manners be gentle, bewitching & bland; He Love's charming language must well understand; Be deep read and accomplished,—of course be polite,— Sing delightfully well; and bewitchingly write; As women will plague him, and troublesome be, He may chat with them all, but must love only me; Not too fond of retirement, nor addicted to roam; When out must be with me, when not, stay at home; No more strikes me at present; I hate to be nice, To prudes and old maids I leave being precise; As I mean to be neither—who fancy this letter, May make their proposals, the sooner the better.

LOVERS ATTENTION.

Love's Telegraph.—If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he be engaged, he wears it on the second finger, if married on the third; and on the fourth, if he never intends to be married. When a lady is disengaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on the first finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth, if she intends to die a maid. When a gentleman presents a flower, a fan, or a trinket to a lady, with his left hand, it is, on his part, an overture of regard; should she receive it with the left hand, it is considered as an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer. Thus by a few simple tokens, explained by rule, the passion of Love is expressed; and, through the medium of the Telegraph, the most diffident and timid man may, without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard for a lady; and (in case his offer should be declined) avoid experiencing the mortification of an explicit refusal.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this spring, about one hundred cords of Split L, Water, Black, White, or Red OAK BARK.— He will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate the highest Baltimore price. Any person or persons inclined to contract to deliver me the above quantity of Bark, will please to give me the earliest notice. JOHN HYDE. N. B. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received in his business, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting to secure a continuance of their favour. The highest price will be given for hides. J. H. Annapolis, march 10—6

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned from hunting or trespassing in any way on the land of the subscriber, called "Hunt Keep-Out," with dog or gun, as the law will be rigidly enforced against offenders, from the date hereof.—by FRANCIS WAYMAN. Bay-side, Talbot county, march 10—3*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber, on the 17th of June, 1810, living in Cecil county, Maryland, near the Head of Elk, a negro man named Peter, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very black, remarkable high forehead, and very over the temples; rather thin lips for a negro—broad shoulders; and rather slender about the waist in proportion to the rest of his body. When walking his left foot or toe is more out than the right, and has a small bald with it; carries his head inclined to the left shoulder, with his face rather up. As he has been some time away, it is thought unnecessary to attempt describing his clothes. He was sold by Mr. John Fisher, of Talbot county, at public sale, as the property of John Dawson, and bought by me. He has been seen in Queen Anne's county in August, 1810, and I have reason to believe that he has been harbored in the neighbourhood of Pocomoke Mills. I will give 50 dollars to any person who will prove legally his having been harbored, or ever and above. The above reward will be given for him, secured in any jail in the United States, so long as I get him again. THOMAS WALLACE, Senr. march 10—3—81*

POMONA.

WANTED, a Gentleman well qualified to assist in teaching the Greek and Latin Languages, or the Latin and French languages. A familiar acquaintance with the Classics can be dispensed with, but strict grammatical accuracy will be indispensably necessary. Gentel accomodation will be added to a liberal salary.

Mr. RALPH respectfully acquaints the public that, at very great expence, he has finished a very commodious School Room, Dormitory, and additional apartments for the gentlemen who assist in the establishment at Pomona; therefore with the concurrence and by the advice of its supporters, it is his wish to increase the present limited number of his pupils to forty, and preparations are made for their reception. Letters addressed to the rev. George Ralph, Pomona, Baltimore county, will be immediately attended to. february 11-6

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT, November Term, 1811.

ON application to the Judges of Worcester county court, by Parker Purnell, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five; and the several 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 acts, being annexed to his petition, and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Parker Purnell has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Parker Purnell is now in actual confinement for debt and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in May Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors.—It is there upon ordered and adjudged that the said Parker Purnell be discharged from imprisonment, and the said first Saturday in May Term next, is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that the said Parker Purnell 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 in New Town, three months before the said first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit. Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C. february 18.—13

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, 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 in 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

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Easton, about the middle of February last, an apprentice boy to the boot and shoemaking business by the name of Charles Fleming, about 17 years of age, slender made, clothing not remembered. The above reward will be paid for securing in jail or delivering said boy to his master.—All persons are forewarned from harbouring said boy at their parls, or captains of vessels from taking him away. GEORGE SEWELL, March 3.—3

IN COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 14, 1812.

ORDERED, That the 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, and the act to alter the time of meeting of the court of appeals, and for other purposes, be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; in the Star, at Easton; in the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.

By Order, NINTIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

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.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person or persons, against whom any judgment hath been or shall be rendered in any county court of this State, or any person in his, her or their behalf, being desirous of appealing from such judgment to the court of appeals of the shire, may at any time within the period prescribed by law for entering appeals, instead of prosecuting a writ of error for the removal of the said judgment, apply to the clerk of the county court in which such judgment hath been or shall be rendered, and direct the said clerk to enter & appeal, in the usual manner, from the judgment of the said county court to the court of appeals of the shire, and that such entry shall be made accordingly, the said clerk noting the time of entering such appeal; and there shall be the same proceedings had upon such appeal, as if the application for an appeal had been made to and the appeal had been granted by the county court, during the sitting of the said court: Provided, That execution upon any such judgment, shall not be stayed or delayed, or any superedeas upon such judgment granted or issued forth upon any such appeal, unless such person or persons, in whose name such appeal shall be made, or some other, in his, her or their behalf, shall immediately upon making such appeal, enter into bond with sufficient sureties, such as the chief judge or an associate judge of the district, in which the said judgment shall be rendered, shall approve of, in the manner and agreeably to the form or according to the tenor of the condition of the said bond, as prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

An act to alter the times of the meeting of the Court of Appeals, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, the court of appeals shall be holden for the Eastern Shore at the Town of Easton, on the first Monday in June and the last Monday in November, in each and every year:—and that from and after the first day of February next, the Court of Appeals shall be holden for the Western Shore, at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday in May and first Monday in December, in each and every year; and that the said court to be holden for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, in the months of June and December, in each and every year, shall be holden by the judges thereof, or any three or more of them:— Provided always, That any one or more of the said judges, attending as aforesaid, shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court held for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings. And so much of the act, entitled, an act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this State, and for the administration of justice therein, passed at November session, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and five, as provides for the holding of the Court of Appeals at different or other times than those herein mentioned, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the second judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at Easton, for the Eastern Shore, on the last Monday in November, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals resident in the second judicial district, to attend at the town of Easton, on the last Monday in November in each and every year thereafter, who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, plead-

ings or proceedings; and that all writs & process may be returnable to the said court on the said last Monday in November in the same manner as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in June, & may also bear teste on the said last Monday in November, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in November, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid, by the said judge; and at each and every such November session, all actions, pleas, and other proceedings relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing June session.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the third judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at the City of Annapolis, for the western shore, on the last Monday in May, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals, resident in the third judicial district, to attend at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday in May next, and on the last Monday in May in each and every year thereafter; who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Western Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; & that all writs and process may be returnable to the said court, on the said last Monday in May, in the same manner, as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in December, and may bear teste on the said last Monday in May, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day;—and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in May, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and at each and every such May session, all actions, pleas and other proceedings, relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing December session.

And be it enacted, That if the judge of the court of appeals, required by this act to attend at Easton, on the last Monday in November in each and every year, or the judge of the said court to be required to attend at Annapolis, on the last Monday in May in each and every year, shall not attend as aforesaid on the said respective days, for the purposes by this act directed, the clerk of the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said clerk can notify one of the other judges of the court of appeals, who shall attend within a convenient time, and shall have power as aforesaid, to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, as aforesaid, preparatory to the hearing, trial, or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; and the clerk of the said court is hereby empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said judge so notified, shall attend for the purposes by this act required.

And be it enacted, That appeals and writs of errors may be prosecuted and brought to the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, in the month of November, and to the said court for the Western Shore, in the month of May, in the same manner as to the session of the said court herein before directed to be holden for the Eastern Shore on the first Monday in June, or to the session of the said court herein before directed to be holden for the Western Shore, on the first Monday in December, and such rules, orders and proceedings shall be had thereon, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such appeal or writ of error, as is herein before directed.

And be it enacted, That any one of the said judges, in court sitting, shall have power and authority to enter judgments by confession, to call executions, and enter judgments thereon by default, or to order them not called by consent, and to enter writs of vendition exponas in all cases where the same may be necessary, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. feb. 20 (25)—6

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

IN COUNCIL, JANUARY 18, 1812.

ORDERED, That the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State," be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; in the Star, of Easton; in the Republican Gazette, of Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, of Hager's Town. By Order, NINTIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State.

WHEREAS, the organization of the Cavalry of this State, under Field Officers, would conduce to the welfare and production of an effective force that might be extremely useful for sudden emergency, Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State is declared to be, and is hereby laid off into eleven regimental (cavalry) districts, and one extra squadron, to wit: Washington and Frederick counties shall constitute the first District; Montgomery and Prince George's counties the second District; Calvert and Anne Arundel counties the third District; Charles and Saint Mary's counties the fourth District; Baltimore City the fifth District; Baltimore county the sixth District; Harford county with Howard's Troop from Baltimore county, the seventh District; Cecil and Kent counties the eighth District; Queen Ann's and Talbot counties the ninth District; Caroline and Dorchester counties the tenth District; Somerset and Worcester counties the eleventh District; and Allegany county to compose an extra squadron, and for the time being or until a regiment can be formed in said county, it shall be attached to the first Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That each regiment shall be composed of two squadrons of two Troops each, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, each squadron by a Major, each Troop consisting of two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Quarter Master Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Farrier, one Saddle, one Trumpeter and thirty two Privates, by a Captain.

And be it enacted, That should there exist any supernumery Troops in any District, they shall be under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel of such District, until the number of such supernumery Troops shall increase to entitle them to be officered as has been herein before prescribed, in which case the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and required to cause commissions to be issued accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed to appoint immediately to each District as before laid off, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors, whether the number of Troops in said Districts be now complete or not.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed, in case of a call of the General Government, upon the State of Maryland, for her quota of Cavalry to appoint such general officers as the number of Troops so called out may entitle them to, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations in similar cases applied.

And be it enacted, That the Field Officers and Captains of Cavalry shall meet in the City of Baltimore on the second Monday of March next in uniform, and completely equipped, and they, or a majority of them when so met, may agree upon a system of Cavalry Tactics and trumpet soundings; and an uniform dress for the Cavalry field officers of this State, whether Regimental or General, and the result of the meeting herein above mentioned, shall be forthwith transmitted to Governor of the State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by Proclamation, and which determination of the said meeting, when published, shall become binding & obligatory upon the Field Officers and Captains, and subalterns of all Troops concerned, to adopt within six months thereafter, under the penalties imposed for disobedience of orders by the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each Lieutenant Colonel is hereby authorized and empowered to call together the commissioned & non commissioned officers with in their respective districts, at least four times a year, to drill exercise, & each regiment shall meet at least once every fall at such convenient time and place, as the lieutenant colonel may direct; and each squadron shall meet at least once every spring, and oftener if deemed necessary, within the county in which such squadron may belong, at such convenient time and place as the major or commanding officer of such squadron may direct; and each Troop shall meet at least eight times a year, independent of the regimental and squadron meetings, at such time and place within his county, as the Commanding Officer shall direct.

And be it enacted, That the Brigadier Generals of Infantry may call out that portion of the Cavalry which are organized within their respective Brigade Districts, to attend the Brigade or Regimental meetings of Infantry, provided they are not taken out of the county where such Troop or Troops belong, without the consent thereof; and such meetings of Cavalry are to be considered as a part of the eight Troop meetings, before prescribed by this act.

And be it enacted, That the horse used as Trooper, together with the arms and other equipments belonging to an officer, non commissioned officer, or private, of

the Cavalry of this State, shall be free & exempt from taxation or execution.

And be it enacted, That all persons who have or may in future join the Troops of Cavalry already formed, or who may form themselves into new Troops after the passage of this act, shall be authorized through the Commanding Officer of his District, to require of the Governor and Council, the loan of a Sword & a Pistol for each and every such person, and the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to make the loan, upon the Commanding Officer of the Troop giving bond with approved security to the State, for the safe keeping and returning of the same when demanded by the State.

And be it enacted, That the fines for non attendance, disobedience of orders, or unofficer like conduct, when on parade or in uniform, shall be the same against Cavalry Officers, as those prescribed for the Infantry, in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the fines against privates shall not exceed ten dollars, nor less than one dollar for each offence, to be imposed by a Court Martial, and collected agreeably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the commissions of the present Cavalry Officers, shall be and are hereby revoked, & new ones shall be issued, attaching each officer to his respective Regiment, Squadron or Troop, provided that the new commissions shall bear the same seniority by date, number or otherwise, that the old commissions bear at the present time.

And be it enacted, That the officers, non commissioned officers and privates, enrolled in any Troop of Horse, shall not be permitted to quit the same, under a penalty, if an officer, of fifty dollars; a non commissioned officer, of forty dollars, and if a private, of twenty dollars, unless they have previously obtained the consent of at least two thirds of the Troop they may be so disposed to quit, of shall have been discharged from such Troop by the decision of a Court Martial, or shall remove out of the Cavalry Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That all fines and penalties under this act, shall be collected and applied in the same manner, as is provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That every Court Martial, for the trial of Field Officers, shall be composed of three commissioned officers, who shall be ordered to meet by the Brigadier General of Infantry, in whose District or Brigade the delinquents may reside. Every Regimental Court Martial shall be composed of three commissioned officers, and every extra Squadron Court Martial shall also be composed of three Commissioned Officers. (February 11)—8

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 26th of December last, a negro man named Cesar,—about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, his face rather long, a dimple in his chin, flat nose, middling big lips. It is said he now goes by the name of George Stewart. He has a scar on his breast, which rises about one fourth of an inch above the rest of the flesh. He took away with him a variety of clothes, among which was a dark brown great coat, half worn, with a large cape to it. He is about 38 years of age. Any person taking up the said negro, and securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get information of him, if out of this state, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.— WM. MILES, P. Ance, Som county. Md. feb 11.—7

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

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 trowsers, a waistcoat 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

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody on the 15th inst. a negro man by the name of John Baptist, and then said he was the property of John Leepeter Sherrybus, since says he is a free man. He is about 40 years of age; about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, large mouth and flat nose, speaks very pleasantly when spoken to. Unless he is released I will sell him agreeably to law for his prison fees. JOHN KEAN, Jan. Sheriff of Harford county, Jan. 31 (Feb. 18)—8



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, MARCH 17, 1812.

[No. 29.....643.]

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.

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intends removing to the westward, he therefore offers for sale his well known GRIST MILL, situated on the head waters of Corsica creek, within two miles of Centerville, Queen Ann's county. She is in good order, with a never failing supply of water; has two complete water wheels, 14 feet overshot, gears new and strong, and her peer head and dam in the best order. She is considered to be the best flour mill in her neighborhood, near which is a good stand for a black smith's shop.

The subscriber also offers for sale, his FARM, adjoining the above mill, containing 122 acres of land, the soil kind to the growth of wheat and corn, with a proportion of meadow ground. On said farm are the requisite out houses, and dwelling, in tolerable repair. Persons desirous of purchasing said property are invited to view the premises, where there are 76 bushels of wheat seeded.

The above property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers, on a credit of four years; in annual instalments for one half the purchase money, with bonds or notes, bearing interest from the date.—The one half in each case will be required on delivery of the property.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

march 10—6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants this spring, about one hundred cords of Spanish, Water, Black, White, or Red OAK BARK.—He will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate the highest Baltimore price. Any person or persons inclinable to contract to deliver me the above quantity of Bark, will please to give me the earliest notice.

JOHN HYDE.

N. B. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received in his business, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting to secure a continuance of their favour. The highest price will be given for hides.

J. H. Annapolis, march 10—6.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has rented that pleasant situation of Mr. William Clark's, below the Market House, where he wishes to take a few Girls or Boys to board.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ABBOTT.

Easton, march 10—3

A TAN YARD TO RENT.

THE subscriber will lease to a Tanner the stand in this place which he and his ancestors have occupied in that line of business for upwards of ninety years. There is on the premises a good dwelling house and convenient out buildings for the accommodation of a family, a currying shop in which there is an excellent marble slab and tools necessary for that business, a beam house, bark mill and bark house, all in good repair—and in the yard are 24 vats, and a well of good water with a pump, all of which are in good order. In point of situation this may perhaps be considered superior to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; but as those inclined to rent will no doubt view and inform themselves concerning its advantages, it is thought unnecessary to say anything about them here.—It may be observed that the bodily infirmity of the subscriber having rendered him unable to give that attention which the tanning business requires, is the sole cause of this property being offered for rent. At the same time will be disposed of, the stock now on hand, consisting of leather in the vats, a quantity of bark, and in short every material required for carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business.

JAMES CLAYPOLE.

Chestertown, march 3—3

THE STOCKHOLDERS

IN the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, are hereby informed, that a further instalment of \$5 on each share of the Stock of said Company, is hereby called in and required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before the 30th day of April next. This sum will complete the payment of \$50, being the amount of original subscription in the Institution.

ROBERT McKIM, Presdt.

February 25—10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 3d day of March, and will continue to sit as often as occasion may require for the purpose of hearing appeals and making such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law. The Commissioners request all persons that may have business to transact before them, to attend promptly as they wish to close their proceedings at an early period.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

Clk. to the Commissioners, march 3—3

The important Documents contained in this page, were issued on an extra from the Star Office on Thursday last—now introduced as well for the information of distant subscribers, as that of laying them entire in the same paper, before our readers.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 9.

BRITISH INTRIGUE.

The following Message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Coles:

To the Senate and House of Representatives,

I lay before Congress copies of certain documents which remain in the department of state. They prove that at a recent period, whilst the U. States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great Britain; and in the midst of amicable professions and negotiations on the part of the British government, through her public minister here, a secret agent of that government was employed in certain states, more especially at the seat of government (Boston) in Massachusetts, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation, and intrigues with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the Union, and forming the Eastern part thereof into a political connection with G. Britain.

In addition to the effect which the discovery of such a procedure ought to have on the public councils, it will not fail to render more dear to the hearts of all good citizens that happy union of these states, which, under Divine Providence, is the guarantee of their liberties, their safety, their tranquility, and their prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

March 9th, 1812.

Mr. Henry to Mr. Monroe. Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1812. To James Monroe, Esq. Secretary of State, &c.

Sir—Much observation and experience have convinced me, that the injuries and insults with which the United States have been so long and so frequently visited, and which cause their present embarrassment, have been owing to an opinion entertained by foreign States, "that in any measure tending to wound their pride, or provoke their hostility, the Government of this country could never induce a great majority of its citizens to concur." And as many of the evils which flow from the influence of this opinion on the policy of foreign nations, may be removed by any act that can produce UNANIMITY AMONG ALL PARTIES IN AMERICA, I voluntarily tender to you, sir, such means as I possess, towards so desirable and important an object; which if accomplished, cannot fail to extinguish, perhaps forever, those expectations abroad, which may protract indefinitely an accommodation of existing differences, and check the progress of industry and prosperity of this rising empire.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Documents and Correspondence relating to an important mission in which I was employed by Sir James Craig, the late Governor General of the British Provinces in North America, in the winter of the year 1809.

The publication of these papers will demonstrate a fact not less valuable than the good already proposed; it will prove that no reliance ought to be placed on the professions of good faith of an administration, which, by a series of disastrous events, has fallen into such hands as a Castlereagh, a Wellesley, or a Liverpool—I should rather say into the hands of the stupid subalterns, to whom the pleasures and indolence of those Ministers have consigned it.

In contributing to the good of the United States by an exposition which cannot (I think) fail to solve and melt all division and disunion among its citizens, I flatter myself with the fond expectation that when it is made public in England it will add one great motive to the many that already exist, to induce that nation to withdraw its confidence from men whose political career is a fruitful source of injury and embarrassment in America; of injustice and misery in Ireland; of distress and apprehension in England; and contempt

every where. In making this communication to you, sir, I deem it incumbent on me distinctly and unequivocally to state, that I adopt no party views—that I have not changed any of my political opinions—that I neither seek nor desire the patronage nor countenance of any government nor any party—and that in addition to the motives already expressed, I am influenced by a just resentment of the perfidy and dishonour of those who first violated the conditions upon which I received their confidence; who have injured me and disappointed the expectations of my friends, and left me no choice but between a degrading acquiescence in injustice, and a retaliation which is necessary to secure to me my own respect.

This wound will be felt where it is merited; and if Sir James Craig still lives, his share of the pain will excite no sympathy among those who are at all in the secret of our connection.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, &c. etc.

(Signed) J. HENRY.

No. 1.

Mr. Ryland, Secretary to Sir James Craig, late Governor General of the British province in North America, to Mr. Henry.

APPLICATION TO UNDERTAKE THE MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

[Most secret and confidential.]

Quebec, 26th Jan. 1809.

My Dear Sir,

The extraordinary situation of things at this time in the neighboring states has suggested to the Governor in chief the idea of employing you on a secret and confidential mission to Boston, provided an arrangement can be made to meet the important end in view, without throwing an absolute obstacle in the way of your professional pursuits.—The information and political observations heretofore received from you were transmitted by his Excellency to the Secretary of State, who has expressed his particular approbation of them, & there is no doubt that your able execution of such a mission as I have above suggested would give you a claim not only on the Governor General but on His Majesty's Ministers which might eventually contribute to your advantage. You will have the goodness therefore to acquaint me for his Excellency's information whether you could make it convenient to engage in a mission of this nature, and what pecuniary assistance would be requisite to enable you to undertake it without injury to yourself.

At present it is only necessary for me to add, that the Governor would furnish you with a cypher for carrying on your correspondence, & that in case the leading party in any of the States wished to open a communication with this government, their views might be communicated through you.

I am, with great truth and regard, my dear sir, your most faithful, humble servant.

(Signed) HERMAN W. RYLAND.

John Henry, Esq.

No. II.

General instructions from Sir J. H. Craig, to Mr. Henry, respecting his secret mission.

His excellency the governor in chief's instructions to Mr. Henry, February, 1809.

[Most secret and confidential.]

QUEBEC, 6th Feb. 1809.

SIR,—As you have so readily undertaken the service which I have suggested to you as being likely to be attended with much benefit to the public interests, I am to request that with your earliest convenience you will proceed to Boston.

The principal object that I recommend to your attention is the endeavor to obtain the most accurate information of the true state of affairs in that part of the Union, which, from its wealth, the number of its inhabitants, and the known intelligence & ability of several of its leading men must naturally possess a very considerable influence over, and will indeed probably lead the other eastern states of America in the part that they may take at this important crisis.

I shall not pretend to point out to you the mode by which you will be most likely to obtain this important information; your own judgment and the connections which you may have in the town must be your guide.

I think it however necessary to put you on your guard against the sanguineness of an aspiring party; the federal

ists as I understand have at all times discovered a leaning to this disposition, and there being under its particular influence at this moment is the more to be expected from their having no ill founded ground for their hopes of being nearer the attainment of their object than they have been for some years past.

In the general terms which I have made use of in describing the object which I recommend to your attention; it is scarcely necessary that I should observe, I include the state of the public opinion, both with regard to their internal politics and to the probability of a war with England; the comparative strength of the two great parties into which the country is divided, and the views and designs of that which may ultimately prevail.

It has been supposed that if the Federalists of the Eastern States should be successful in obtaining that decided influence, which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not improbable, that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about a separation from the general Union.

The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our government, as it may also be, that it should be informed how far in such an event they would look to England for assistance or be disposed to enter into a connection with us.

Although it would be highly inexpedient that you should in any manner appear as an avowed agent, yet if you could contrive to obtain an intimacy with any of the leading party, it may not be improper that you should insinuate, though with great caution, that if they should wish to enter into any communication without government through me you are authorized to receive any such, and will safely transmit it to me, and as it may not be impossible that they should require some document by which they may be assured, that you are really in the situation in which you represent yourself, I enclose a credential to be produced in that view; but I most particularly enjoin and direct, that you do not make use of this paper, unless a desire to that purpose should be expressed, and unless you see good ground for expecting that the doing so may lead to a more confidential communication, than you can otherwise look for.

In passing through the state of Vermont, you will of course exert your endeavours to procure all the information that the short stay you will probably make there will admit of. You will use your own discretion as to delaying your journey, with this view, more or less, in proportion to your prospects of obtaining any information of consequence.

I request to hear from you as frequently as possible, and as letters directed to me might excite suspicion it may be as well that you put them under cover to Mr. ———, and as even the addressing letters always to the same person might attract notice, I recommend your sometimes addressing your packet to the chief justice here, or occasionally though seldom to Mr. Ryland, but never with the addition of his official description.

I am sir, your most obedient humble servant.

Signed, J. H. CRAIG.

John Henry, Esq.

No. III.

CREDENTIALS FROM SIR JAMES CRAIG TO MR. HENRY, 6TH FEB. 1809.

(Copy.) [SEAL.]

The bearer Mr. John Henry is employed by me, and full confidence may be placed in him for any communication which any person may wish to make to me in the business committed to him, in faith of which I have given him this under my hand and seal at Quebec the 6th day of Feb. 1809.

Signed, J. H. CRAIG.

No. IV.

Mr. Henry's letters to Sir James Craig, written whilst employed on a mission to Boston.

Answer to the letter of Mr. Secretary Ryland proposing the mission, &c.

No. 1.

Montreal, Jan. 31, 1809.

I have to acknowledge the favor of your letter of the 26th inst. written by the desire of his excellency the governor in chief; and hasten to express, through you, to his excellency my readiness to comply with his wishes.

I need not add how very flattering it is to receive from his excellency the

assurance of the approbation of his majesty's secretary of state for the very humble services that I may have rendered.

If the nature of the service in which I am to be engaged will require no other disbursements than for my individual expenses, I do not apprehend that these can exceed my private resources.

I shall be ready to take my departure before my instruction can be made out.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. H'y.

H. W. Ryland, Esq. sec. &c.

No. 2.

To his excellency the gov. gen. &c. in answer to his letter of instructions.

Montreal, Feb. 10, 1809.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of instructions, the letter of credence, and the cypher for carrying on my correspondence.—I have bestowed much pains upon the cypher, and am notwithstanding this, deficient in some points which might enable me to understand it clearly. I have compared the example with my own exemplification of the cypher, and find a difference in the results; and as the present moment seems favorable to the interference of his majesty's government in the measures pursued by the federal party in the northern states, and more especially as the assembly of Massachusetts is now in session, I think it better to set forward immediately, than wait for any further explanation of the means of carrying on a secret correspondence; which the frequency of safe private conveyances to Canada will render almost wholly unnecessary. Should it however be necessary at any time, I take leave to suggest that the index, alone furnishes a very safe and simple mode. In it there is a number for every letter in the alphabet, and particular numbers for particular phrases: so that when I do not find in the index the particular word I want, can spell it with the figures which stand opposite to the letters. For example, if I find to say that "troops are at Albany," I find under the letter "t" that number 16 stands for "troops" a number 125 for "Albany." The intervening words "are at" I supply by figures corresponding with the letters in these words.

It will be necessary to provide against accident by addressing the letters to Mr. ———, of Montreal, with a small mark on the corner of the envelope which he will understand. When he receives it he will then address the inclosure to your excellency and send it from Montreal by mail. I will be careful not to address your excellency in the body of the letter, nor sign my name to any of them. They will be merely designated by the initials A. B.

If this mode should in any respect appear exceptional, your excellency will have the goodness to order a more particular explanation of the card. It would reach me in safety enclosed to Boston.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. H'y.

(No. 3.)

Burlington, Vermt. Feb. 14, 1809.

SIR—I have received here two days in order fully to ascertain the progress of the arrangements heretofore made, for organizing an efficient opposition to the general government, as well as to become acquainted with the opinions of the leading people, relative to the measures of that party which has the ascendancy in the national councils.

On the subject of the embargo laws there seems but one opinion; namely, that they are unnecessary, oppressive and unconstitutional. It must also be observed that the execution of them is so invidious as to attract towards the officers of government the enmity of the people, which of course is transferable to the government itself; so that in case the state of Massachusetts should take any bold step towards resisting the execution of these laws, it is highly probable that it may calculate upon the hearty co-operation of the people of Vermont.

I learn that the governor of this state is now visiting the town, to the northern section of it; and makes no secret of his determination as commander in chief of the militia, to refuse obedience to any command of the general government which can tend to interrupt the good understanding that exists between the citizens of Vermont and His majesty's subjects in Canada. It is in my

her intimated that in case of a war, he will use his influence to preserve the state neutral, and resist with all the force he can command, any attempt to make it a party. I need not add, that if these resolutions are carried into effect, the state of Vermont may be considered as an ally of Great Britain.

To what extent the sentiments which prevail in this quarter exist in the neighboring states, or even in the eastern section of this state, I am not able to conjecture. I only can say with certainty, that the leading men of the federal party act in concert; and therefore, infer, that a common sentiment pervades the whole body throughout New England.

I have seen a letter from a gentleman now at Washington to his correspondent now in this place; and as its contents may throw some light on passing events there, I shall send either the original or a copy with this dispatch. The writer of the letter is a man of character and veracity; and whether competent or not to form correct opinions himself, is probably within the reach of all the knowledge that can be obtained by the party to which he belongs. It appears by his statement that there is a very formidable majority in Congress on the side of the administration, notwithstanding which, there is every reason to hope, that the northern states in their distinct capacity will unite and resist by force a war with Great Britain.

In what mode this resistance will first show itself, is probably not yet determined upon; and may in some measure depend upon the reliance that the leading men may place upon the assurances of support from his Majesty's representative in Canada; and as I shall be on the spot to tender this whenever the moment arrives that it can be done with effect—there is no doubt that all their measures may be made subordinate to the intentions of his Majesty's government. Great pains are taken by the men of talents and intelligence to confirm the fears of the common people; as to the concurrence of the fourth democratic in the projects of France—and every thing tends to encourage the belief, that the dissolution of the confederacy will be accelerated by the spirit which now actuates both political parties.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 4.

Windsor, Vermont, Feb. 19, 1809.

SIR—My last (No. 3.) was written at Burlington, the principal town in the northern part of the State of Vermont, I am now at the principal town in the eastern section.

The falsity of men's opinions when they act under the influence of sensibility, and are strongly excited by those which always animate a rising party, led me to doubt the correctness of the opinions which I received in the northern section of this state; which from its contiguity to Canada and necessary intercourse with Montreal, has a strong interest in promoting a good understanding with His Majesty's Government. Therefore, since my departure from Burlington, I have sought every favorable occasion of conversing with the democrats on the probable result of the policy adopted by the general government.—The difference of opinion is thus exposed.

The federal party declare, that in the event of a war, the State of Vermont will treat separately for itself with G. Britain; and opposed to the utmost stipulations in which it may enter without any regard to the policy of the general government. The democrats on the other hand assert, that in such a case as that contemplated, the people would be nearly divided into equal numbers, one of which would support the government if it could be done without involving the people into a civil war; but at all events would risk every thing in preference to a coalition with Great Britain. This difference of opinion is not to be wholly ascribed to the prejudices of party. The people in the eastern section of Vermont are not operated upon by the same hopes and fears as those on the borders of the British colony. These are not dependent upon Montreal for the sale of their produce nor the supply of foreign commodities. They are not apprehensive of any serious dangers or inconvenience from a state of war; and although they admit that the governor, council and three fourths of the representation in Congress are of the federal party, yet they do not believe that the state would stand alone and resist the national government. They do not, however, deny, that should the State of Vermont continue to be represented as it is at present, it would in all probability unite with the neighbouring states, in any serious plan of resistance to a war which it might seem expedient to adopt. This I think the safer opinion for you to rely on; if indeed reliance ought to be placed on any measure depending upon the will of the rabble, which is ever changing and must ever be marked with ignorance, caprice and inconsistency. As the crisis approaches, the difficulty of deciding upon an hazardous

alternative will increase; and unfortunately there is not in Vermont any man of commanding talents, capable of attracting general confidence; of infusing into the people his own spirit; and amidst the confusion of conflicting opinions, dangers and commotion, competent to lead in the path of duty or safety. The governor is an industrious, prudent man, and has more personal influence than any other—but his abilities are not suited to the situation in which a civil war would place him.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 5.

Amherst, (New Hampshire,) Feb. 23, 1809.

SIR—A gentleman going direct to Canada, affords a safe and favorable opportunity of giving you some further account of my progress. I will not make use of the post office, when I can avoid it; because private occasions supersede the necessity of writing in cypher; and the contempt of decency and principle, which forms part of the morals of the subaltern officers of a democracy would incline them to break a seal with the same indifference that they break their words when either curiosity or interest is to be indulged.

I have not had sufficient time nor evidence, to enable me to form any opinion for myself of the length to which the federal party will carry their opposition to the national government in the event of a war. Much may be inferred from the result of the elections of Governors, which within two months will be made in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. From all I know and all I can learn of the general government, I am not apprehensive of an immediate war. The embargo is the favorite measure; and it is probable that other means will be employed to excite England to commit some act of hostility, for the sole purpose of placing the responsibility of war on that country: this I most particularly recommend to the consideration of ministers. The dread of opposition, and the loss of popularity, will certainly keep the ruling party at Washington inactive.—They will risk any thing but the loss of power; and they are well aware that their power would pass away with the first calamity which their measures might bring upon the common people (from whom that power emanates) unless indeed they could find a sufficient excuse in the conduct of G. Britain.—This impression cannot be too deeply felt by his Majesty's ministers; nor too widely spread throughout the British nation. It will furnish a sure guide in every policy that may be adopted towards the U. States.

I have the honor to be, &c. A. B.

No. 6.

Boston, March 5, 1809.

SIR—I am favored with another opportunity of writing to you by a private conveyance; and think it probable, at this season, that the frequency of these will render it unnecessary to write to you in cypher.

It does not yet appear necessary, that I should discover to any person the purpose of my visit to Boston; nor is it probable that I shall be compelled, for the sake of gaining more knowledge of the arrangements of the federal party in these states, to avow myself as a regular authorized agent of the British government, even to those individuals who would feel equally bound with myself to preserve with the utmost inscrutability so important a secret from the public eye.

I have sufficient means of information to enable me to judge of the proper period for offering the cooperation of G. Britain, and opening a correspondence between the governor general of British America and those individuals who, from the part they take in the opposition to the national government, or the influence they may possess in any new order of things, that may grow out of the present differences, should be qualified to act on behalf of the northern states. An apprehension of any such state of things, as is presupposed by these remarks, begins to subside, since it has appeared, by the conduct of the general government, that it is seriously alarmed at the menacing attitude of the northern states. But although it is believed that there is no probability of an immediate war, yet no doubts are entertained, that Mr. Madison will fall upon some new expedients to bring about hostilities. What these may be, can only be deduced from what appears to be practicable. A non-intercourse with England and France will probably supersede the embargo; which, by opening with the rest of Europe a partial legitimate commerce, and affording strong temptations to that which is illegal, will expose the vessels to capture and detention and embarrassment; will justify the present policy, and produce such a degree of irritation and resentment as will enable the government of this country to throw the whole blame and responsibility of war upon its own shoulders upon those of the British ministry. If in this the party attached to France should be calculated with correctness, and the com-

merce of New England would greatly suffer, the merchants being injured and discouraged, would not only acquiesce in the restrictive systems, but even submit to war. On the other hand, should the small traffic permitted by a N. intercourse law be lucrative and uninterrupted, the people would be clamorous for more, and soon compel the government to restore the friendly relations between the two countries. While I offer my opinion upon this subject, I cannot express but a strong hope that if any terms should be proposed by either government, to which the other might think proper to accede that a principal motive to the adjustment of differences should be understood to arise from the amicable disposition of the eastern states, particularly of the state of Massachusetts. This, as it would increase the popularity of the friends of Great Britain, could not fail to promote her interests. If it could not be done formally and officially nor in a correspondence between ministers, still perhaps the administration in the Parliament of G. Britain might take that ground, and the suggestion would find its way into the papers both in England & America.

It cannot be too frequently repeated, that this country can only be governed and directed by the influence of opinion; as there is nothing permanent in its political institutions, nor are the populace under any circumstances to be relied on when measures become inconvenient and burdensome. I will soon write again, and am, &c. A. B.

No. 7.

Boston, March 7, 1809.

SIR—I have now ascertained, with as much accuracy as possible, the course intended to be pursued by the party in Massachusetts that is opposed to the measures and politics of the administration of the General Government.

I have already given a decided opinion that a declaration of war is not to be expected; but, contrary to all reasonable calculation, should the Congress possess spirit and independence enough to place their popularity in jeopardy by so strong a measure, the Legislature of Massachusetts will give the tone to the neighboring states; will declare itself permanent until a new election of members; invite a Congress, to be composed of Delegates from the federal states, & erect a separate government for their common defence & common interest.

The Congress would probably begin by abrogating the offensive laws, and adopting a plan for the maintenance of the power and authority thus assumed. They would by such an act be in a condition to make or receive proposals from Great Britain; and I should seize the first moment to open a correspondence with your Excellency. Scarce any other aid would be necessary, and perhaps more required, than a few vessels of war from the Halifax station, to protect the maritime towns from the little navy, which is at the disposal of the national government. What permanent connection between G. Britain and this section of the republic will grow out of a civil commotion such as might be expected, no person is prepared to describe; but it seems that a strict alliance must result of necessity. At present the opposition party confine their calculations merely to resistance; and I can assure you that at this moment they do not freely entertain the project of withdrawing the Eastern States from the Union, finding it a very unpopular topic; although a course of events, such as I have already mentioned, would inevitably produce an incurable alienation of the N. England from the Southern States.—The truth is, the common people have so long regarded the Constitution of the U. S. with complacency, that they are now only disposed in this quarter to treat it like a transient mistress, whom they would for a time put away on separate maintenance; but without further or greater provocation, would not absolutely repudiate. It will soon be known in what situation public affairs are to remain until the meeting of the new congress in May, at which time also Legislature will again assemble—the two months that intervene will be a period of much anxiety.

In all I have written, I have been careful not to make any impression analogous to the enthusiastic confidence entertained by the opposition, nor of the hopes and expectations that animate the friends of an alliance between the northern states and G. Britain. I have abstracted myself from all the sympathies these are calculated to inspire; because, notwithstanding that I feel the utmost confidence in the integrity of intention of the leading characters in this political drama, I cannot forget that they derive their power from a giddy inconsistent multitude; who, unless in the instance under consideration they form an exception to all general rules and experience, will act inconsistently and absurdly.

I am, &c. A. B.

With considerable regret, we are compelled to omit the remaining Documents in this case—they shall appear in the Star.

The Republican Star.

EASTON...TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1812.

It has become our duty to lay before our readers an important communication from the executive to Congress, transmitting to them a series of documents, which incontestably prove that in the year 1809, at a period when party ran high in the states, and inconsiderate men threatened opposition to the laws, GREAT BRITAIN, availing herself of our internal dissension, did commission at least one agent to foment the existing divisions, to ascertain the possibility of producing a SEPARATION OF THE UNION, and to engage to afford to such party, as might be disposed to accept her assistance, such aid from British force as should be deemed necessary.

The reading of this message and documents produced a general burst of indignant patriotism in both Houses of Congress. Gentlemen from the section of the union to which this mission of Mr. Henry was directed, vied with each other in the asseveration of their previous ignorance of the existence of this or any other similar agency; in the disavowal, for themselves and constituents, of any participation in the sentiments attributed to them in those documents; and in intimating their anxious desire for a full development of the whole affair, particularly for a disclosure of the names of all such persons as had held communication with Mr. Henry on the subject with which he was charged.

In relation to Mr. Henry, who on this occasion performs so prominent a part in the drama, it was stated by Mr. Fisk that he was an Englishman, but had long resided in this country; so long that he had obtained a captaincy in the army raised in the year 1798; that he was a man of gentlemanly deportment and reputed good moral character; that he (Mr. Fisk) and his colleague, Mr. Strong well remembered when he passed through Burlington, in the spring of 1809, and that his object was at that time much suspected to have been what he now states.

The whole affair is one on which comment would be superfluous. It speaks in a voice of thunder, which the very deaf shall hear. Instead of applying it as a stimulus to party fervor, let it become a bond of union against a common foe, who, whilst she was making lavish professions of friendship through our minister in England and her minister in this city, was perfidiously stirring up rebellion and compassing disunion in this land, by secret agencies; at the moment she was pretending to hold out one hand of fellowship, with the other she was feeling for the vitals of the republic, to which she might in the dead of night direct her poisoned dagger.

Whilst, however the sentiment of concinnation is duly cherished, it is impossible to avoid a recurrence of the mind to the scenes of the winter of 1808-9, or to forget the language used at that time by certain prints. From the sentiments of opposition to the laws and of disunion, which were then inculcated with a zeal worthy of a better cause, we always have freely exonerated the mass of the federal party; but the implication of some of its leaders is another question, which we do not now undertake to solve. The publication of Canning's letters in the prints of that day is not forgotten; nor can there be much doubt from what source they proceeded.

Whatever may be thought of the past, the public will not fall properly to appreciate the views of him who shall after this disclosure trumpet forth the justice, clemency and forbearance of G. Britain to the U. States. If such a one shall be found, let him be marked as the foe to freedom, as the partricial enemy of his country!—*Nat. Intcl.*

Washington City, March 12.

The 10th Bill now only wants the signature of the President to become a law.

It is understood that, immediately on the adjournment of the House of Representatives on Monday evening, the Committee of Foreign Relations convened, and agreed to meet again on the same evening, on the subject of the President's Message that they referred to them. They met accordingly, and we learn, the authenticity of the papers transmitted by Mr. J. HENRY to the Department of State, was established beyond question, the signature of Lord Liverpool, Mr. Peel, Sir James Craig, &c. being recognized as genuine. Of this fact we never entertained a doubt, but are induced to state it, because the committee not having, (as we understand) determined to require the personal attendance of Mr. Henry, possibly may not make any specific report on the subject.

For Advertisements, Laws, &c. see Supplement to this day's paper. The conclusion of General Wilkinson's Trial will be found in the last page.

ATTENTION.

THE "Talbot Patriot Troop", will meet at Easton, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—It is particularly requested the members will be punctual in their attendance, as business of the highest importance to the prosperity of the Troop, will be laid before them.

WILL HARRISON, Jun. } Lieut.
ED. N. HAMBLETON, }
march 17—1

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold by order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on Saturday, 23rd day of March, next at the late residence of Philip Green, of Easton, deceased—

THE personal estate of said deceased, consisting of a quantity of Bacon, lard, &c. household and kitchen furniture, a serviceable horse, yoke of oxen, milch cows, with a variety of other articles. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date—for all sums under six dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

SAMUEL ROBERTS, adm'r of P. Green, deceased.
march 17—2

BRIGADE ORDERS.

March 14th, 1812.

THE Field Officers of Infantry of the 12th Brigade, are ordered to meet at Easton, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the bounds of the Districts of their Regiments, Battalions and Extra Battalions, and "to be drilled and instructed to all the necessary duties of a soldier," and to "appear in uniform and with side arms." The Brigadier orders the following days for the meeting and exercise of each Battalion, viz. Extra battalion of Dorchester county, on the 15th day of May next—The 1st battalion of the 48th regiment, on the 16th of May—The 2d battalion of the same on the 18th—The 1st battalion of the 11th regiment, on the 19th of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 20th—The 1st battalion of the 19th regiment, on the 21st of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 22d—The extra battalion of Caroline county, on the 23d of May next—The 1st battalion of the 4th regiment, on the 26th of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 27th—The 2d battalion of the 26th, on the 29th of May next; and the 1st battalion of the same on the 30th of May.

The Brigadier flatters himself that the officers will attend with punctuality and energy, and the members composing their different commands with promptness and alacrity; and that every soldier that has a gun or musket will bring it to the field in good order, and endeavour to overcome that shameful apathy that has pervaded the militia of the 12th Brigade. It is expected that the officers will do their duty, and fulfil the great charge entrusted to them, by example and precept, to comply with the law.

By order of Brigadier General BEXSON, SOLOMON DICKINSON, Brigade Inspector.
march 17—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Lands in Dorchester county, within four miles of Vienna, on the road from New-Market, adjoining Reed's Grove and J. Stuart's farm containing 400 acres; about one fourth cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The timber land is very heavy, suitable for ship building.—On said farm is a good orchard, &c. The above land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years; the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the date. For further particulars apply to Joseph Dodson, Cambridge, or the subscriber, living near the Trappe, Talbot county.—JAMES THOMAS.
march 17—m

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing about 270 acres of Land, and is situated within three and a half miles of the Head of Chester, immediately on the Smyrna road leading from Rowe's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county. About half of the farm is cleared, and the remainder well wooded—the improvements are barely comfortable. Those inclined to purchase will apply to William Abbott, the tenant, for a view of the farm; and to Major Thomas Harris, near the land, for terms of sale.

WILLIAM GRAVES, Kent county, march 17—8

NOTICE.

TO let the ensuing season on shares, a STALLION of the first magnitude, for size, blood and elegance; five years old this spring. Apply to JAMES BROOKE, Kent county, Md. march 17—3

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

EASTERN SHORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 24th day of the 3d month (March) next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for shares in the Stock of said company, which is to consist of 2000 shares of 25 dollars each, to be paid to the President and Directors to be hereafter appointed by the Stockholders when 1000 shares are subscribed for, in installments not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents on each share; at such time as said President and Directors shall appoint; they giving three weeks notice thereof in one or more papers published in the town of Easton.

By order of the Commissioners, ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.
Easton, 24 mo. (Feb.) 11—8

EASTERN SHORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An act to incorporate a Manufacturing Company, in Talbot County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Be it enacted, That EDWARD LLOYD, SAMUEL S. DICKINSON, WILLIAM MELUY, WILLIAM E. SEYMOUR, ROBERT MOORE, LAMBERT REARSON and JOHN KEMP, be, and they, or any three of them, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, with full power and authority to open, or cause to be opened, books for receiving and entering subscriptions for raising a capital stock, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty five dollars each, for the purpose of manufacturing woollen, linen and cotton cloths.

And be it enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid, or any three or more of them, shall open said books at some convenient place by them to be appointed, in the town of Easton, in Talbot county. The time and manner of entering and securing such subscription, to be fixed upon by said commissioners, or any three or more of them, to be advertised by them, at least six weeks before said subscriptions shall be taken, in one or more papers published in the town of Easton.

And be it enacted, That whenever one thousand shares of the said stock shall be subscribed for, all persons who may then be, or thereafter may become the actual proprietor of shares in the said capital stock, either as subscribers for the same, or as the legal representatives, successors or assignees of such subscribers, shall be, and they are hereby made and created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the President and Directors of the Manufacturing Company of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and do and suffer all acts, matters and things, which a body politic and corporate may lawfully do and suffer.

And be it enacted, That whenever the said one thousand shares shall be subscribed for, that then the commissioners aforesaid, or any three or more of them, shall, by giving at least six weeks notice thereof, in one or more newspapers published in the town of Easton, call a meeting of the said stockholders, in the town of Easton, for the purpose of electing from amongst the stockholders seven directors, three of whom shall reside in the town of Easton, and the remaining four in Talbot county, which election shall be by ballot, on the day at the place appointed therefor by the said commissioners, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, until four o'clock in the evening; and the persons qualified as aforesaid, having a plurality of all the votes taken, shall be deemed and considered directors of the said company, until a new election shall take place as hereinafter provided for; and the said directors, and those from time to time elected, shall and may appoint by ballot one of their board President, and adopt and use a corporate seal of said company, and make and adopt all by-laws, rules and ordinances for the government and direction of said company, and the affairs thereof, as the said board may judge necessary for the carrying into effect the provisions of this law, provided the same be not repugnant to the laws of this State, or those of the United States.

And be it enacted, That at all elections to be held in virtue of this act, every stockholder shall be entitled to vote by himself, his agent or proxy appointed for that purpose by writing, subscribed by such stockholder, & attested by one or more witnesses; and every such stockholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he, she or they possess shares in the said stock, as far as twenty shares, & one vote for every two shares thereafter, as far as forty shares; and one vote for every five shares thereafter; and every stockholder may, at his pleasure, transfer his interest in any share, such transfer being made in the books of said company, in such manner as shall be by them directed.

And be it enacted, That immediately after the election of directors as aforesaid, all the powers and duties vested in the said commissioners, in virtue of this act, shall cease and determine; and they shall forthwith deliver over to the said directors all the books containing the names of subscribers for said stock, and the papers relating thereto; & the directors to be so first appointed, shall continue in office for at least one year, and until the first Tuesday in June, which shall happen after the expiration of the said first year.

And be it enacted, That on the said first Tuesday in June, & in every year thereafter, an election shall be held as aforesaid, in the town of Easton, for seven directors, qualified as aforesaid, to continue in office until the first Tuesday in June next succeeding such election, which elections shall be held by the president and directors for the time being, and of which six weeks notice shall be by them given in one or more newspapers published in the town of Easton.

And be it enacted, That the amount of each share of said stock shall be paid to the president and directors for the time being, by instalments, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents, at such time as they shall appoint, of which required payment three weeks public notice shall be by them given in one or more newspapers published in the town of Easton, specifying the time and place at which such payments are to be made; and, in case any instalment shall not be paid at the time appointed, or within thirty days thereafter, the same may be recovered, in the name of the company, in the like manner as debts of equal amount are recoverable, or the share or shares of the persons so in default, with the previous payments made thereon, may be declared forfeited to the company, at the discretion of the president and directors; and in case proceedings at law shall be adopted for the recovering of any instalment, extracts from the lists of said stockholders in said company, signed by the president, and attested under the corporate seal, shall be considered prima facie evidence of the ownership of the shares set forth in such extracts.

And be it enacted, That in case any director shall be chosen president, the remaining directors shall immediately choose, by ballot, from amongst the stockholders, a person to supply his place; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of director or president, by death, resignation, removal from the state, or by any other means, it shall immediately be filled by ballot, by the directors from amongst the stockholders, till the next election in course.

XI. And be it enacted, That in case of the necessary absence of the president, he may, by writing under his hand, appoint one of the directors, who shall in all respects act for him during his absence, and in default of such appointment, the directors shall have power to appoint a president pro-tempore, who shall in all things act as president during the said absence.

XII. And be it enacted, That the president and directors shall have power, 1st. To purchase and hold on behalf of the said company, in fee simple, or otherwise, lands and real estates suitable for the erection of the necessary works, and for the accomplishment of their undertaking as they shall judge proper.

2d. To prepare or procure, adopt and execute such plan or plans as they shall think most advantageous and effectual for establishing, carrying on and encouraging manufactories of all the useful or necessary articles which have heretofore been imported from foreign countries, commencing first with the manufactories of wool, cotton and linen cloths, by means of labour-saving machines.

3d. To make all by-laws, rules and regulations, necessary for the well ordering & conducting of the business of the company; and such by-laws, rules and regulations, to alter, or change annual at their pleasure; but every such by-law, rule or regulation, may be altered or repealed by the stockholders at a general meeting to be called for that purpose, by any forty or more stockholders; Provided, That there be present at such general meeting, stockholders holding one thousand shares in the whole, or their proxies, and that six weeks notice be given in one or more newspapers published in the town of Easton of such meeting, and of the alteration or repeal intended to be proposed thereat.

4th. To appoint and remove at their pleasure all clerks, superintendants, agents or other officers necessary for carrying on the business of the said company, and to fix and to pay out of the funds of the said company, the compensations of such clerks, superintendants, agents or other officers.

5th. To make such contracts for labour, materials, engines and machines, and such purchases of lands, tenements or hereditaments, in fee simple or otherwise, and to contract for and obtain in behalf of the said company, all such privileges, permissions, rights and advantages of every kind and nature whatever, as they shall judge necessary for establishing, carrying on and encouraging manufactories, agreeably to the first article of this association; and all the necessary conveyances and assurances of the said lands and tenements, hereditaments, materials, engines, machines, privileges, permissions, rights and advantages to sell again, let, hire, or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part, for the benefit of said company, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as they may judge most proper, and all proper and needful conveyances, assurances, contracts and deeds therefor, to make and execute.

6th. To receive, use, dispose of and employ, for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, all the capital stock, money, property and funds of the said company, of every nature and kind whatever, now or at any time hereafter to be held or claimed, keeping and rendering to the stockholders, at each annual meeting for the choice of directors, a particular account of all the stock, property, money and funds so received, expended and disposed of in

the course of the year then next preceding, and of all contracts, purchases, leases, sales and dispositions, so to be made within the same period, which shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the stockholders.

7th. To provide for and pay out of the revenues and funds of the company, all such annual expenses, as it may be necessary to incur, for keeping up, carrying on and encouraging the said manufactories, or for promoting and carrying on, in any manner, the business of the company.

8th. To bind by their contracts, deeds and writing, under the hand of the president, and the seal of the company, all the property, estate, common stock and joint funds of the said company, but not the persons or separate property of themselves or any of the stockholders.

9th. To establish rules and regulations for the transfer of the stock of the said company, and for the proof of the property, and ownership therein.

10th. To call general meetings of the stockholders from time to time, and at such times and for such purposes, as they shall think proper, giving six weeks notice in one or more newspapers published in the town of Easton, of the time, place and purpose of every such meeting respectively: Provided, That no such meeting shall be competent to the transaction of any business whatever, unless there be present thereat, the holders of one thousand shares at least, or their proxies.

11th. And generally to do, act and transact, in all things for the said company, relative to the undertaking common stock and joint property aforesaid, in as full and complete manner as the individual stockholders or subscribers might do, were they personally present.

And be it enacted, That the president and directors, or a majority of them, so soon as the progress of the work, and the state of the fund will permit, shall make, declare and pay to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, half yearly dividends, at certain stated times, on the stock of the company, reserving however, out of the income of the company's property, such sum annually as they shall judge necessary and prudent for repairs, augmentation and contingencies.

And be it enacted, That the original subscribers to this association, and the assignees, transferees and legal representatives of all such original subscribers, forever, shall be taken and deemed, to all intents and purposes, to be members of the company, and shall be entitled to all the rights, benefits and advantages, to arise in any manner therefrom, or from the property, works and capital stock thereof, in proportion to the amount of their stock and interest respectively: Provided, That no transfer or assignments of the capital stock shall be valid, unless it be made on the book of the company, and in such manner as the president and directors, or a majority of them shall appoint; and every person or persons having so transferred or assigned the whole of his, her or their interest and stock in the said company, shall thereafter cease to be a member or members of the said company, to all intents and purposes.

And be it enacted, That the president and each director, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take the following oath or affirmation, as the case may be: I, do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will impartially, faithfully, diligently and honestly execute the duties of ——— conformably to the constitution, or articles of association of the same, and the trusts reposed in me, to the best of my skill and judgment; and the clerks, bookkeepers and other officers, shall also take a similar oath or affirmation, and shall besides give bond with security to the satisfaction of the president and directors, for the faithful discharge of their duties in their respective stations.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The utility of Manufactures in the present state of our country, or indeed at any other period, must be so obvious to every discerning mind, that the Commissioners deem it unnecessary to say any thing on that subject: but as numbers of our fellow citizens have expressed a wish to know the object of the contemplated establishment, we feel a freedom to throw our views before the Public. We, as commissioners, cannot say what course may be pursued by the persons who may be appointed to the direction of the Institution, but our ideas are that the works would be better carried on by the force of steam, than by water; and that for the following reasons:—

1st. There would be a considerable difficulty in procuring a suitable stream for the erection of the works, in a situation convenient. 2d. In case such a stream could be procured, the evaporation from a pond of considerable extent, would render its neighbourhood unhealthy; of course the hands employed in the works would be liable to disease, in the season when their labour would be most necessary. 3d. If carried on by the force of steam, there may be works of any extent added to those of the Manufacturing of Cloths: For instance, a Merchant or Grist Mill may be worked with a small additional expense, which would yield the stockholders a handsome profit.—

The utility of a mill on an extensive plan, to this part of the country in particular, we think needs no elucidation; and by combining this with the Manufacturing establishment, will render it an object worthy the attention of almost any person who feels anxious to promote the welfare of his country. By such a combination the stock may be rendered a considerable source of wealth, without much danger of loss: as, if any thing should turn up, so as to render the Manufacturing business unprofitable, the works might still be employed in the Milling business, in working Saw mills, Tilt Hammers, &c. &c.

But the above hints are merely private opinion, and the whole will rest with the Stockholders to direct what kind of works, and to what extent they may think proper.

The Commissioners would fondly entertain a hope that their fellow citizens will not suffer the present opportunity to pass over, without exertion to set the establishment into operation;—as it is probable if this attempt should fail, it will be a long time before any thing of the kind will be attempted here again. And it now rests with men of influence and property, to say whether a work of so much public benefit shall be effected, or fall to the ground.

By order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT MOORE, Secy.
Easton, 3d mo. 17th, 1812.

American superfine Cloths.

The commencement of the year 1812, presents, us with an opportunity of noticing the great advancement and improvements made in this highly important branch of our manufactures; improvements which a few years since it would have been deemed impossible to have made in half a century.

There is now exposed for sale, at the domestic society's warehouse, superfine cloths, from the woollen manufactory recently established at Middletown in Connecticut, made of the first imported Merino wool, and which will bear comparison with the best of imported, the wool is superior to most of the foreign superlies, and the colors warranted to be in every respect equal—Mr. William Patridge, a first rate dyer from the west of England, and who has resided in this city for some years, has the management of the dyeing department. These cloths are the first which the Middletown company have introduced into this city, and we doubt not but every encouragement will be given to the sale of them, in a decided preference by all who are friendly disposed to the progress of improvement in our country.

It gives us much pleasure, whilst noticing this subject, to make mention of Oliver Evans, steam engines; all the various machinery of the above establishment is carried by one of them, which here about 12 months since, and which has given the great satisfaction to the proprietors. In every respect they consider it altogether superior to the English engines (and the best power for a woollen manufactory)—not only in the manner of using the steam and the great saving of fuel resulting therefrom (which is Mr. Evans's great improvement) but in the construction and simplicity of all parts of the machinery. By means of one steam valve revolving in one direction in a rotatory manner, he at once does away the necessity of all the complicated and expensive valves used to Watt and Bolton's engines for introducing and discharging the steam from the main cylinder. Besides the advantages resulting to the establishment from the use of this engine in warming the rooms free of expense from the waste steam that has done its work, the same steam is also applied in connection with the brushing machine in finishing their cloth, without adopting the method of oiling and not pressing as is commonly practised in England. In this method of finishing, the cloth does not require sponging before it is made up.

far as I perceive, you must appeal to the interest, as well as to the patriotism, of your fellow citizens, and be prepared to shew, not only a useful object, but that the object is practicable, and will compensate the stockholders in a sufficient degree. It is admitted, however, that this is no part of the duty of the Commissioners, and that they have done all that the law requires of them, and even more.

Nevertheless an opportunity is now presented of calling the public attention to this subject; and in reality its importance deserves our most serious consideration. It is material to inquire into the utility of establishing domestic manufactures, and the particular kinds; into the scheme or plan proper for conducting them; into the estimates necessary for ascertaining their expense; into the "ways and means" for raising a sufficient capital; and into the probability, by a judicious employment, of making it produce a reasonable profit to the adventurers. You have, with great propriety, published the act of incorporation; and fortunately it is so framed as to allow all the time which can be demanded for making these inquiries, and receiving the most satisfactory communications.

There is no period limited within which the institution must be formed, or abandoned.

The opening of the Books for subscriptions is not confined to a day, but may be continued, or adjourned from time to time, until the requisite number of shares shall be taken.

No instalment is to be paid until required by the President and Directors, upon giving reasonable notice in the public papers.

And the instalments so to be required are moderate and convenient.

And, moreover, much or all risk may be avoided by the choice of prudent Directors; by furnishing them with the means of acquiring full knowledge upon the proposed objects of inquiry; and by restraining them from requiring the first instalment until the consent of a majority of the subscribers, to be summoned to a general meeting for this purpose, be previously obtained.

I would therefore beg leave to suggest to the consideration of the Commissioners, the following propositions:

First. That if the subscriptions shall not be completed on the day announced for the opening of the Books, an adjournment be made for this purpose, from Tuesday to Tuesday, until the requisite number of shares be subscribed. But considering that, according to the views of this address, the great and first point is to make an endeavour to establish the company, and to give the means of a candid and patriotic trial, it ought to be hoped that all who are disposed to promote domestic manufactures will come forward at once, and by this proof of public spirit at least encourage the inquiry.

Secondly. That each subscriber at the time of choosing the Directors, shall pay to the Judges of the Election the sum of five cents a share, as a fund for the following purposes: To defray the expenses of the Directors, in their correspondence with the managers of other institutions, and with artists, undertakers, and makers of machinery—in visiting establishments already in operation; in purchasing draughts and pamphlets upon works of this nature—and in paying bills for printing; and to indemnify them against those costs and charges which must be incurred, in order to enable them to obtain the necessary knowledge which appears to be desired. It cannot be expected that the Directors should, not only give their time and attention in making these enquiries, but also bear the expense of doing so. It is reasonable to provide the means; and being so provided, they will exert themselves with zeal and diligence. The sum to be paid is very inconsiderable, but may be sufficient: And if the result of their inquiries should not be satisfactory to the subscribers, nor induce them to proceed in carrying on the enterprise, they will not regard so small a sacrifice, nor regret their cost in ascertaining the practicability of an institution so important to their country, and interesting to their immediate neighbourhood.

Thirdly. That the subscriptions should be made, subject to this provision:—That the President and Directors shall not require the payment of the first instalment, without the consent of a majority of the "subscribers." To obtain this, they shall call a general meeting upon three weeks notice, as soon as they shall be prepared to place before the subscribers the result of their inquiries. It will be naturally expected at this meeting that the President and Directors will be enabled to produce—a scheme of manufactures—the size and nature of a suitable building—the machinery proposed—the requisite quantity of personal labour—the necessary number of managers—an estimate of the cost of all these, and the surplus of stock remaining—the mode of employing this surplus—the probable amount of profits—and every other detail which an untried understanding can be reasonably supposed to furnish. Upon these statements the minds of the subscribers will be informed; and they will then determine whether it be advisable to embark in such an enterprise, or abandon it.

In proposing to engage in so great an undertaking by individual efforts, we naturally feel diffident; but diffidence can accomplish nothing. Courage and perseverance have overcome difficulties which appeared insurmountable: Perhaps the old story is true—that nothing is impossible to a willing mind. Let us carry by numbers what might fall too heavily upon a few: Let us all unite and each one hazard a little: Let us be cautious, but at the same time courageous; be persevering, but at the same time patient. If the indisposition of the neighbouring counties should leave the first business upon Talbot, let Talbot come forth with all her strength; she can accomplish the scheme, and ere long her inhabitants may be abundantly rewarded.

A Citizen of Talbot County.
March 13, 1812.

FOR THE STAR.

TO DR. ROBERT MOORE,
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS, &c.

IT may be presumed that many of our fellow citizens are sensible of the utility of establishing domestic manufactures, and are anxious to promote them: And though it may be proper to avail ourselves of the zeal which a particular situation of our country may inspire, it appears to be advisable to establish them upon such foundations as may continue permanent, whatever changes may take place in future in the condition or relations of our public affairs. The primary objects are, to select those species of manufactures, the constant demand of which will secure the permanency of the establishment, and in the meanwhile to be able to make such uses of the machinery, with regard to other kinds, as the peculiar state of the nation under certain emergencies may render useful to the community and profitable to the undertakers.

But though we should all feel satisfaction in seeing such works accomplished, and the people enjoying, in the pride of independence, the fabrics of their own hands; it is still natural to enquire, whether the scheme be practicable here?—whether we possess convenient and sufficient means for this purpose?—whether managers can be found with skill and leisure to attend to it?—whether such a reasonable profit can be secured to subscribers, so as to induce them to hazard any share of capital? For, sir, as

far as I perceive, you must appeal to the interest, as well as to the patriotism, of your fellow citizens, and be prepared to shew, not only a useful object, but that the object is practicable, and will compensate the stockholders in a sufficient degree. It is admitted, however, that this is no part of the duty of the Commissioners, and that they have done all that the law requires of them, and even more.

Nevertheless an opportunity is now presented of calling the public attention to this subject; and in reality its importance deserves our most serious consideration. It is material to inquire into the utility of establishing domestic manufactures, and the particular kinds; into the scheme or plan proper for conducting them; into the estimates necessary for ascertaining their expense; into the "ways and means" for raising a sufficient capital; and into the probability, by a judicious employment, of making it produce a reasonable profit to the adventurers. You have, with great propriety, published the act of incorporation; and fortunately it is so framed as to allow all the time which can be demanded for making these inquiries, and receiving the most satisfactory communications.

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And the instalments so to be required are moderate and convenient.

And, moreover, much or all risk may be avoided by the choice of prudent Directors; by furnishing them with the means of acquiring full knowledge upon the proposed objects of inquiry; and by restraining them from requiring the first instalment until the consent of a majority of the subscribers, to be summoned to a general meeting for this purpose, be previously obtained.

I would therefore beg leave to suggest to the consideration of the Commissioners, the following propositions:

First. That if the subscriptions shall not be completed on the day announced for the opening of the Books, an adjournment be made for this purpose, from Tuesday to Tuesday, until the requisite number of shares be subscribed. But considering that, according to the views of this address, the great and first point is to make an endeavour to establish the company, and to give the means of a candid and patriotic trial, it ought to be hoped that all who are disposed to promote domestic manufactures will come forward at once, and by this proof of public spirit at least encourage the inquiry.

Secondly. That each subscriber at the time of choosing the Directors, shall pay to the Judges of the Election the sum of five cents a share, as a fund for the following purposes: To defray the expenses of the Directors, in their correspondence with the managers of other institutions, and with artists, undertakers, and makers of machinery—in visiting establishments already in operation; in purchasing draughts and pamphlets upon works of this nature—and in paying bills for printing; and to indemnify them against those costs and charges which must be incurred, in order to enable them to obtain the necessary knowledge which appears to be desired. It cannot be expected that the Directors should, not only give their time and attention in making these enquiries, but also bear the expense of doing so. It is reasonable to provide the means; and being so provided, they will exert themselves with zeal and diligence. The sum to be paid is very inconsiderable, but may be sufficient: And if the result of their inquiries should not be satisfactory to the subscribers, nor induce them to proceed in carrying on the enterprise, they will not regard so small a sacrifice, nor regret their cost in ascertaining the practicability of an institution so important to their country, and interesting to their immediate neighbourhood.

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A Citizen of Talbot County.
March 13, 1812.

TRIAL OF GEN. WILKINSON.

[CONCLUDED.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25TH, 1811.

The court being cleared, proceeded to form and deliver its definitive sentence as follows, viz:

On the first charge, and the ten specifications attached to that charge, (after hearing all the evidence both for & against the accused, and due deliberation being had thereon) the court is of opinion, that they are not supported, and therefore acquits Brigadier General James Wilkinson of all and each of them.

It is due to the nature & magnitude of this trial to state, that the testimony adduced in support of the two first charges, and their several specifications, appears to be well calculated to warrant the suspicions which have long prevailed, of a corrupt connexion between said Wilkinson and the late Spanish provincial government of Louisiana, and fully to justify a legal inquiry into the grounds of them.

The court, to the best of its ability, has pursued this inquiry—what has been the more laborious and perplexing, from the agreement of the government and accused, to admit, on all the charges and specifications, without discrimination, the documentary testimony, collected and reported to the House of Representatives by several committees of that body, as also part of the testimony given on the trial of Aaron Burr; much of which is unnecessary as to matter, and incorrect as to form, and inadmissible judicial proceedings on any other principle than that above stated.

Hence the admission of testimony in support of the two first specifications to the first charge, though it is within the knowledge of some of the court, that, in 1798, (the time when it is alleged the accused received of the agents of Spain large sums of money on account of a pension or stipend) said Wilkinson did not hold a commission in the army of the United States, and therefore is not amenable to a military tribunal for those alleged offences; nor do the records of this court exhibit any evidence in support of them.

In support of the other eight specifications to the first charge, the evidence arising from said documentary testimony is mostly relied on; part of which has been confirmed, under oath in open court, by one of the original deponents. Unquestionable evidence appears on the records of this court, exhibited on the part of the accused, that General Wilkinson, in the month of August, 1788, obtained of the Spanish provincial government of Louisiana, the privilege of carrying the produce of Kentucky to the New Orleans market; that the said produce, thus carried or forwarded by him prior to the year 1790, as appears by the several accounts current, sold in said market for more than eighty thousand dollars—a sum of greater magnitude than is alleged, in the specifications to the first charge, to have been received by said Wilkinson on account of his pension or stipend; that during the year 1790, the shipments of said Wilkinson, to a very considerable amount, appear to have been sold, by particular agreement, to Governor Miro, who purchased them on account of the King of Spain—the proceeds of which were subsequently remitted to said Wilkinson at various times, by means of various persons, and therefore a strong presumption results from the evidence that the several specifications to the first charge, (alleged to have been received by said Wilkinson, on account of his Spanish pension or stipend) were part of the avails due to said Wilkinson, on account of the several shipments made by him during the period of his commercial transactions at New Orleans.

The preceding remarks are grounded on proofs, both direct & collateral; from the whole of which a violent presumption arises, that the connexion, formerly subsisting between General Wilkinson and the late Spanish provincial government of Louisiana, was exclusively of a commercial nature, which was maintained on the part of said Wilkinson, by such means as his policy and interest suggested to ensure success, though tending to excite jealousy and unfavorable suspicions of his views; that said Wilkinson made no shipments, subsequent to the year 1790, and that the avails of said shipments were occasionally remitted to him till the year 1796, when the account between general Wilkinson and Governor Miro was finally closed and balanced by their respective agents—after which there is no evidence of the receipt of money by him from said Spanish provincial government, or any of its agents, except in one instance, by his own voluntary confession, and that on account of former mercantile contracts.

On the second charge, and the five specifications attached to that charge, (after hearing all evidence, both for and against the accused, and due deliberation had thereon) the court is of opinion, that said charge and specifications are not supported, and therefore acquits Brigadier General James Wilkinson of all and each of them.

The evidence adduced in support of said charge and specifications, appears in a great measure, to grow out of the private correspondence of gen. Wilkinson with the Spanish officers and agents, the statement of one witness, and the oral testimony, deposition and narrative, of another.

It appears evident to the court, that, in 1795, a considerable sum of money was due to general Wilkinson from the Spanish government at New-Orleans, on account of his commercial transactions. This circumstance is deemed sufficient to account for such parts of said correspondence as has been proved, which was apparently intended to preserve the friendship of the officers and agents of the Spanish power; to magnify the importance of general Wilkinson in their view; to secure the property then under their control at New Orleans, and to facilitate its remittance from that place.

There is no proof before the court, that the letter said to be in cypher, bearing date 22d of September, 1796, was actually written by general Wilkinson and forwarded by him to gov. Gayoso, as said letter imports: On the contrary, the only witness who has testified on this point, does not pretend to the least knowledge of the fact; and all he pretends to know is, that said letter was put into his hands by said Gayoso, who certified it to be a decyphered letter of one written by general Wilkinson, & addressed to himself.

Strong doubts are entertained by the court whether gen. Wilkinson ever directed the emissary,* mentioned in said specifications, lay before baron de Carondelet and gov. Gayoso the verbal observations alluded to in the first specification, because the court has no other proof than the testimony of said emissary, whose general character, as to truth and veracity, has been impeached by several creditable witnesses, & whose conduct before the court, while under the obligation of an oath, was such as to render his allegations suspicious—because his testimony, in general, appears to have been given under the dominion of strong prejudices, if not malice—because the testimony of said emissary, so far as it is applicable to the points in issue, is contrary to the most solemn assurances, both written and verbal, previously made, and uttered by him to various persons, even so recent as 1807—and because said testimony appears to have been voluntarily offered, after a lapse of many years; which in any case ought to be admitted with some caution, and much more so from the character of the witnesses and emissary in question.

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The court is of opinion that the instructions to said emissary, alleged to be in the hand writing of Philip Nolan, (if any such were ever authorised by general Wilkinson) were mostly intended to accomplish an object by no means criminal, which grew out of the dispute at that time unfortunately subsisting between him and the late general Wayne.

The records of this court will shew that the witness first alluded to, by two letters addressed to said emissary just before he exhibited his statement under oath, in January 1808, and in contemplation of that statement, manifested such a decided hostility to said Wilkinson, as apparently to meditate his ruin without regard to the means. The motives of that statement, as fully explained in said letters, are sufficient to shake his credibility as an impartial witness; and considering that his character as to truth and veracity is likewise impeached the statement just mentioned, which is in evidence before the court, cannot be received as veracious, especially as it is not supported by proofs of a more creditable nature.—This statement, likewise, appears in some measure repugnant to the sentiments of the same witness, as expressed nearly ten years before in a memoir on the trade of Louisiana, and deposited in the office of state.

If, in 1795 and 1796, the said emissary, as is alleged by him, visited said Wilkinson with the view of promoting a separation of the union; and if, as he intimates, said Wilkinson disclosed to him the whole scheme or project of dismemberment, it does not appear to the court, that said Wilkinson took any measure to aid such separation; on the contrary, a strong presumption exists that, if he apparently listened to propositions of this nature, it was to advance his pecuniary interest, and not to injure that of his country.

The court cannot perceive any thing in the mission of said emissary in 1797, to implicate general Wilkinson. This mission appears to have been undertaken with a view to two objects—first, the dismemberment of the western country from the Atlantic states—and second, the delivery to general Wilkinson of an official despatch from the baron de Carondelet, relative to the detention of the posts to the north of the

* Thomas Power.
† Daniel Clark.
‡ Power.

31st degree, contrary to the treaty previously concluded between the United States and Spain. If said emissary disclosed to general Wilkinson the first object of his mission, it does not appear, even by his own testimony, that he favored it: on the contrary, said emissary was received coolly; and confined to the quarters of the officers: the delivery of the posts, according to treaty, was urged by said Wilkinson in conversation with him; and it likewise appears that he sent said emissary under guard to Louisiana, and at the same time instructed the officer commanding at Fort Massac not to permit said emissary to return up the Ohio again, but to send him back in case he made the attempt. On the second object, general Wilkinson, in his reply to the letter of the baron de Carondelet, urged the fulfillment of the treaty, and endeavored to remove all apprehension of an invasion of Louisiana by the English of Canada.

It appears sufficiently evident to the court, that general Wilkinson, during the time he had property in New Orleans, held the language of conciliation, if not that of a temporising policy, with the officers and agents of the Spanish government; & his views appeared to have been directed to the security of that property, and by no means against the tranquility of these states. But subsequent to 1796, at which time it is believed he had drawn most of his property from New Orleans, and provision was made for the free navigation of the Mississippi, he seems to have changed his language. If said emissary is to be credited, General Wilkinson declared to him in September, 1797, that he had relinquished all intercourse with the Spanish government; and at the same time intimated his determination to oppose its projects. It must be remembered that general Wilkinson was at that time at the head of the army, and that, while that station opened new and safe channels of communication with the officers and agents of Spain, and multiplied the means of dismemberment, he appears to have disregarded them, and at the moment, too when he had it in his power to favor their designs with effect. It is pertinent to remark, that if attempts were made to corrupt the patriotism and integrity of General Wilkinson, the records of this court exhibit no one act of his military life which can, by the most constrained construction, be considered as the effect of such corruption. If General Wilkinson actually formed a corrupt connexion with the Spanish government, the repeated applications made by him many years ago for an inquiry into his conduct, appears rather inexplicable—especially as many of the witnesses of his guilt, if he was guilty, then lived to testify on the subject.

After a full hearing of the evidence, both for and against the accused, on the third, fourth and fifth charges, and after the most mature deliberation thereon, the court is of opinion that they are not supported, and therefore acquits brigadier James Wilkinson of the said charges and their respective specifications.

The impressions naturally made on the minds of the citizens of the United States, by the events which gave rise to the third, fourth and fifth charges, justify a few explanatory remarks.

Gen. Wilkinson is said to have conspired with known traitors, and on this notoriety all the legal force of these charges depend. In the eye of the law, as well as of reason and humanity, every man is presumed to be innocent till proved guilty; consequently there can be no known traitor, unless the proof be established by the record of his conviction; and it is not within the knowledge of this court that any known traitor did exist in the space of time designated by these charges; no man, as it appears, having been convicted of treason.

As the accused has taken no exception to defects of matter or form, and as a full investigation is desirable on all sides, the difficulty, which thus appears at the threshold of enquiry, will be passed over.

The period of time embraced by these three charges, is between the commencement of March, 1805, and the end of October, 1806.

Among the last acts of that session, which terminated the vice presidency of Aaron Burr, will be found an act erecting the territory of Upper Louisiana into a government, and soon after the close of that session, general Wilkinson was appointed its chief magistrate.

It is in evidence before this court, that the general engaged with great zeal in a scheme to cause Aaron Burr to be elected a member of congress for the state of Tennessee; and after the failure of that scheme, he gave him warm introductions to influential characters at New Orleans. It also appears in evidence, that one speculation was contemplated for cutting a canal round the falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side; another for opening a commercial intercourse between the territories of Spain and upper Louisiana; and in all these schemes it is self evident, that their ultimate success was essentially connected with the integrity and tranquility of the union, as well as the prospect of permanency in the general's newly acquired civil and important station; for a public commotion would have inevitably destroyed them all.

It further appears in evidence before this court, that after the failure of previous attempts to gain a seat in congress for Mr. Burr, general Wilkinson endeavored to engage the governor of Indiana, in a plan to cause him to be elected a delegate for that

territory; and the manner of doing this implies an apprehension, that Mr. Burr would do some desperate act if he failed. The expressions are, "I will demand from your friendship a boon, in its influence and effects co-extensive with the union; a boon perhaps, on which that union may much depend."

It is in evidence before this court, that in the month of October, 1805, subsequent to this last and ineffectual effort to serve col. Burr, but twelve months before any discovery was made by any other person, gen. Wilkinson communicated to one of the heads of department, his suspicions that Mr. Burr "was about something, whether internal or external he could not discover, but he thought he ought to have an eye upon him." These facts seem to be irreconcilable with any views hostile to the peace, order and integrity of these United States.

Respecting the 5th charge, it ought to be remembered, that gen. Wilkinson, was, by the order of government, at the head of an avowed expedition against the Spaniards, at the very time he is thus charged with being concerned in a secret and criminal one; and it is self evident that he had it in his power, by a single skirmish only, to have carried such a scheme into the most complete effect, with the aid of the public force under his command, and with the probability of receiving the fruition of all his views in case of success; with a certainty also, of receiving neither loss nor blame in case of failure. But it is in evidence before this court, that from the time of his leaving St. Louis, to the concluding convention near the Sabine, general Wilkinson was zealously & incessantly employed in effecting an honorable peace; and particularly so, after the criminal views of Aaron Burr were discovered by him at Natchitoches; it is besides, a contradiction in terms, to say that general Wilkinson favored those views, when it is avowedly owing to him that they were discomfited.

From the evidence adduced on the sixth charge and its specification, both for and against the accused, the court is of opinion, that the written orders and instructions from the war department bearing date April 30th, 1809, relative to the removal of the troops from New Orleans to the high grounds in the rear of Fort Adams and Natchez, were sufficiently explicit and imperative to have authorized an expectation of a prompt obedience, had they reached New Orleans prior to the removal of the troops from that place to Terre au D'arf—but as there is no evidence that said orders and instructions arrived at New Orleans, antecedent to the 14th of June, 1809, which was subsequent to said removal, the court acquits brig. general James Wilkinson of the said sixth charge, and of the specification attached to the same.

After a full examination of the evidence, both for and against the accused, on the seventh charge, and after the most mature deliberation thereon, the court finds the accused not guilty of the said charge, nor of any of its three specifications, and does accordingly acquit him of all and each of them.

On considering the great mass of testimony which has been produced to this court relative to this charge, there appears a decisive preponderance in favor of the attention, activity and humane exertions of brigadier general Wilkinson; and when it is considered that the troops consisted mostly of new levies—that the climate on both sides of the river Mississippi, to a very great extent, is at best insalubrious—and the summer and autumn of 1809, were unusually sickly—the court is of opinion, that the misfortunes alluded to in the second specification, are amply accounted for.

On the eighth charge, and its three specifications, (after hearing all the evidence, both for and against the accused, and due deliberation being had thereon) the court is of opinion, that brigadier general James Wilkinson is not guilty of said charge, nor any of its specifications, and therefore acquits him of all and each of them.

The court deem it necessary to offer a few remarks in explanation of the above decision, especially as it regards the two first specifications to the eighth charge.

The transportation of the baggage of Gen. Wilkinson by the public, appears not to be prohibited by the "Act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," nor by the rules and articles of war. It is, therefore, presumed, that his claim to transportation is as equitable as that of other officers; and in this view of the subject, the order for the payment of transportation, as mentioned in the first specification, cannot be considered by the court as a military crime—more especially as the sum paid by the assistant military agent at Pittsburgh, appears to have been debited to General Wilkinson as long ago as 1805, on the books of the accountant of the Department of War.

The court cannot perceive that the public sustained any injury from the short halt of the detachment on the Ohio, to take on board the horses of General Wilkinson; nor does it appear that the public sustained any injury from the transportation of said horses, in public boats, to New Orleans.

It does not appear, in evidence, that Gen. Wilkinson directed said horses, on their passage down the river, to be fed at the public expense; but it does appear in evidence, that General Wilkinson saved a quantity of public corn, which was sunk in the Mississippi, on

board of a public boat, in front of the quarters at New Orleans; out of which, after he caused it to be removed on shore and dried, he detained two hundred and three flour barrels full of said corn, in the ear—and for which quantity he afterwards sent his receipt to Colonel Russel, under whose charge said corn was transported from the Ohio to New Orleans, as will more fully appear by reference to the testimony. The court is, therefore, of opinion that, under all the circumstances of this case, the taking of said corn in the manner above stated, does not constitute a military offence, especially as it appears not to have been claimed or regularly drawn on account of forage.

On the whole, the court thinks it proper to declare, that, from a comparison of all the testimony, general Wilkinson appears to have performed his various and complicated duties with zeal and fidelity, and merits the approbation of his country.

(Signed)
P. GANSEVOORT, Brig. Gen.
Test,
President.

(Signed)
WALTER JONES, Jun.
Officiating as Judge Advocate.
The court then adjourned, sine die.

I have examined and considered the foregoing proceedings of the general court martial, held at Fredericktown, for the trial of brigadier general James Wilkinson—and although I have observed, that there are instances in the conduct of the court, as of the officer on trial, which are evidently and justly objectionable, his acquittal of the several charges, exhibited against him, is approved, and his sword is accordingly ordered to be restored.

(Signed)
JAMES MADISON.
February 14, 1812.

The general court martial, of which brigadier general P. Gansevoort is president, is hereby dissolved.
By command of the Secretary of War.

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

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me by the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, and the Attorney General of the State of Maryland, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of a certain VINCENT LE HERMITE, late of the City of Baltimore, (Barber) by some unknown hand; and praying the interposition of government, and whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities, to be duly executed. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said murder; provided he, she or any of them be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority & powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free PARDON, to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder on the said condition.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

ROBERT BOWIE.
By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINNEY,

Clk. of the Council.
To be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; and the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; Intelligence at Washington; Bartig's paper at Frederick Town; Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; Star at Easton.

February 4, (11)—8

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOKS
FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

EASTON... TUESDAY MORNING,
MARCH 17, 1812.

From Cobett's Weekly Register.

TO THE PRINCE REGENT.
On the dispute with America.

The charge against the Americans of entertaining a partiality for the Emperor of France is one well worthy of attention; because, were it true, it would naturally have much weight with your Royal Highness. But from the address to Mr. Smith, which I subjoin, you will perceive that the same men in America who complain the most loudly of Great Britain condemn in unqualified terms the system of government existing in France. And which is of much more interest. Mr. Jefferson himself (supposed to be the great founder and encourager of the partiality of France) expresses the same sentiments, as appears from a letter of his, which I also subjoin.

With these appearances before you, sir, I think it impossible for you to form a wrong judgment as to the real sentiments of the American government; and I am persuaded that every measure, tending to widen the breach between the two countries, can answer no purpose but that of favoring the views of France. Even the Orders in Council, issued on the 7th inst. will, I fear have this tendency while it cannot possibly do ourselves any good. The impossibility of supplying the West India Islands with lumber and provisions from our own North American provinces is notorious. The order, therefore, will merely impose a tax upon the consumer, without shifting in any degree worthy notice the source of the supply. And indeed the measures will serve to show what we would do if we could.

There is one point, relative to the intercourse between America & England of which I am the more desirous to speak because I have heretofore myself entertained and promulgated erroneous notions respecting it; I allude to the necessity of the former being supplied with woollens by the latter. Whence this error arose, now it has been removed from my mind and what is the real state of the fact, your royal highness will gather from the preface therunto subjoined to an American work on sheep and wool, which I sometime ago re-published, as the most likely means of effectually contradicting error which I had contributed to render popular, and the duration of which might have been injurious to the country. This work if I could hope that your Royal Highness would condescend to peruse it, would leave no doubt in your mind that America is no longer in absolute need of English wool or woollen; that if another pound of wool in any form, were never to be imported by her, it would be greatly to her advantage; and in short, that it comports with the plans of her most enlightened statesmen not less than with her interest & the interests of humanity that she should no longer be an importer of this formerly necessary of life. This, sir, is not one of the most trifling of the many recent revolutions in the affairs of the world; and it is one, which though wholly overlooked by such statesmen as Lord Sheffield, is well worthy of the serious consideration of your Royal Highness.

There is no way in which America is dependent upon any other country.—She has every thing within herself that she needs to have. Her soil produces all sorts of corn in abundance, & of some sorts, two crops in a year upon the same ground. Wool and flax she produces with as much facility as we do. She supplies us with cotton. She has wine of her own production; it will not be long before she will have the oil of the olive. To attempt to bind such a country in the degrading bonds of the Custom House is folly and almost an outrage upon nature. In looking round the world in its viewing its slavish state; in looking at the miserable victims of European oppression who does not exclaim "Thank God the cannot be bound!" A policy on our part, that would have prolonged her dependence would have been doubtless more agreeable to her people, who like all other people, love their own ease and prefer the comfort of the present day to the happiness of prosperity.

We might easily have caused America to be more commercial; but of this our policy was afraid, and our jealousy has rendered her an insipid service. By those measures of ours which produced the former non-importation act, we taught her to have recourse to her own soil and to her own hands for the supplying of her own wants, and then, as now, we favoured the policy of Mr. Jefferson, whose views have been adopted and adhered to by his successor in the Presidential Chair.

The relative situation of the two countries is now wholly changed. America no longer stands in absolute need of our manufactures. We are become a debt-

or rather than a creditor with her—and, if the present non-importation act continues in force another year, the ties of commerce will be so completely cut a-funder as never more to have much effect. In any case they can never be any thing resembling what they formerly were—and, if we are wise, our views and measures will change with the change of in the state of things. We shall endeavor, by all honorable means to keep well with America and to attach her to us by new ties, the ties of common interest and unclashing pursuits.—We shall anticipate these events which nature points out; the absolute independence of Mexico, and perhaps of the West India islands. We shall there invite her population to hoist the banners of freedom—and by that means, form a counterpoise to the power of the Emperor of France. This, at which I take but a mere glance, would be a work worthy of your Royal Highness, and would render your name great while living, and dear to after ages. The times demand a great far seeing policy. This little island, cut off, as she will be from all the world, cannot, I am persuaded, retain her independence unless she now exerts her energies in some thing other than expeditions to the continent of Europe, where every creature seems to be arrayed in hostility against her.

The mere colonial system is no longer suited to her state nor to the state of Europe. A system that would combine the powers of England with those of America, and that would thus set liberty to wage war with despotism, dropping the custom house and all its pitiful regulations as out of date, would give new life to an enslaved world, and would ensure the independence of England for a time beyond calculation. But, sir, even to deliberate upon a system of policy like this, requires no common portion of energy. There are stubborn prejudices and more stubborn private interests to encounter and overcome, that I should despair of success without a previous and radical change of system at home—but, satisfied as I am, that, to produce that change which would infallibly be the ground work of all the rest, there needs nothing but the determination, firmly adhered to, of your Royal Highness.

To tell your Royal Highness what I expect to see take place, would be useless: whether we are to hail a change of system, or are to lose all hope of it, cannot be long in ascertaining. If the former, a short delay will be amply compensated by the event; and, if the latter, the fact will always be ascertained too soon.

I am, &c. &c.
WM. COBBETT.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To establish a land district in the Illinois territory, east of the district of Kaskaskia, and to attach certain public lands to the district of Jeffersonville.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States, heretofore included within the land district of Kaskaskia, as lies east of the third principal meridian, established by the surveyor general, shall, together with the public lands lying between the Vincennes and Kaskaskia districts, and not heretofore attached to any district, form a new land district.—For the disposal of the said lands, a land office shall be established at Shawneetown, under the direction of a register of the land office and receiver of the public monies, to be appointed for that purpose, who shall reside at the place, give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments and duties and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their office, as are or may be by law provided in relation to the registers and receivers of public monies, in the several offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States northwest of the river Ohio

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said lands shall be disposed of in the same manner, & on the same terms and conditions as are or may be provided by law for the sale of public lands in the district of Kaskaskia: Provided, That no tracts of land, excepted from the sales by virtue of any former act, shall be sold by virtue of this act: And provided also, That a tract of not less than six miles square shall be reserved by the President of the United States for the use and support of the public salt works on Saline Creek.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the lands attached to the district of Vincennes, by virtue of the first section of an act, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," passed on the thirtieth day of April,

one thousand eight hundred and ten, as lies east of the second principal meridian established by the Surveyor General, shall be attached to and become a part of the district of Jeffersonville, and shall be offered at public sale at the land office for the said district, under the superintendance of the register and receiver of public monies for the said land office, and shall be sold in every other respect in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as are provided by the above mentioned act, except that the public sales for the said lands shall remain open only for six days.

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

February 21, 1812.
Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the more convenient taking of affidavits and bail in civil causes depending in the courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Circuit Court of the United States, to be holden in any District in which the present provision, by law, for taking bail and affidavits in civil causes (in cases where such affidavits are, by law, admissible) is inadequate, or, on account of the extent of such district, inconvenient, to appoint such and so many discreet persons, in different parts of the district as such court shall deem necessary, to take acknowledgements of said bail and affidavits; which have the life force and effect as if taken before any judge of said court; and any person swearing falsely in and by any such affidavit shall be liable to the same punishment as if the same affidavit had been made or taken before a judge of said court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the like fees shall be allowed for taking such bail and affidavit as are allowed for the like services, by the laws of the state in which any such affidavit or bail shall be taken.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in any cause before a court of the United States, it shall be lawful for such court, in its discretion, to admit in evidence any deposition taken in perpetuum rei memoriam, which would be so admissible in a court of the state where such cause is pending according to the laws thereof.

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

February 20, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to "An act to raise, for limited a time, an additional military force," passed on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, it is expedient to mount the light artillery, or any part thereof, horses and accoutrements shall be provided to equip the whole or such part as he may direct; and when the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates are so equipped, the officers shall be entitled to the same forage, as is now provided for the officers of the same grade in the regiment of light dragoons: Provided, The officers furnish their own horses and accoutrements, and actually keep in service the same number of horses to entitle them to the aforesaid allowance for forage or its equivalent in money.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the said light artillery are ordered to be mounted, there shall be provided one faddler & one farrier to each company, who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as are now provided for faddlers and farriers in the regiment of light dragoons.

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

February 20, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Captain Selah Benton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Selah Benton, who served as a captain in the American army in the revolutionary war, be placed on the pension list, and that there be paid to him in the same manner that other pensions are paid, the sum of twenty dollars per month, to commence from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.
H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 21, 1812.
Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the revision of former confirmations, and for confirming certain claims to land in the District of Kaskaskia.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of public monies of the land office at Kaskaskia, and such other person as the President of the United States shall appoint for that purpose, be, and they are hereby authorized to examine and inquire into the validity of claims to land in the district of Kaskaskia, which are derived from confirmations made, or pretended to have been made, by the governors of the North West and Indiana territory respectively.—They shall employ a clerk, and shall, in relation to the claims aforesaid, have in every respect, the same powers which had been vested in the commissioners appointed to ascertain the claims to lands in the said district; and they shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be by him laid before Congress at their next session, their opinion on each of the claims aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners and clerk appointed by this act, and such agent as may be appointed on behalf of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall each receive five hundred dollars in full for the services performed by them under this act; which compensation, and also the contingent charges for office rent, fuel, stationary and summoning witnesses on the part of the United States, shall be paid out of the monies appropriated by law for surveying the public lands of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the decisions made by the commissioners, heretofore appointed for the purpose of examining the claims of persons to lands in the district of Kaskaskia, in favor of such claimants to town or village lots, out lots, or rights in common to commons and commonfields, as entered in the transcripts of decisions, bearing date the thirty first day of Dec. one thousand eight hundred and nine, which have been transmitted by the commissioners to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to law, be confirmed to all such rightful claimants according to their respective rights thereto: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to confirm any particular decision, heretofore made in favor of any individual, or to affect the right of any other individual claiming the same land; but such conflicting claims shall be decided according to law by the proper tribunal.

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

February 20, 1812.
Approved—JAMES MADISON.

IN COUNCIL, JANUARY 18, 1812.

ORDERED, That the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State," be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; in Star, of Easton; in the Republican Gazette, of Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, of Hager's Town.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY Clk.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State."

WHEREAS, the organization of the Cavalry of this State, under Field Officers, would conduce to the welfare and production of an effective force that might be extremely useful for sudden emergency, Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State is declared to be, and is hereby laid off into eleven regimental (cavalry) districts, and one extra squadron, to wit: Washington and Frederick counties shall constitute the first District; Montgomery and Prince George's counties the second District; Calvert and Anne Arundel counties the third District; Charles and Saint Mary's counties the fourth District; Baltimore City the fifth District; Baltimore county the sixth District; Harford county with Howard's Troop from Baltimore county, the seventh District; Cecil & Kent counties the eighth District; Queen Ann's and Talbot counties the ninth District; Caroline and Dorchester counties the tenth District; Somerset and Worcester counties the eleventh District; and Allegany county to compose an extra squadron, and for the time being or until a regiment can be formed in said county, it shall be attached to the first Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That each regiment shall be composed of two squadrons of two Troops each, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, each squadron by a Major, each Troop consisting of two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Quarter Master Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Farrier, one Saddler, one Trumpeter and thirty two Privates, by a Captain.

And be it enacted, That should there exist any supernumery Troops in any District, they shall be under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel of such District, until the number of such supernumery Troops shall increase to entitle them to be officered as has been herein before prescribed, in which case the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and required to cause commissions to be issued accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed to appoint immediately to each District as before laid off, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors, whether

the number of Troops in said Districts be now complete or not.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed, in case of a call of the General Government, upon the State of Maryland, for her quota of Cavalry to appoint such general officers as the number of Troops so called out may entitle them to; agreeably to the Rules and Regulations in similar cases applied.

And be it enacted, That the Field Officers and Captains of Cavalry shall meet in the City of Baltimore on the second Monday of March next in uniform, and completely equipped, and they, or a majority of them when so met, may agree upon a system of Cavalry Tactics and trumpet soundings; and an uniform dress for the Cavalry field officers of this State, whether Regimental or General, and the result of the meeting herein above mentioned, shall be forthwith transmitted to Governor of the State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by Proclamation, and which determination of the said meeting, when published, shall become binding & obligatory upon the Field Officers and Captains, and subalterns of all Troops concerned, to adopt within six months thereafter, under the penalties imposed for disobedience of orders by the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each Lieutenant Colonel is hereby authorized and empowered to call together the commissioned & non commissioned officers within their respective districts, at least four times a year, for drill exercise, & each regiment shall meet at least once every fall at such convenient time and place, as the lieutenant colonel may direct; and each squadron shall meet at least once every spring, and oftener if deemed necessary, within the county in which such squadron may belong, at such convenient time and place as the major or commanding officer of such squadron may direct; and each Troop shall meet at least eight times a year, independent of the regimental and squadron meetings, at such time and place within his county, as the Commanding Officer shall direct.

And be it enacted, That the Brigadier Generals of Infantry may call out that portion of the Cavalry which are organized within their respective Brigade Districts, to attend the Brigade or Regimental meetings of Infantry, provided they are not taken out of the county where such Troop or Troops belong, without the consent thereof; and such meetings of Cavalry are to be considered as a part of the eight Troop meetings, before prescribed by this act.

And be it enacted, That the horse used as Trooper, together with the arms and other equipments belonging to an officer, non commissioned officer, or private, of the Cavalry of this State, shall be free & exempt from taxation or execution.

And be it enacted, That all persons who have or may in future join the Troops of Cavalry already formed, or who may form themselves into new Troops after the passage of this act, shall be authorized through the Commanding Officer of his District, to require of the Governor and Council, the loan of a Sword & a Pistol for each and every such person, and the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to make the loan, upon the Commanding Officer of the Troop giving bond with approved security to the State, for the safe keeping and returning of the same when demanded by the State.

And be it enacted, That the fines for non attendance, disobedience of orders, or unofficer like conduct, whether on parade or in uniform, shall be the same against Cavalry Officers, as those prescribed for the Infantry, in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the fines against privates shall not exceed ten dollars, nor less than one dollar for each offence, to be imposed by a Court Martial, and collected agreeably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the commissions of the present Cavalry Officers, shall be and are hereby revoked, & new ones shall be issued, attaching each officer to his respective Regiment, Squadron or Troop, provided that the new commissions shall bear the same seniority by date, number or otherwise, that the old commissions bear at the present time.

And be it enacted, That the commissions of the present Cavalry Officers, shall be and are hereby revoked, & new ones shall be issued, attaching each officer to his respective Regiment, Squadron or Troop, provided that the new commissions shall bear the same seniority by date, number or otherwise, that the old commissions bear at the present time.

And be it enacted, That all fines and penalties under this act, shall be collected and applied in the same manner, as is provided in the act to which this is a supplement.
And be it enacted, That every Court Martial, for the trial of Field Officers, shall be composed of three commissioned officers, who shall be ordered to meet by the Brigadier General of Infantry, in whose District or Brigade the delinquents may reside. Every Regimental Court Martial shall be composed of three commissioned officers, and every extra Squadron Court Martial shall also be composed of three Commissioned Officers.
(February 11)

NEGROES AT PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold, on Wednesday, 18th of March, inst. at the Trappe, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note or bond, with security, bearing interest from the date, three Negroes, viz. a woman about 25 years of age—a girl about 7, and a boy about 4—late the property of Andrew Giles, deceased, and sold by order of the orphan's court of Talbot county. The sale will commence at 2 o'clock, and attendance given by
LANGFORD HIGGINS, adm'r
of Andrew Giles, dec'd.
march 3—3

WILL BE SOLD,
At Public Sale, on THURSDAY, 19th day of March next,
ALL the right, title and estate, legal and equitable, of Robert Bruff, late of Talbot county, of, in and to the mill, premises and appurtenances, now in the occupation of James Elliott—Taken and to be sold by virtue of sundry fieri facias's in my hands, at the instance of Robert Begg, against said Bruff.—**JOHN BENNETT SHIFF,**
February 25—4
The above sale will take place at 12 o'clock, on the premises.
J. B.

VALUABLE LAND—FOR SALE.
By order of the Judges of Talbot county court, at Nov Term 1811—
THE subscribers will offer for sale, on the 30th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, on a credit of one and two years, that valuable FARM, the property of the late Henry Bowdler, called "White Phillips," containing 104½ acres, subject to the incumbrance of a widow's dower, lying on one of the eastern branches of Bollingbroke Creek, and on the county road from Easton to Chancellor's Point.—There is some good bottom for meadow, and a great part of the arable land may be improved by plow.

SAM'L STEVENS, Jun. } *Commissioners.*
DANIEL MARTIN, }
JA. GOLDSBOROUGH, }
February 11—6

MARYLAND.
Kent County Orphan's Court, Jan. 11, 1812.
ORDERED, on application of Benjamin Massy, adm'r of Robert Clothier, deceased, that he cause a notice to said deceased's creditors to produce their claims, to be inserted in the Star, at Easton, for three successive weeks according to law. Test,
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r.
This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Clothier, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1812.
BENJAMIN MASSY, adm'r
of Robert Clothier, dec'd.
march 3—3

ATTENTION.
THE subscriber having rented that large and commodious HOUSE, lately occupied by William Hayward, Jun. Esq.—proposes to take a few more Boarders in addition to those he has. He continues his Grocery Business at his old stand, corner of Washington and Dover street. He will rent at for the remainder of the year, the back apartment of the house he occupies as a store, with a good garden.—It is well calculated for a small family.
SAMUEL NICOLS.
Easton, march 3—3

POMONA.
WANTED, a Gentleman well qualified to assist in teaching the Greek and Latin Languages, or, the Latin and French languages. A familiar acquaintance with the Classics can be dispensed with, but strict grammatical accuracy will be indispensably necessary. General accommodation will be added to a liberal salary.
Mr. RALPH respectfully acquaints the public that, at a very great expence, he has finished a very commodious School Room, in Pomona, and additional apartments for the gentlemen who assist in the establishment at Pomona; therefore, with the concurrence and by the advice of his supporters, it is his wish to increase the present limited number of his pupils to forty, and preparations are made for their reception. Letters addressed to the rev. George Ralph, Pomona, Baltimore county, will be immediately attended to.
February 11—6

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Ann S. Warfield, of Queen Ann's county, lately deceased, are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, and deposit them in the hands of Dr. John D. Emory, of Queen Ann's county, or forward them to the subscriber, in Dorchester county, as early as possible.
WILLIAM W. ECCLESTON.
February 25—6

VALUABLE STUD HORSE,
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber will sell his handsome spotted Arabian STUD HORSE, now in good condition, on accommodating terms. He is eight years old next May.—His character as a foal getter, is as good as any in the county; his colts are admired both for form and size, in Talbot and Queen Ann's counties. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by application to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of March, instant.
JOHN GREGORY.
Talbot county, march 3—3

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
No. 66, Market Street, Baltimore.—
HAS FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of fresh Teas of superior qualities, in whole, half and quarter chests, small boxes and lead canisters—Also, a choice and large assortment of Old Wines and Liquors, in pipes, hogheads, quarter casks, demijohns and bottles, which he pledges himself to sell as pure as imported, and will be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved paper at short dates, in the city.
Retailers of Teas and Liquors, as well as private families and those who keep public houses, will find it to their advantage in getting their supplies of those in whom they can rely on supplying with goods of the first qualities, and at fair prices.
Orders from any part of the U. States carefully attended to, and executed with promptitude and fidelity, and all goods sold with privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.—march 3—3

JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.
TWO or three Journeyman Taylors are wanted immediately. For good workmen liberal wages will be given by
L. REARDON.
Easton, march 3—3

FOR SALE,
A STOUT COUNTRY STUD HORSE, SEVEN years old last June, whose character for remarkable fine Colts, and being a sure foal getter, is well known in the neighbourhood of Centre Ville.—He is now in good condition to commence the season, and will be sold low on a reasonable credit for approved paper, or exchanged for young cattle if speedy application is made. If not sold before the first April next, he will stand the season at Church Hill, Centre Ville and Queen's Town.
THOS. C. EARLE.
Near Centre Villa, march 10—3

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forewarned from hunting or trespassing in any way on the land of the subscriber, called "Hunt Keep Out," with dog or gun, as the law will be rigidly enforced against offenders, from the date hereof.—by
FRANCIS WAYMAN.
Bayside, Talbot county, march 10—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

IN COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 14, 1812.
ORDERED, That the 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, and the act to alter the time of meeting of the court of appeals, and for other purposes, be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; in the Star, at Easton; in the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.
By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

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.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person or persons, against whom any judgment hath been or shall be rendered in any county court of this State, or any person in his, her or their behalf, being desirous of appealing from such judgment to the court of appeals of the shore, may at any time within the period prescribed by law for entering appeals, instead of prosecuting a writ of error for the removal of the said judgment, apply to the clerk of the county court in which such judgment hath been or shall be rendered, and direct the said clerk to enter & appeal, in the usual manner, from the judgment of the said county court to the court of appeals of the shore, and that such entry shall be made accordingly, the said clerk noting the time of entering such appeal; and there shall be the same proceedings had upon such appeal, as if the application for an appeal had been made to and the appeal had been granted by the county court, during the sitting of the said court: Provided, That execution upon any such judgment, shall not be stayed or delayed, or any supersedeas upon such judgment granted or issued forth upon any such appeal, unless such person or persons, in whose name such appeal shall be made, or some other, in his, her or their behalf, shall immediately upon making such appeal, enter into bond with sufficient sureties, such as the chief judge or an associate judge of the district, in which the said judgment shall be rendered, shall approve of, in the manner and agreeably to the form or according to the tenor of the condition of the said bond, as prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

An act to alter the times of the meeting of the Court of Appeals, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, the court of appeals shall be holden for the Eastern Shore at the Town of Easton, on the first Monday in June and the last Monday in November, in each and every year;—and that from and after the first day of February next, the Court of Appeals shall be holden for the Western Shore, at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday in May and first Monday in December, in each and every year; and that the said court to be holden for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, in the months of June and December, in each and every year, shall be holden by the judges thereof, or any three or more of them: Provided always, That any one or more of the said judges, attending as aforesaid, shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court held for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings. And so much of the act, entitled, an act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this State, and for the administration of justice therein, passed at November session, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and five, as provides for the holding of the Court of Appeals at different or other times than those herein mentioned, be and the same is hereby repealed.
And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals, or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the second judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at Easton, for the Eastern Shore, on the last Monday in November, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals resident in the second judicial district, to attend at the town of Easton, on the last Monday in November next, & on the last Monday in November in each and every year thereafter, who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; and that all writs & process may be returnable to the said court on the said last Monday in November in the same manner as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in June, & may also bear teste on the said last Monday in November, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in November, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid, by the said judge; and at each and every such November session, all actions, pleas, and other proceedings relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing June session.
And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals, or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the third judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at the City of Annapolis, for the western shore, on the last Monday in May, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals, resident in the third judicial district, to attend at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday in May next, and on the last Monday in May in each and every year thereafter; who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Western Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; & that all writs and process may be returnable to the said court on the said last Monday in May, in the same manner, as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in December, and may bear teste on the said last Monday in May, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day;—and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in May, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid, by the said judge; and at each and every such May session, all actions, pleas and other proceedings, relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing December session.
And be it enacted, That if the judge of the court of appeals, required by this act to attend at Easton, on the last Monday in November in each and every year, or the judge of the said court so required to attend at Annapolis, on the last Monday

page of this act, the court of appeals shall be holden for the Eastern Shore at the Town of Easton, on the first Monday in June and the last Monday in November, in each and every year;—and that from and after the first day of February next, the Court of Appeals shall be holden for the Western Shore, at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday in May and first Monday in December, in each and every year; and that the said court to be holden for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, in the months of June and December, in each and every year, shall be holden by the judges thereof, or any three or more of them: Provided always, That any one or more of the said judges, attending as aforesaid, shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court held for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings. And so much of the act, entitled, an act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this State, and for the administration of justice therein, passed at November session, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and five, as provides for the holding of the Court of Appeals at different or other times than those herein mentioned, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That any one of the said judges, in court sitting, shall have power and authority to enter judgments by confession, to call executions, and enter judgments thereon by default, or to enter them not called by consent, and to order writs of venditioni exponas in all cases where the same may be necessary, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. feb. 20 (25)—6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
To the creditors of the subscriber,
THAT being unable to pay all his just debts, in consequence of becoming security for Richard Dudley, he intends to petition the judges of Talbot county court, at the next session of their court, to be held on the fourth Monday of May next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.
JONATHAN OZMENT.
Talbot county, march 3—3

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,
November Term, 1811.
ON application to the Judges of Worcester county court, by Parker Purnell, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five; and the several 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 acts, being annexed to his petition, and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Parker Purnell has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Parker Purnell is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in May Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors.—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Parker Purnell be discharged from imprisonment, and the said first Saturday in May Term next, is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that the said Parker Purnell 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 in New Town, three months before the said first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit. Test,
JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C.
February 18—13

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of December last, a Negro man named Castor, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, his face rather long, a dimple in his chin, flat nose, middling big lips. It is said he now goes by the name of George Stewart. He has a scar on his breast, which rises about one fourth of an inch above the rest of the flesh. He took away with him a variety of clothes, among which was a dark brown great coat, half worn, with a large cape to it. He is about 38 years of age. Any person taking up the said negro, and securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get information of him, if out of this state, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.—by
WM. MILES.
P. Anne, Som county, Md. feb 11—7

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

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst. a black negro man named Wainman, 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 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, 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

SIX CENTS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber living in Easton, about the middle of February last, an apprentice boy to the boot and shoemaking business by the name of Charles Fleming, about 17 years of age, slender made, clothing not remembered. The above reward will be paid for securing in jail or delivering said boy to his master.—All persons are forewarned from harbouring said boy at their peril, or captains of vessels from taking him away.
GEORGE SEWELL.
march 3—3

A RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to my custody, on the 15th inst. a negro man by the name of John Baptist, and then said he was the property of John Leepeter Sherrybus, since says he is a free man. He is about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, large mouth and flat nose, speaks very pleasantly when spoken to. Unless he is released I will sell him agreeably to law for his price.
JOHN KEAN, Jun. Sheriff of
Harford county
jan. 31 (Feb. 18)—8

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th of June, 1810, living in Cecil county, Maryland, near the Head of Elk, a negro man named Peter, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very black, remarkable high forehead, and bear over the temples; rather thin lips for a negro—broad shoulders, and rather slender about the waist in proportion to the rest of his body. When walking his left foot or toe is more out than the right, and has a small halt with it; carries his head inclined to the left shoulder, with his face rather up. As he has been some time away, it is thought unnecessary to attempt describing his clothes. He was sold by Mr. John Fisher, of Talbot county, at public sale, as the property of John Morton, and bought by me. He has been seen in Queen Ann's county in August, 1810, and I have reason to believe that he has been harboured in the neighbourhood of Tuckahoe Mills.—I will give 50 dollars to any person who will prove legally having been harboured, over and above. The above reward will be given for him, secured in any jail in the United States, so that I get him again.
THOMAS WALLACE, Senr.
march 10—3—\$1

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, 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 show 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

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 26th of December last, a Negro man named Castor, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, his face rather long, a dimple in his chin, flat nose, middling big lips. It is said he now goes by the name of George Stewart. He has a scar on his breast, which rises about one fourth of an inch above the rest of the flesh. He took away with him a variety of clothes, among which was a dark brown great coat, half worn, with a large cape to it. He is about 38 years of age. Any person taking up the said negro, and securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get information of him, if out of this state, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.—by
WM. MILES.
P. Anne, Som county, Md. feb 11—7

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Easton, december 31—m

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CYRUS BELL.
december 31—6m

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JOHN KEAN, Jun. Sheriff of
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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, MARCH 24, 1812.

[No. 30.....644.]

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

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message of the 9th instant, IN THE CASE OF JOHN HENRY. (Concluded.)

No. 8. Boston, March 9, 1809.

SIR—In my letter No. 6, I took the liberty to express my opinion of the probable effect of the non intercourse law intended to be enacted; and of the mode by which Great Britain may defeat the real intention of the American government in passing it.

The high price of American produce in France furnishes a temptation which mercantile avarice will be unable to resist. The consequence is obvious.—But if, instead of condemning the vessels and cargoes which may be arrested in pursuing this prohibited commerce they should be compelled to go into a British port, and there permitted to sell them I think the friends of England in these states would not utter a complaint.

The elections are begun; and I presume no diligence or industry will be remitted to insure the success of the federal party.

SIR—You will perceive from the accounts that will reach you in the public papers both from Washington and Massachusetts, that the federalists of the northern states have succeeded in making the Congress believe, that with such an opposition as they would make under the general government, a war must be confined to their own territory, & might be even too much for that government to sustain.

Under what new circumstances the Congress will meet in May, will depend on the state elections & the changes that may in the mean time take place in Europe. With regard to Great Britain, she can scarce mistake her true policy in relation to America.

SIR—I send to Mr. R. a pamphlet entitled "Suppressed Documents." The notes and comments were written by the gentleman who has written the "analysis," which I sent by a former conveyance. These works have greatly contributed to excite the fears of the men of talents and property: who now prefer the chance of maintaining their party by open resistance and a final separation to an alliance with France, and a war with England.

southern & conciliate the northern people. The former are agricultural, the latter a commercial people. The mode of cherishing and depressing either is too obvious to require illustration. This, I am aware, is an object of much interest in Great Britain, as it would forever secure the integrity of his majesty's possessions in this continent, and make the two governments, or whatever number the present confederacy might form into, as useful and as much subject to the influence of Great Britain as her colonies can be rendered.

At all events, it cannot be necessary to the preservation of peace, that Great Britain should make any great concession at the present moment; more especially as the more important changes that occur in Europe might render it convenient for her to adhere to any stipulations in favor of neutral maritime nations.

Although the non intercourse law affords but a very partial relief to the people of this country from the evils of that entire suspension of commerce to which they have reluctantly submitted for some time past, I lament the repeal of the embargo; because it was calculated to accelerate the progress of these states towards a revolution that would have put an end to the only republic that remains to prove that a government founded on political equality can exist in a season of trial and difficulty, or is calculated to insure either security or happiness to a people.

No. 10. Boston, March 20, 1809.

SIR—Since my letter of the 13th, nothing has occurred which I thought worthy of a communication.

The federal candidate in New Hampshire is already elected by a majority of about 1000 votes. His competitor was a man of large fortune, extensive connections and insidious manners. These account for the smallness of the majority.

In Connecticut, no change is necessary, and none is to be apprehended.

A few weeks will be sufficient in order to determine the relative strength of parties, and convince Mr. Madison that a war with G. Britain is not a measure upon which he dare venture.

SIR—Although the recent changes that have occurred quiet apprehensions of war, and consequently less all hopes of a separation of the states, I still think it necessary to transmit by the mail each week a sketch of passing events.

No. 11. Boston, April 13, 1809

SIR—I send to Mr. R. a pamphlet entitled "Suppressed Documents." The notes and comments were written by the gentleman who has written the "analysis," which I sent by a former conveyance. These works have greatly contributed to excite the fears of the men of talents and property: who now prefer the chance of maintaining their party by open resistance and a final separation to an alliance with France, and a war with England.

(now that the elections have all terminated favorably) that none of the New England states would be a party in it. But, as I have repeatedly written, the General Government does not seriously entertain any such desire or intention. Had the majority in the New England states continued to approve of the public measures, it is extremely probable that Great Britain would now have to choose between war and concession.

In all of these states, however, Governors have been elected out of the federal party, and even the southern papers indicate an unexpected augmentation of federal members in the next Congress.

The correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the Secretary of State at Washington, you will have seen before this can reach you. It has given much satisfaction to the federal party here; because it promises an exemption from the evil they most feared (a war with England) and justifies their partiality towards Great Britain, which they maintain was founded upon a full conviction of her justice and since opposition to preserve peace.

But the great benefit that will probably result from it, will be that Bonaparte may be induced to force this country from her neutral position. Baffled in his attempts to exclude from this continent the manufactures of Great Britain, he will most likely confiscate all American property in his dominions and dependencies, and declare war.

While Great Britain waits for this natural I might say necessary result of the negotiation, would it not be extremely inexpedient to conclude a treaty with the American government? Every set of evidence and experience prove, that the democrats consider their political ascendancy in a great measure dependent upon the hostile spirit that they can keep alive towards Great Britain, and recent events demonstrate that their conduct will be predicated upon that conviction: it is therefore not to be expected that they will meet with corresponding feelings a sincere disposition on the part of England to adjust all matters in dispute.

When I began my letter, I intended to make some observations in relation to the boundary line—[Her 0 or 12 lines of the manuscript are erased]

No. 3. Boston, May 5, 1809.

SIR—Although the recent changes that have occurred quiet apprehensions of war, and consequently less all hopes of a separation of the states, I still think it necessary to transmit by the mail each week a sketch of passing events.

On local politics I have nothing to add; and as the parade that made in the National Intelligencer of the recent disposition of Mr. Madison to press amicable relations with Great Britain is in my opinion calculated to awaken vigilance distrust rather than inspire confidence, I will (having nothing more important to write about) take leave to examine his motives, in not surprised at his conditional removal of the non-intercourse law with respect to G. Britain, because it

was made incumbent on him by the act of Congress; but the observations made on his friendly dispositions towards Great Britain is a matter of no little astonishment. The whole tenor of his political life directly and unequivocally contradicts them. His speech on the British treaty in '99. His attempt to pass a law for the confiscation of British debts and British property. His commercial resolutions grounded apparently on an idea of making America useful as a colony to France. His conduct while Secretary of State: all form an assemblage of probabilities tending to convince me at least that he does not seriously desire a treaty in which the rights and pretensions of Great Britain would be fairly recognized.

The unexpected change that has taken place in the feelings of political men in this country in consequence of Mr. Madison's prompt acceptance of the friendly proposals of G. Britain has caused a temporary suspension of the conflict of parties; and they both regard him with equal wonder and distrust. They all ascribe his conduct to various motives, but none believe him to be in earnest.

The State of New York has returned to the Assembly a majority of federal members—All this proves that an anti commercial faction cannot rule the northern states. Two months ago the state of New York was not ranked among the states that would adopt the policy of that of Massachusetts; and any favourable change was exceedingly problematic.

I beg leave to suggest that in the present state of things in this country my presence can contribute very little to the interest of Great Britain. If Mr. Erskine be sanctioned in all he has conceded, by his majesty's ministers, it is unnecessary for me, as indeed it would be unavailing to make any attempt to carry into effect the original purposes of my mission. While I think it to be my duty to give this intimation to you, I beg it may be understood that I consider myself entirely at the disposal of his majesty's government.

No. 15. Boston, May 25, 1809.

SIR—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I received, through Mr. Secretary Ryland, your Excellency's commands to return to Canada, and, after the delays incident to this season of the year, in a journey from Boston, arrived here yesterday.

The present hopes of the federalists are founded on the probability of a war with France; but, at all events, this party is strong and well organized enough to prevent a war with England. It would now be superfluous to trouble your Excellency with an account of the nature and extent of the arrangements made by the federal party, to re-

sist any attempt of the government unfavorable to G. Britain. They were such as do great credit to their ability and principles; and while a judicious policy is observed by G. Britain, secure her interests in America from decay. My fear of inducing a false security on the part of His Majesty's government in their efficiency and eventual success, may have inclined me to refrain from doing them that justice in my former letters, which I willingly take the present occasion to express.

I trust your Excellency will ascribe the style and manner of my communications and the frequent ambiguities introduced in them, as arising from the secrecy necessary to be observed, and my consciousness that you understood my meaning on the most delicate point without risking a particular explanation.

I lament that no occasion commensurate to my wishes has permitted me to prove how much I value the confidence of your Excellency and the approbation already expressed by his Majesty's minister.

I have the honor to be, &c.

I certify that the foregoing letters are the same referred to in the letter of H. W. Ryland, Esq. dated May 1st, 1809, relating to the mission in which I was employed by Sir James Craig, by his letter of instructions bearing date Feb. 6, 1809.

(Signed) JOHN HENRY. No. V.

Mr. Ryland to Mr. J. Henry, 1st May, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR—The news we have received this day from the States will, I imagine, soon bring you back to us, and if you arrive at Montreal by the middle of June I shall probably have the pleasure of meeting you there, as I am going up with Sir James and a large suite. The last letters received from you are to the 13th April; the whole are now transcribing for the purpose of being sent home where they cannot fall of doing you great credit, and I most sincerely hope they may eventually contribute to your permanent advantage.

I am cruelly out of spirits at the idea of old England trucking to such a debased and accursed government as that of the U. States.

I am greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in procuring the books, though if Spain fails I shall scarcely have heart to look into them. I can add no more now, but that I am most heartily, and affectionately yours.

(Signed) H. W. R. J. Henry, esq. Boston.

Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry, dated 4th May, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR—You must consider the short letter I wrote you by the last post as altogether unofficial, but I am now to intimate to you in a more formal manner our hope of your speedy return, as the object of your journey seems, for the present at least, to be, at an end.—We have London news by the way of the river up to the 6th March, which tallies to a day with what we have received by the way of the States. Heartily wishing you a safe and speedy journey back to us.

I am, my dear sir, most sincerely yours, (Signed) H. W. R.

Have the goodness to bring my books with you, though I shall have little spirit to look into them unless you bring good news from Spain.

No. VI. Mr. Henry's memorial, to Lord Liverpool, enclosed in a letter to Mr. Peel, of the 13th June, with a copy of that letter.

The undersigned most respectfully submits the following statement & memorial to the Earl of Liverpool: Long before and during the administration of your Lordship's predecessor the undersigned bestowed much personal attention to the state of parties and to the political measures in the United States of America.—

[Here is an erasure of about four lines.]

Soon after the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, when His Majesty's Governor General of British America had reason to believe that the two countries would be involved in a war, & had submitted to his majesty's ministers the arrangements of the English party in the United States for an efficient resistance to the General Government

which would probably terminate in a separation of the Northern States from the general confederacy; he applied to the undersigned to undertake a mission to Boston where the whole concerns of the opposition were managed. The object of the mission was to promote and encourage the federal party to resist the measures of the General Government; to offer assurances of aid and support from his majesty's government of Canada; and to open a communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the Governor General upon such a footing as circumstances might suggest; & finally to render the plans then in contemplation subservient to the views of his majesty's government.

The undersigned undertook the mission which lasted from the month of January to the month of June inclusive, during which period those public acts and legislative resolutions of the Assembly of Massachusetts & Connecticut were passed, which kept the general government of the United States in check and deterred it from carrying into execution the measures of hostility with which Great Britain was menaced.

For his services on the occasion herein recited, and the loss of time and expenses incurred, the undersigned neither sought nor received any compensation; but trusted to the known justice and liberality of His Majesty's government for the reward of services which could not, he humbly conceives, be estimated in pounds shillings and pence. On the patronage and support which was promised in the letter of Sir J. Craig, under date of the 20th January, 1809, (wherein he gives as an opinion) "That the former correspondence and political information transmitted by the undersigned had met with the particular attention of his majesty's Secretary of State; and that his execution of the mission (proposed to be undertaken in that letter) would give him a claim not only on the Governor General but on his majesty's ministers" the undersigned has relied & now most respectfully claims, in whatever mode the Earl of Liverpool may be pleased to adopt.

The undersigned most respectfully takes this occasion to state, that Sir J. Craig promised him an employment in Canada worth upwards of one thousand pounds a year, by his letter (herewith transmitted) under date of 13th Sept. 1809, which he has just learned has, in consequence of his absence, been given to another person. The undersigned abstains from commenting on this transaction, and most respectfully suggests that the appointment of Judge Advocate General of the Province of Lower Canada, with a salary of five hundred pounds a year, or a Consulate in the United States, *sine curia*, would be considered by him as a liberal discharge of any obligation that his majesty's government may entertain in relation to his services.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Peel, enclosing the foregoing.
SIR—I take the liberty to enclose to you a memorial addressed to the Earl of Liverpool; & beg you will have the goodness either to examine the Documents in your office, or those in my own possession, touching the extent & legitimacy of my claims.
Mr. Ryland, the Secretary of Sir J. Craig, is now in London; and, from his official knowledge of the transactions and facts alluded to in the memorial, can give any information required on that subject.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. H.
June 13th, 1811.
Letter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, by his Secretary R. Peel, Esq. recognizing Mr. Henry's services, &c.

No. VII.
Downing Street, 28th June, 1811.
SIR—I have not failed to lay before the Earl of Liverpool, the memorial, together with its several enclosures, which was delivered to me a few days since, by General Loft, at your desire. His Lordship has directed me to acquaint you that he has referred to the correspondence in this office, of this year 1808, and finds two letters from Sir James Craig, dated 10th April, & 5th May, transmitting the correspondence that has passed during your residence in the northern states of America, and expressing his confidence in your ability and judgment, but Lord Liverpool has not discovered any wish on the part of Sir James Craig, that your claims for compensation should be referred to this country; nor indeed, is allusion made to any kind of arrangement or agreement that had been made by that officer with you.

Under these circumstances, and had not Sir James Craig determined on his immediate return to England, it would have been Lord Liverpool's wish to have referred your memorial to him, as being better enabled to appreciate the ability and success with which you executed the despatches of Sir J. Craig in June, 1808.

Canada mission, undertaken at his desire. Lord Liverpool will, however, transmit it to Sir James Craig's successor in the government, with an assurance, that, from the recommendations he has received in your favour, and the opinion he has formed on your correspondence, he is convinced that the public service will be benefited by your active employment in a public situation. Lord Liverpool will also feel himself bound to give the same assurance to the Marquis Wellesley, if there is any probability that it will advance the success of the application which you have made to his Lordship.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) ROBERT PEEL.
John Henry, 27, Leicester Square.
Mr. Henry to Mr. Peel, September 24, 1811. No other answer than a despatch to Sir George Prevost and the letter marked B.

No. VIII.
Downing Street, 4th September, 1811.
SIR—I have just now learned the ultimate decision of my Lord Wellesley, relative to the appointment which I was desirous to obtain; and find that the subsisting relations between the two countries, forbid the creating a new office in the United States, such as I was solicitous to obtain. In the state of things I have not a moment to lose in returning to Canada, & have taken my passage in the last and only ship that sails for Quebec this season. As I have not time to enter de novo into explanations with the gentlemen who are in your office, and as I have received assurances from you, in addition to the letter of my Lord Liverpool, of the 27th June, that "his Lordship would recommend me to the Governor of Canada, for the first vacant situation that I would accept" I beg the favor of you to advise me how I am to get that recommendation, without loss of time.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
J. H.
Robert Peel, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
Copy of the letter written by Lord Liverpool to Sir Geo. Prevost furnished by the under Secretary of State. Original in the despatch to the Governor General.

No. IX.
Downing Street, 16th Sept. 1811.
SIR—Mr. Henry, who will have the honor of delivering this letter, is the gentleman who addressed to me the memorial, a copy of which I herewith transmit, and to whom the accompanying letter from Mr. Peel was written by my direction.

In compliance with his request, I now fulfil the assurance which I have given, of stating to you my opinion of the ability and judgment which Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasions mentioned in his memorial; and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation, in which you should think proper to place him. I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

To Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c. &c. &c.
No. X.
Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry.
Tuesday evening, July 2d, 1811.

DEAR HENRY—It gives me real pleasure to find that the apprehension I had formed with respect to the fulfilment of your expectations, is likely to prove erroneous. As every thing which passed relative to your mission was in writing, I think you will do well in submitting to Mr. Peel all the original papers. I, myself, could give no other information relative to the subject than what they contain, as you and I had no opportunity of any verbal communication respecting it, till after your mission terminated, and I never wrote you a letter in the Governor's name, which had not previously been submitted to his correction.

The impression I had received of your character and abilities made me anxious to serve you, even before I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, and the same desire has operated on me ever since; I am, therefore, entitled to hope, that any opinion which I may have given you, as to your best mode of obtaining an employment under government, will be received with the same candor that gave rise to it, I think you will do well to persevere as you propose. I have no doubt that every letter from you which Sir James sent home, will be found in Mr. Peel's office, as the established practice there is to bind the despatches and enclosures yearly up together.

Sincerely wishing you every success, I am, most faithfully, yours,
(Signed) H. W. RYLAND.
John Henry, Esq.
LORD LIVERPOOL'S DISPATCH
To Sir George Prevost, Governor-General of Canada, with its enclosures, dated 16th Sept. 1811.

Downing Street.
SIR—Mr. Henry, who will have the honor of delivering this letter, is the gentleman who addressed to me the memorial, (a copy of which I herewith transmit,) and to whom the accompanying letter from Mr. Peel was written by my direction.

In compliance with his request, I now fulfil the assurance which I have given of stating to you my opinion of the ability and judgment which Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasions mentioned in his memorial, and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation in which you should think proper to place him.

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.
To Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c.
Mr. Henry's Memorial to Lord Liverpool, enclosed in Lord Liverpool's Dispatch.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool, the undersigned most respectfully submits the following memorial.
Long before and during the administration of your lordship's predecessor, the undersigned bestowed much personal attention to the state of parties & political measures in the United States of America, and had an opportunity

(Here an erasure of 10 or 12 lines) and to unite the [An erasure here of 2 or 3 lines] the information transmitted by the undersigned to Sir Jas. Craig, and by him to Lord Castlereagh, met with his Lordship's approbation; and when the hostile preparations in the United States suggested to Sir James Craig the necessity of making corresponding arrangements of precaution and defence, for the security of his majesty's colonies, he applied to the undersigned to undertake a secret and confidential mission to the northern states to the party already mentioned; to direct their operations, and transmit regular information of the same, and to endeavor to render subservient to the interests of G. Britain. The undersigned readily undertook the mission, and spent five months in the active and zealous discharge of the duties connected with it [An erasure here of 20 or 25 lines] which deterred the General Government from the purpose already mentioned, & from a coalition with France, while the information which he transmitted to Sir Jas. Craig, probably saved the trouble and expense of arming the Canadian Militia. All this, the undersigned performed without ever showing his commission or appearing as an authorized agent—from a thorough conviction that a discovery of his mission would furnish the French party with the means of destroying the influence of the party adhering to G. B. in every quarter of America, and enable the general government to go to war upon popular and tenable ground.

In the application of Sir Jas. Craig to the undersigned to undertake the mission mentioned in the above information and political observations received from you heretofore were all transmitted to the Secretary of State, who has expressed his particular approbation of them, and there is no doubt that your able execution of such a mission as I have above suggested, would give you a claim not only on the Governor General (of B. America) but in His Majesty's Ministers, &c. &c.

The undersigned being now in England on his private affairs, and on the eve of departure for America, most humbly and respectfully submits his claims, under the stipulations aforesaid, to the Earl of Liverpool, in the confident expectation that his Lordship will treat them with that justice and liberality which upon investigation they may be found to merit.

It may not be superfluous to add, that the undersigned has never received in any shape whatever any compensation or patronage for the services he has rendered. That fact, Mr. Ryland, the secretary of Sir James Craig, now in London, can vouch for; as well as for the truth of all the matters set forth in this memorial.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) J. HENRY.
27 Leicester square, June 23, 1811.

[Here follows Mr. Ryland's letter to Mr. Henry, of January 29, 1809, as published in the Star of the 17th instant.]

[Here follows Sir James H. Craig's letter to Mr. Henry, of February 6th, 1809, as published in the Star of the 17th instant.]

Extracts of letters of recal from the mission in consequence of the arrangement entered into between Mr. Erskine and the American government.
Quebec, May, 1801.

"The news have received this day from the United States will, I imagine, soon bring you back to us. The last letters received from you are to the 13th April.—The whole are now transmitting to be sent home where they cannot fail of doing you great credit, and eventually contribute to your permanent advantage."
(Signed) H. W. RYLAND, Sec. J. Henry, Esq.

4th May, 1809.
I am now formally to intimate to you our hope of your return; as the object of your mission seems for the present, at least, to be abandoned. Sincerely wishing a safe and speedy journey back to us.
I am, &c.
(Signed) H. W. RYLAND, Sec. J. Henry, Esq.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Peel to Mr. Henry.
Downing Street, 28th June, 1811.
SIR—I have not failed to lay before the Earl of Liverpool the memorial, together with its several enclosures, which was delivered to me a few days since by General Loft at your desire. His Lordship has directed me to acquaint you in reply that he has referred to the correspondence in this office of the year 1808, & finds two letters from Sir James Craig, dated 10th April and 15th May, transmitting the correspondence that had passed during your residence in the northern states of America, & expressing his confidence in your ability and judgment; but Lord Liverpool has not discovered any wish on the part of Sir Jas. Craig that your claims for compensation should be referred to this country, nor indeed is allusion made to any kind of arrangement or agreement that had been made by that officer with you. Under these circumstances, and had not Sir James Craig determined on his immediate return to England, it would have been Lord Liverpool's wish to have referred your memorial to him as being better enabled to appreciate the ability and success with which you executed a mission undertaken at his desire; lord Liverpool will however transmit it to Sir James Craig's successor in the government with an assurance that from the recommendations he has received in your favor and the opinion he has formed on your correspondence, he is convinced the public service will be benefited by your active employment in a public situation.

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Lord Liverpool will also feel himself bound to give the same assurance to the Marquis Wellesley if there is any probability that it will advance the success of the application which you have made to his Lordship.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. PEEL.
CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
March 16, 1812.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
I lay before Congress a letter, from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of G. Britain, to the Secretary of State.
JAMES MADISON.
March 13, 1812.

LETTER.
The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has read in the public papers of this City, with the deepest concern, the message sent by the President of the United States to Congress on the 9th inst., and the documents which accompanied it.

In the utter ignorance of the undersigned as to all the circumstances alluded to in these documents, he can only disclaim most solemnly, on his own part, the having had any knowledge whatever of the existence of such a mission, or of such transactions as the communication of Mr. Henry refers to, and express his conviction that from what he knows of those branches of his Majesty's government with which he is in the habit of having intercourse, no countenance whatever was given by them to any schemes hostile to the internal tranquility of the U. States.

The undersigned, however, cannot but trust that the American government and the Congress of the United States will take into consideration the character of the individual who has made the communication in question, and will suspend any further judgment of its merits until the circumstances shall have been made known to his Majesty's government.

The undersigned requests the Secretary of State to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.
(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.
Washington, March 11, 1812.

The Message having been read, was, on motion of Mr. Newton, referred to the committee of Foreign Relations, & ordered to be printed.
March 19.

Mr. Porter from the Committee on Foreign Relations made a report in part on the business of Henry, Craig, &c. Consisting of a certain Count Edward De Crillon, now in this City, with the following preamble.

The Committee report
That they did not deem it necessary or proper to go into an investigation of the authenticity of the documents communicated to Congress on the responsibility of a co-ordinate branch of the government; it may nevertheless be satisfactory to the House to be informed, that the original papers, with the evidence relating to them, in possession of the executive, were submitted to their examination, and were such as to fully satisfy the committee of their genuineness.

The circumstances under which the disclosures of Henry were made to the government, involving considerations of political expediency, have prevented the committee from making those disclosures the basis of any proceeding against him; and from the careful concealment on his part of any circumstances that would lead to the discovery & punishment of any individuals within the United States, (should there be any such) who were nominally connected with him, no distinct object was presented the committee by his communication for the exercise of the powers with which they were invested of sending for persons and papers. On being informed however there was a foreigner in the city, who lately came to this country from Europe with Henry, (Count Edward De Crillon) & was supposed to be in his confidence, the committee thought proper to send for him.—His examination taken under oath and reduced to writing, they herewith transmit to the House.

The transaction disclosed by the message of the President presents to the minds of the committee conclusive evidence that the British government, at a period of peace, and during the most friendly professions, have been deliberately and perfidiously pursuing measures to divide these States, and to involve the citizens in all the guilt of treason, and the horrors of a civil war. It is not however the intention of the committee to dwell upon a proceeding which, at all times, and among all nations, has been considered one of the most aggravated characters; and which, from the nature of our Government, depending on a virtuous union of sentiment, ought to be regarded by us with the deepest abhorrence.

The Report was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

To the Militia and Cavalry Officers of the State of Maryland.
The following are extracts from two resolutions passed by the legislature at their last session. We publish them by request of the clerk of the council, for the information of those officers to whom the respective laws have been forwarded by the executive.

Maryland Rep.
The first resolution authorizes the printing of twenty five hundred copies of the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, and directs the executive to forward "to each major general ten copies; to each brigadier general 16 copies; to each commanding officer of a regiment, forty copies; and to each commanding officer of an extra battalion, twenty copies—to be distributed to the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, or extra battalions, as the case may be."

The second resolution authorizes the printing of five hundred copies of the supplement to the act to regulate & discipline the militia of this state, and directs the executive to forward "to each major general one copy; to each brigadier general, two copies; to each commanding officer of a regiment, five copies to each commanding officer of an extra battalion, two copies; and to each commanding officer of a troop, five copies—to be distributed to the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, extra battalions, or troops, as the case may be."

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intends to petition the Judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.
WILLIAM P. LITTLETON.
march 24—3*

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 2d March, inst. a negro man who calls himself Ignatius Waters, about fifty years of age, slim made, has a scar above his left eye, says he is a free man, and that he has a family, and lives in Baltimore, his clothing very bad. The owner, if any, will come and release him, or he will be sold for his prison fees, according to law.
EZRA MANTZ, shff.
Frederick county, Md.
march 17 (24)—8

A RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to my custody on the 4th inst. a negro woman by the name of SUKEY; had on when committed a mixed linsley jacket and petticoat, appears to be about 20 or 27 years of age—She says she is the property of William Smith of Polkton county, Virginia. Unless she is released she will be sold for her prison fees, agreeably to law.
JOHN KEAN, Sheriff
of Hartford county
March 13 (24)—8

Washington City, March 17.

In our subsequent columns will be found a message from the President of the United States, transmitting to Congress a letter from the British minister, solemnly disclaiming any knowledge, on his part, of the infernal project, just developed, for the destruction of this government. We can entertain no doubt of the "deep concern" with which Mr. Foster must have seen this disclosure, whether we consider him as a minister, feeling for the character of the government by which he is employed, or, as a patriotic Briton, a man of honor, who views with horror the indecible stain which this transaction has imprinted on his country's fame. The allusion to the character of Mr. Henry, however, we think might have been spared; for, as was well observed by the patriotic Mason, no objection can be made by the British government to our giving credit to the testimony of a man with whom her first minister of state and her governor general of Canada have held intimate and official correspondence; to whom has been confided by his government a mission so confidential, it seems, that even Mr. Foster was not trusted with a knowledge of it.

A disposition having been manifested to turn into ridicule the serious and important documents which occupy the columns of our paper of this day, by declaring it to be a fraud for electioneering purposes, which idea will, no doubt, be still further promulgated, it would be criminal in us to let it go uncontradicted both as it regards a libel on the administration and imposition upon the people of the U. States.

The committee of foreign relations, to whom it will be recollected the subject was referred in the House of Representatives, gave it that minute attention which it required; they were desirous of having the person of Henry put into their possession, but were informed by the government that he had stipulated with them not to be molested, when he took his departure for New York. He is said to have refused to make public the names of individuals with whom he had intercourse in this country, as there had been no breach of faith on their part towards him; the British ministry having broken their engagements with him, he considered himself justified in gratifying his resentment as it regarded them. The original manuscripts were before the committee, and there is no doubt of their authenticity. The hon. Secretary of State and Attorney General (Mr. Pinkney, our late minister to England) to whom the signatures of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Peel were familiar, declared them to be genuine. The signature of Sir James Craig is well known to a respectable member of the committee, as well as the royal seal attached to the credentials of Henry. In the originals all the names were erased, many of which, however, were sufficiently legible to be understood; and, conjecture says, they are of high and honorable standing. As this is a subject of great delicacy, no specific report is expected to be made. It is a matter of regret, and the curtain will not be drawn without the greatest reluctance. [Alex. Herald.]

We are authorized to state on the authority of one of the Kentucky delegates, that neither Mr. Clay nor the members of that state will countenance any attempt to divide the western interest in the next Presidential election, by holding up Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the U. States—any measure which could produce such an effect is disclaimed. [Ibid.]

The democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the evening of the 7th inst. formed a Ticket for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The most perfect cordiality and unanimity pervaded the electing. They resolved, without a dissenting vote, that JAMES MADISON be supported as President, & GEORGE CLINTON, as Vice President of the United States.—Democratic Press.

HENRY'S MISSION.

Had we not almost seen enough of public life and political strife not to be astonished at any folly or extravagance to which the spirit of opposition may give birth, we should be astonished at the attempts made by federal and non-descript prints to screen the British government from the just indignation of every honest or honourable man in the nation, which has been excited by Henry's disclosure of the perfidy of that government. We need no other proof than this to support an opinion we have before advanced, and now confidently repeat, that the Federal prints do not speak the language of the Federal party; for no individual of respectability in that party will avow any other sentiment in relation to this affair than those which have been expressed by their Representatives on the floor of Congress, and in which we cordially acquiesce.

Upon looking over the various pitiful expedients by which these prints endeavor to evade the force of this development as it affects the British government, we search in vain for a mo-

...tive, unless we refer their conduct to a consciousness of participation in the guilt which they defend.

Why is such confusion produced by the event in the federal ranks? What interest, we ask, can they have as a party in interposing their political body as a rampart between the British Government and the indignation of an incensed people? This conduct must end in their destruction; for in this land of freedom no party will long exist, whose editorial mouth-pieces are suffered, by necessary and unavoidable inference, to connect their cause with that of any foreign government. The course pursued by these prints, then, is as injudicious as it is odious; and it is much to be lamented that any one or two individuals, now at or about the seat of government, correspondents or Editors of federal prints, should have it in their power to subject the federal party to the suspicions, which naturally attach to them from the publications to which we have alluded.

Henry's papers were first declared to be forgeries. This was a wilful untruth, because no one who heard or saw them but was convinced of their authenticity; and it was soon found necessary to abandon their subterfuge.

Allied to this suggestion was that against the character of Mr. Henry.—This might as well have been spared, by the federal editors, as by Mr. Foster. We cannot but admire at the rapidity with which Henry sunk in their affections, immediately after he had developed the infernalism of the project of Great Britain to destroy us, after he had done our country an invaluable service by detecting the foes to its existence, by exposing the canker in the bud; we could not but admire the rapid change of sentiment, we saw, when we reflect that Mr. Henry has in times past been a most strenuous supporter of the federal party; that he has been received by them with open arms; that he has been feasted at their private houses in the neighboring cities—nor did they cease to entertain him until he exposed the schemes in which he had been an authorized agent. If Henry had been so very bad a man, would he have been caressed, as we know he has been—would he have held intimate correspondence with most respectable federal gentlemen, as we have seen acknowledged in federal prints?

But it is said that Henry has grossly abused Mr. Madison and all the democratic party, in his letters, and therefore is not to be believed. This is a singular reason to be urged by federalists, because it would equally prove that they themselves are unworthy of credit. But the argument amounts to nothing; it proves neither the one thing nor the other, for political opinion is not to be regulated by any fixed standard. Replete with abuse of him as these papers are, Mr. Madison has nevertheless sent them to Congress; & if he had not done so, he had deserved the execration of all good men, though he might, by withholding them, have patched up an inglorious peace with certain of his enemies. Fortified in a consciousness of his own integrity, the President may and does look unmoved on this detraction of himself. Why do not others, equally and not more stigmatized by Henry than Mr. Madison, regard these letters? We leave it to our readers to decide whether the different emotions they display arise from a consciousness of the truth of the allegations, which may form the point of Henry's offence.

Another argument urged as conclusive against the disclosure of the deadly hatred of Britain to this nation, is that the Massachusetts election is near at hand! We wonder not that those whose whole souls are engaged in contests for political power, who can conceive no object of ambition but office and patronage, should be unable to conceive the pleasure a patriot may feel in detecting conspiracies against his country's existence, and covering with confusion their abettors. This suggestion proceeds from an obliquity of intellect, which cannot conceive of correct motives of action. But how is this disclosure to affect the Massachusetts election? Is it possible that federal writers consent so to identify their party with a foreign government as that the disclosure of its perfidy shall necessarily affect them? And do they therefore grieve at the exposure of treachery?—We caution our readers against believing, we call upon all candid Federalists to repel, this foul aspersion. Let it not hereafter be said we unjustly depreciate the motives of the federal party, when their own writers, their own officious advocates, impute to them feelings and motives which they universally disclaim, and which in truth we never have charged them with.

More anon. Nat. Intel.

ERRATA.

In the piece addressed to Dr. Moore, as published in our last paper, the following Errata have occurred: Instead of "demand of;" in the first paragraph, the words should be "demand for"—and in the last paragraph but one, instead of "understanding," the word should be "undertaking."

FARMERS BANK of MARYLAND.

BRANCH, AT EASTON. THE President and Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, ending the first and payable the sixth of April next. To the stock holders or their legal representatives. JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r. march 24—4

FURS AND PELTRIES.

LARGE quantity of valuable Hatters and Military Furs, and of Peltries and other Indian articles collected at the United States Trading Houses, on the lakes of the Missouri and Mississippi, will be offered at public auction in lots, at the stores of the Superintendent of Indian Trade, at George Town, district of Columbia, on MONDAY, the 20th day of April next, at 11 o'clock.

Among these are about 1,500lb. beaver, 17,000 muskrats, 16,000 raccons, some foxes, wolves, cats, otter and ground hog, and a parcel of shaved deer skins; Indian dress'd deer and elk skins, buffalo robes, deer's tallow, buffalo horns and Indian mats. J. MASON, Sup. Ind. Tr. Indian Office, march 24—4

NOTICE.

THE Lands and Mills in Northwest Fork, Dorchester county, the property of Levin Irving, son of William Irving, deceased, will be sold on the premises, at public sale, on Wednesday, the 22d of April, 1812, by order of the orphan's court of Somerset county.—The terms are, a credit of seven years, the purchaser or purchasers to execute a mortgage for the property, and to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The interest to be paid annually, and on failure, the bond or bonds to be on demand. HANDY HARRIS IRVING, Trustee. Salisbury, march 24—3

FOR SALE.

THAT well known Brick Tavern in Centre Ville—If not sold at private sale before the 16th of May, it will then be offered at public sale. Any particulars relative to this stand the subscriber deems unnecessary, as it is so well known. PERE EMORY. march 24—4

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEEN'S-WARE, &c.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, A SUPPLY OF GOODS, of the above kinds.—Their customers and the public are respectfully invited to call and see their assortment. THOMAS & GROOME. march 24—3

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, a supply of SPRING GOODS, Consisting of Dry Goods of various descriptions, China, Queen's-Ware, Glass, &c.—All which he offers at the lowest cash prices. SAMUEL GROOME. march 24—4

FLAX SEED FOR SEED.

A FEW bushels of Fresh Flax Seed, of the real "Hemp" Brother, warranted perfectly clean, and free from all cheat or filth.—Price 150 cents a bushel. Enquire of the Printer. march 24—3

NOTICE.

A PERSON residing within a few miles of Easton, wishes to purchase a few healthy Negro LADS—and also a Girl, or Woman without children or husband, that would answer for a Nurse—likewise two or three good sound Work Horses. For further particulars apply at this office. march 24—m

APPROVED 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 & RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY, AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, North East corner of Race & North second streets.

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 gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S.

Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or, Nature's Grand Restorative. (price \$1 40) 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, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in 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, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its bal. & it influences the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful ag-

gitations of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &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, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Patent 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.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflictive to families, residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor to the human frame, numerous instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept 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, choleric pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondriac and hysteric 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.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(Price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life—(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia—Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)

The Restorative Dentrifrice—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Mahy's Plaster Cloth, APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY DR. B. RUSH.

DR. P. S. PHYSICK.

And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

Since the above 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 of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor. T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A Fresh 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.

APPROBATION.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott, of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable in our families, and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence, and consider these medicines valuable and well worthy the attention of all families.—In testimony hereof, we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones—Late Chaplain to Gen Wayne, Chester county.

Wm. Ayres, v. s. m.—No. 112, N. 5th street

Edward Wallington—No. 9, Queen street.

Nathaniel Bayne—No. 85, N. Front street.

John D. Nelson—No. 95, Race street.

Adam Vance—No. 79, Christian street.

William Julian—No. 69, South Fifth street.

Jacob Shoups—No. 181, Noble street.

David Fisher—No. 187, Arch street.

Jacob Huff—No. 355, Callowhill street.

H. L. Broslasky—No. 62, S. 6th street.

John Shreeves, jun.—No. 53, Coates street.

James Hamill—N. E. corner of Race and Tenth streets.

Hannah Borden—No. 529, S. Front street.

Thomas Rose—Tenth and Arch streets, near 4th.

Preston Goodwin—Market street, near the Permanent Bridge.

James Branson—Northampton Township, Burlington county, N. J.

Wm. Hollinshead—Mullico Hill, Gloucester county, N. J.

Enoch Eldridge—Greenwich Township, Gloucester county, N. J.

Isaac Wiggins—Chester county.

Christopher Dasher—Upper Dublin Township, Pa.

John Smith—No. 368, North 2d street.

Michael Kraft—Morrisville, Pa.

Joseph Henry—Near Morrisstown, Montgomery county.

George Angels—United States Arsenal.

march 24—1e2wly

Advertisements omitted this week shall appear in our next.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber feels himself very thankful for the encouragement he has received since he commenced the Couch-Making Business in Easton—He has on hand a choice assortment of the best timber, &c. for his business, and flatters himself with being able to give general satisfaction to those who may employ him. Persons wishing to have their carriages repaired will find it to their advantage to call at his shop, fronting the Public Square, where all kinds of carriages can be made and repaired for cash, country produce, or good paper. JOHN APPELGARTH. march 24—3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced in Greensborough, (Maryland) the Spinning Wheel-making business, Windsor and Rush bottom Chair making—Also, the Glazing business.—Paintings of all colours done with neatness and dispatch; the subscriber thinks himself inferior to none in all the above points of workmanship. All persons that favour the subscriber with any kind of work in his line, will meet with general satisfaction and dispatch. The public's most obedient servant, WILLIAM HAIRGROVE. march 24—4

A LIST OF PERSONS

NOT residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1811 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Table with 2 columns: Persons' Names, sums due. Includes names like John S. Brooks, Peter Casner's heirs, etc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the county charges due on the lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons shall not be paid to Edmund Boyd, Collector of said county, or to Jeremiah Sullivan, of the city of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice is completed, to wit, the 1st day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the tax for Allegany county. AQUILLA ABELL BROWNE, Clk. Feb. 25 (march 24)—5

NOTICE.

TO let the ensuing season on shares a STALLION of the first magnitude, for size, blood and elegance; five years old this spring. Apply to JAMES BROOKE. Kent county, Md. march 17—3

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold by order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on Saturday, 28th day of March, inst. at the late residence of Philip Green, of Easton, deceased—
The personal estate of said deceased, consisting of a quantity of bacon, lard, &c. household and kitchen furniture, a serviceable horse, yoke of oxen, milch cows, with a variety of other articles. The above property will be sold on credit of six months on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date—for all sums under six dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and at tendance given by
SAMUEL ROBERTS,
adm'r of P. Green, deceased.
march 17—2

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell his Lands in Dorchester county, within four miles of Vienna, on the road from New-Market, adjoining Reed's Grove and J. Stuart's farm containing 400 acres; about one fourth cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The timber land is very heavy, suitable for ship building—On said farm is a good orchard, &c. The above land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years; the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the date. For further particulars apply to Joseph Dodson, Cambridge, or the subscriber, living near the Trappe, Talbot county.—JAMES THOMAS.
march 17—m

FOR SALE,

A FARM containing about 270 acres of Land, and is situated within three and a half miles of the Head of Chester, immediately on the Smyrna road leading from Rowe's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county. About half of the farm is cleared, and the remainder well wooded—the improvements are barely comfortable. Those inclined to purchase will apply to William Abbott, the tenant, for a view of the farm; and to major Thomas Harris, near the land, for terms of sale.
WILLIAM GRAVES.
Kent county, march 17—8

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber intends removing to the westward, he therefore offers for sale his well known CRIST MILL, situate on the head waters of Corsica creek, within two miles of Centreville, Queen Ann's county. She is in good order, with a never failing supply of water; has two complete water wheels, 14 feet overshot gears new and strong, and her peer head and dam in the best order. She is considered to be the best flour mill in her neighborhood, near which is a good stand for a black smith's shop.
The subscriber also offers for sale, his FARM, adjoining the above mill, containing 122 acres of land, the soil kind to the growth of wheat and corn, with a proportion of meadow ground. On said farm are the requisite out houses, and dwelling, in tolerable repair. Persons desirous of purchasing said property are invited to view the premises, where there are 75 bushels of wheat seeded.
The above property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers, on a credit of four years; in annual instalments for one half the purchase money, with bonds or notes, bearing interest from the dates.—The one half in each case will be required on delivery of the property.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
march 10—6

EASTERN SHORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 24th day of the 3d month (March) next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for shares in the Stock of said company, which is to consist of 2000 shares of 25 dollars each, to be paid to the President and Directors to be hereafter appointed by the Stockholders when 1000 shares are subscribed for, in instalments not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents on each share, at such time as the said President and Directors shall appoint; they giving three weeks notice thereof, in one or more papers published in the town of Easton.
By order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.
Easton, 2d mo. (Feb.) 11—8

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbidden from hunting or trespassing in any way on the land of the subscriber, called 'Hunt Keep-Out,' with dog or gun, as the law will be rigidly enforced against offenders, from the date hereof—by
FRANCIS WAYMAN.
Bayside, Talbot county, march 10—3*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has rented that pleasant situation of Mr. William Clark's, below the Market House, where he wishes to take a few Girls or Boys to board—For terms apply to
THOMAS ABBOTT.
Easton, march 10—3*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants this spring, about one hundred cords of Spanish, Water, Black, White, or Red OAK BARK.—He will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate the highest Baltimore price. Any person or persons inclinable to contract to deliver me the above quantity of Bark, will please to give me the earliest notice.
JOHN HYDE.
N. B. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received in his business, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting to secure a continuance of their favour. The highest price will be given for hides
J. H.
Annapolis, march 10—6

THE STOCKHOLDERS

IN the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, are hereby informed, that a further instalment of \$5 on each share of the Stock of said Company, is hereby called in and required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before the 30th day of April next. This sum will complete the payment of \$50, being the amount of original subscription in the Institution.
ROBERT M'KIM, Presdt.
february 25—10

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Ann S. Warfield, of Queen Ann's county, lately deceased, are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, and deposit them in the hands of Dr. John D. Emory, of Queen Ann's county, or forward them to the subscriber in Dorchester county, as early as possible.
WILLIAM W. ECCLESTON.
february 25—6

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—m

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 day; 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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That being unable to pay all his just debts, in consequence of becoming security for Richard Dudley, he intends to petition the judges of Talbot county court, at the next session of their court, to be held on the fourth Monday of May next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.
JONATHAN OZMENT.
Talbot county, march 3—6

FOR SALE,

A STOUT COUNTRY STUB HORSE, SEVEN years old last June, whose character for remarkable fine Colts, and being a sure foal getter, is well known in the neighbourhood of Centre Ville.—He is now in good condition to commence the season, and will be sold low on a reasonable credit for approved paper, or exchanged for young cattle if speedily application is made. If not sold before the first April next, he will stand the season at Church Hill, Centre Ville and Queen's Town.
THOS. C. EARLE.
Near Centre Ville, march 10—3

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, & 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 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, & 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. ROBENS.
january 14, 1812—3m

IN COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 14, 1812.

ORDERED, That the 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,' and the act to alter the time of meeting of the court of appeals, and for other purposes,' be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; in the Star, at Easton; in the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.
By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

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.'
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person or persons, against whom any judgment hath been or shall be rendered in any county court of this State, or any person in his, her or their behalf, being desirous of appealing from such judgment to the court of appeals of the shire, may at any time within the period prescribed by law for entering appeals, instead of prosecuting a writ of error for the removal of the said judgment, apply to the clerk of the county court in which such judgment hath been or shall be rendered, and direct the said clerk to enter & appeal, in the usual manner, from the judgment of the said county court to the court of appeals of the shire, and that such entry shall be made accordingly, the said clerk noting the time of entering such appeal; and there shall be the same proceedings had upon such appeal, as if the application for an appeal had been made to and the appeal had been granted by the county court, during the sitting of the said court: Provided, That execution upon any such judgment, shall not be stayed or delayed, or any supersedeas upon such judgment granted or issued forth upon any such appeal, unless such person or persons, in whose name such appeal shall be made, or some other, in his, her or their behalf, shall immediately upon making such appeal, enter into bond with sufficient sureties, such as the chief judge or an associate judge of the district, in which the said judgment shall be rendered, shall approve of, in the manner and agreeably to the form or according to the tenor of the condition of the said bond, as prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

An act to alter the times of the meeting of the Court of Appeals, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, the court of appeals shall be holden for the Eastern Shore at the Town of Easton, on the first Monday in June and the last Monday in November, in each and every year;—and that from and after the first day of February next, the Court of Appeals shall be holden for the Western Shore, at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday in May and first Monday in December, in each and every year; and that the said court to be holden for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, in the months of June and December, in each and every year, shall be holden by the judges thereof, or any three or more of them:— Provided always, That any one or more of the said judges, attending as aforesaid, shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, as aforesaid, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, as aforesaid; and the clerk of the said court is hereby empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said judge so notified, shall attend for the purposes by this act required.

And be it enacted, That the judge of the court of appeals, required by this act to attend at Easton, on the last Monday in November in each and every year, or the judge of the said court so required to attend at Annapolis, on the last Monday in May in each and every year, shall not attend as aforesaid on the said respective days, for the purposes by this act directed, the clerk of the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said clerk can notify one of the other judges of the court of appeals, who shall attend within a convenient time, and shall have power as aforesaid, to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, as aforesaid, preparatory to the hearing, trial, or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, as aforesaid; and the clerk of the said court is hereby empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said judge so notified, shall attend for the purposes by this act required.

And be it enacted, That any one of the said judges, in court sitting, shall have power and authority to enter judgments by confession, to call executions, and to enter judgments thereon by default, or to order writs of vendition exponas in all cases where the same may be necessary, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.
feb. 20 (25)—6

A RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to my custody by the 15th inst. a negro man by the name of John Baptist, and then said he was the property of John Leeper Sherrybus, since says he is a free man. He is about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, large mouth and flat nose, speaks very pleasantly when spoken to. Unless he is released I will sell him agreeably to law for his prison fees.
JOHN KEAN, Jun. Sheriff of Harford county
jan. 31 (feb. 18)—8

court on the said last Monday in November in the same manner as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in June, & may also bear *teste* on the said last Monday in November, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in November, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid, by the said judge; and at each and every such November session, all actions, pleas, and other proceedings relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing June session.
And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the third judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at the City of Annapolis, for the western shore, on the last Monday in May, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals, resident in the third judicial district, to attend at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday in May next, and on the last Monday in May in each and every year thereafter; who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Western Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; & that all writs and process may be returnable to the said court, on the said last Monday in May, in the same manner, as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in December, and may bear *teste* on the said last Monday in May, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day;—and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday of May, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and at each and every such May session, all actions, pleas and other proceedings, relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing December session.
And be it enacted, That if the judge of the court of appeals, required by this act to attend at Easton, on the last Monday in November in each and every year, or the judge of the said court so required to attend at Annapolis, on the last Monday in May in each and every year, shall not attend as aforesaid on the said respective days, for the purposes by this act directed, the clerk of the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said clerk can notify one of the other judges of the court of appeals, who shall attend within a convenient time, and shall have power as aforesaid, to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, as aforesaid, preparatory to the hearing, trial, or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, as aforesaid; and the clerk of the said court is hereby empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said judge so notified, shall attend for the purposes by this act required.

And be it enacted, That appeals and writs of errors may be prosecuted and brought to the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, in the month of November, and to the said court for the Western Shore, in the month of May, in the same manner as to the session of the said court herein before directed to be holden for the Eastern Shore on the first Monday in June, or to the session of the said court herein before directed to be holden for the Western Shore, on the first Monday in December, and such rules, orders and proceedings shall be had thereon, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such appeal or writ of error, as is herein before directed.

And be it enacted, That any one of the said judges, in court sitting, shall have power and authority to enter judgments by confession, to call executions, and to enter judgments thereon by default, or to order writs of vendition exponas in all cases where the same may be necessary, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.
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WORCESTER COUNTY COURT

November Term, 1811.
ON application to the Judges of Worcester county court, by Parker Purnell, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, one thousand eight hundred and five; and the several 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 acts, being annexed to his petition, and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Parker Purnell has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Parker Purnell is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in May Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors.—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Parker Purnell be discharged from imprisonment, and the said first Saturday in May Term next, is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that the said Parker Purnell 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 in New Town, three months before the said first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit.
Test,
JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk of Worcester County Court.
february 18—13

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th of June, 1810, living in Cecil county, Maryland, near the Head of Elk, a negro man named Peter, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very black, remarkable high forehead, and bear over the temples; rather thin lips for a negro—broad shoulders, and rather slender about the waist in proportion to the rest of his body. When walking his left foot or toe is more out than the right, and has a small hole with it; carries his head inclined to the left shoulder, with his face rather up. As he has been some time away, it is thought unnecessary to attempt describing his clothes. He was sold by Mr. John Fisher, of Talbot county, at public sale, as the property of John Morton, and bought by me. He has been seen in Queen Ann's county in August, 1810, and I have reason to believe that he has been harboured in the neighbourhood of Tuckahoe Mills.—I will give 50 dollars to any person who will prove legally his having been harboured, over and above. The above reward will be given for him, secured in any jail in the United States, so that I get him again.
THOMAS WALLACE, Senr.
march 10—3—81*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 26th of December last, a negro man named Caesar,—about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, his face rather long, a dimple in his chin, six nose, middling big lips. It is said he now goes by the name of George Stewart. He has a scar on his breast, which rises about one fourth of an inch above the rest of the flesh. He took away with him a variety of clothes, among which was a dark brown great coat, half worn, with a large cape to it. He is about 38 years of age. Any person taking up the said negro, and securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get information of him, if out of this state, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid—by
WM. MILES.
Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland, february 11—7*

60 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

50 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 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, 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



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, MARCH 31, 1812.

[No. 31.....645.]

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.

FARMERS BANK of MARYLAND. BRANCH, AT EASTON. THE President and Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, ending the first and payable the sixth of April next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives.

FURS AND PELTRIES. A LARGE quantity of valuable Hatter's and Military Furs, and of Peltries, and other Indian articles collected at the United States Trading Houses, on the Lakes of the Missouri and Mississippi, will be offered at public auction in lots, at the stores of the Superintendent of Indian Trade, at George Town, district of Columbia, on Monday, the 20th day of April next, at 11 o'clock.

Among these are about 1,500lb. beaver, 17,000 muskrats, 16,000 racoons, some foxes, wolves, cats, otter and ground hog, and a parcel of shaved deer skins; Indian dressed deer and elk skins, buffaloe robes, deer's tallow, buffaloe horns and Indian muffs.

NOTICE. THE Lands and Mills in Northwest Fork, Dorchester county, the property of Levin Irving, son of William Irving, deceased, will be sold on the premises, at public sale, on Wednesday, the 22d of April, 1812, by order of the orphan's court of Somerset county—The terms are, a credit of seven years, the purchaser or purchasers to execute a mortgage for the property, and to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The interest to be paid annually, and on failure, the bond or bonds to be on demand.

HANDY HARRIS IRVING, Trustee. Salisbury, march 24—3

FOR SALE. THAT well known Brick Tavern in Centre Ville—if not sold at private sale before the 16th of May, it will then be offered at public sale. Any particulars relative to this stand the subscriber deems unnecessary, as it is so well known.

FLAX SEED FOR SEED. A FEW bushels of Fresh Flax Seed, of the real "Hemp" Brother, warranted perfectly clean, and free from all cheat or filth—Price 150 cents a bushel. Enquire of the Printer. march 24—3

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, a supply of SPRING GOODS, Consisting of Dry Goods of various descriptions, China, Queen's Ware, Glass, &c.—All which he offers at the lowest cash prices.

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEEN'S WARE, &c. THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, A SUPPLY OF GOODS, of the above kinds—Their customers and the public are respectfully invited to call and see their assortment.

ADVERTISEMENT. THE subscriber feels himself very thankful for the encouragement he has received since he commenced the Coach-Making Business in Easton He has on hand a choice assortment of the best timber, &c. for his business and flatters himself with being able to give general satisfaction to those who may employ him.

PERSON residing within a few miles of Easton, wishes to purchase a few healthy Negro LADS—and also a Girl, or Woman without children or husband, that would answer for a Nurse—likewise two or three good sound Work Horses. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Ann S. Warfield, of Queen Ann's county, lately deceased, are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, and deposit them in the hands of Dr. John D. Emory, of Queen Ann's county, or forward them to the subscriber, in Dorchester county, as early as possible.

BRIGADE ORDERS. March 14th, 1812.

THE Field Officers of Infantry of the 12th Brigade, are ordered to meet at Easton, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the bounds of the Districts of their Regiments, Battalions & Extra Battalions, and to be drilled and instructed in all the necessary duties of a soldier, and to appear in uniform and with side arms. The Brigadier orders the following days for the meeting and exercise of each Battalion, viz. Extra battalion of Dorchester county, on the 15th day of May next—The 1st battalion of the 48th regiment, on the 16th of May—The 2d battalion of the same on the 18th—The 1st battalion of the 11th regiment, on the 19th of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 20th—The 1st battalion of the 19th regiment, on the 21st of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 22d—The extra battalion of Caroline county, on the 23d of May next—The 1st battalion of the 4th regiment, on the 26th of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 27th—The 2d battalion of the 26th, on the 29th of May next; and the 1st battalion of the same on the 30th of May.

THE Brigadier flatters himself that the Officers will attend with punctuality and energy, and the members composing their different commands with promptness and alacrity, and that every soldier that has a gun or musket will bring it to the field in good order, and endeavor to overcome that shameful apathy that has pervaded the militia of the 12th Brigade. It is expected that the officers will do their duty, and fulfil the great charge entrusted to them, by example and precept, to comply with the law.

By order of Brigadier General BENSON. SOLOMON DICKINSON, Brigade Inspector. march 17, (31)—3

THE STOCKHOLDERS

IN the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, are hereby informed, that a further instalment of \$5 on each share of the Stock of said Company, is hereby called in and required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before the 30th day of April next. This sum will complete the payment of \$50, being the amount of original subscription in the Institution.

ROBERT McKIM, Presdt. february 25—10

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intends removing to the westward, he therefore offers for sale his well known GRIST MILL, situated on the head waters of Corsica creek, within two miles of Centreville, Queen Ann's county. She is in good order, with a never failing supply of water; has two complete water wheels, 14 feet overshot, gears new and strong, and her peer head and dam in the best order. She is considered to be the best flour mill in her neighborhood, near which is a good stand for a black smith's shop.

The subscriber also offers for sale, his FARM, adjoining the above mill, containing 122 acres of land, the soil kind to the growth of wheat and corn, with a proportion of meadow ground. On said farm are the requisite out houses, and dwelling, in tolerable repair. Persons desirous of purchasing said property are invited to view the premises, where there are 76 bushels of wheat seeded.

The above property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers, on a credit of four years; in annual instalments for one half the purchase money, with bonds or notes, bearing interest from the dates.—The one half in each case will be required on delivery of the property.

WILLIAM TAYLOR. march 10—6

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing about 270 acres of Land, and is situated within three and a half miles of the Head of Chester, immediately on the Smyrna road leading from Rowe's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county. About half of the farm is cleared, and the remainder well wooded—the improvements are barely comfortable. Those inclined to purchase will apply to William Abbott, the tenant, for a view of the farm; and to major Thomas Harris, near the land, for terms of sale.

WILLIAM GRAVES. Kent county, march 17—8

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Lands in Dorchester county, within four miles of Vienna, on the road from New-Market, adjoining Reed's Grove and J. Stuart's farm containing 400 acres: about one fourth cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The timber land is very heavy, suitable for ship building—On said farm is a good orchard, &c. The above land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years; the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the date. For further particulars apply to Joseph Dodson, Cambridge, or the subscriber, living near the Trappe, Talbot county.—JAMES THOMAS. march 17—m

A LIST OF PERSONS

NOT residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1811 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Table with 2 columns: Persons' Names, sums due. Includes names like John S. Brooks, Peter Casanave's heirs, Catharine Calder, Collins Cary, Thomas Donaldson, George Fitzhugh, Elias & J. W. Glenn, Benjamin Galloway, Robert Gover, Otho Hughs, Peter Huff, Levy Hughs, Baker Johnson, David Kerr, David Kerr, jun., Thomas & James Cook, Henry Kuhn, Edward Kemp, Nicholas Lenke, James Martin, Luther Martin, James R. Morris, Gilbert Murdock, Robert McClann, William Neil, Richard Potts, William Potts, Robert Peter, jun., Anthony Reintzell, Abner Ritchie, James Reid, John Ritchie, John Randall, Thomas Roberts, Richard Rudgeley, Romulus Riggs, Benjamin Stalling, Robert C. Stanley, John Williams, John H. Stone's heirs, Benjamin Stoddert, Nicholas Stern, John Stephens, Thomas & Samuel Turner, Josias Thompson, James Williams, John Willmet, jun, Richard Weightman, Marcus L. Warring, Frederick Helms, William Johnson, William Langberry, Henry Miller, Samuel Durbin, William Ward, Harmanus Alricks, William S. Boyd, Dennis Corbett, David Cook, James M. Lingan, David Griffith's heirs, Elie Williams (shotraker), Otho & Elie Williams, James Young, James Pearty, Charles Beatty, William Lee, Joseph Tomlinson, Benjamin Johnson, Daniel Johnson, John C. Jones' heirs, William Sterrett, Samuel Swearingen, Charles A. Warfield, Samuel Coolidge & others.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That if the county charges due on the lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons shall not be paid to Edmund Boyd, Collector of said county, or to Jeremiah Sullivan, of the city of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice is completed, to wit: on the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the tax for Allegany county. AQUILLA ARELL BROWNE, Ck. feb. 25 (march 24)—5

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

NOTICE.

TO let the ensuing season on shares, a STALLION of the first magnitude, or size, blood and elegance; five years old this spring. Apply to JAMES BROOKE. Kent county, Md. march 17—3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants this spring, about one hundred cords of Spanish, Water, Black, White, or Red OAK BARK:—He will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate the highest Baltimore price. Any person or persons inclinable to contract to deliver me the above quantity of Bark, will please to give me the earliest notice.

JOHN HYDE. N. B. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received in his business, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting to secure a continuance of their favour. The highest price will be given for hides. J. H. Annapolis, march 10—6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced in Greensborough, (Maryland) the Spinning Wheel making business, Windsor and Rush bottom Chair making—Also, the Glazing business.—Paintings of all colours done with neatness and dispatch; the subscriber thinks himself inferior to none in all the above points of workmanship. All persons that favour the subscriber with any kind of work in his line, will meet with general satisfaction and dispatch.

The public's most obedient servant, WILLIAM HAIRGROVE. march 24—4

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.

SOLEMON LOWE. Easton, september 10—m

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me by the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, and the Attorney General of the State of Maryland, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of a certain VINCENT L'E. HERMITE, late of the City of Baltimore, (Barber) by some unknown hand; and praying the interposition of government, and whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities, to be duly executed. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said murder; provided he, she or any of them be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority & powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free PARDON, to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder on the said condition.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

ROBERT BOWIE. By his excellency's command, NINTIA PINKNEY, of the Ck Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT being unable to pay all his just debts, in consequence of becoming security for Richard Dudley, he intends to petition the judges of Talbot county court, at the next session of their court, to be held on the fourth Monday of May next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.

JONATHAN OZMENT. Talbot county, march 3—6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the Judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM P. LITTLETON. march 24—3*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



AN ACT Making appropriations for the support of the Military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, for the Indian department, and for the expense of fortifications, magazines, arsenals and armories, the following sums, including the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars already appropriated by the first section of the act entitled "An act authorizing the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quartermaster's stores and small arms," be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States eight hundred and sixty nine thousand nine hundred and sixty eight dollars: For forage, one hundred and four thousand six hundred and twenty four dollars: For subsistence, six hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and five cents.

For clothing, two hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and four dollars. For bounties and premiums, seventy thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital department, fifty thousand dollars. For ordnance and ordnance stores, one million one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars:

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armories, including two thousand dollars for such a number of additional military storekeepers as may be required, two hundred and ninety six thousand and forty-nine dollars and seventy five cents.

For the quartermaster-general's department, including camp equipage, fuel, tools, barracks, quarters, waggons, and transportation, seven hundred and thirty five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the dragoons and light artillery, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingencies, fifty thousand dollars. For purchasing maps, plans, books and instruments, two thousand five hundred doll. rs.

For the salary of the clerks employed in the military agents' offices; and in the office of the inspector of the army, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Indian department, one hundred and sixty four thousand five hundred dollars. For expenses of calling into actual service, in the years one thousand eight hundred and nine, one thousand eight hundred and ten, and one thousand eight hundred and eleven, the Militia of the Louisiana and Indiana Territories, and State of Kentucky, thirty two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And best further enacted, That the several sums specially appropriated by this act, shall 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. February 21, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Making appropriation for the expenses incident to the six companies of Mounted Rangers, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the pay, subsistence and forage, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, of the six companies of Mounted Rangers to be raised for the service of the United States, pursuant to an act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to raise certain companies of Rangers, for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," that is to say:

For the pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the said companies, the sum of one hundred and four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the subsistence of the officers, the sum of two thousand, six hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For forage, the sum of one thousand three hundred and forty four dollars.

The said sums to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. February 20, 1812. Approved—JAMES MADISON.

CONGRESS.

USE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 13, 1812.

Evidence in the case of Henry.

COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Count Edward de Crillon sworn.

This deponent knows Mr. Henry—he dined with him at Mr. Wellesley Pole's in September, and afterwards at Lord Yarmouth's: met with him also at different fashionable clubs; deponent fell in with Mr. H. subsequently by accident; deponent had ordered his servants to procure him a passage for America, they met with Captain Tracy, of the ship New Galen, of Boston, at the New London Coffee House—after agreeing with him on the terms of the passage, captain T. applied to deponent to know if he was really to embark the next day, as the ship would sail the following morning; deponent said no—that he should send his servants on board, but should take a post-chaise for Portsmouth and pass over to the Isle of Wight, where he should wait for the vessel. On the day following he went accordingly to Portsmouth, but before his departure he received a letter from captain Tracy, concluded in the following terms:—"Sir, you must go to Ryde, where you will find a gentleman called captain Henry, waiting for the New Galen, I shall send a boat on shore for both of you." Deponent went to Ryde, but did not find Capt. Henry there; thence he proceeded to Cowes, and enquired of the American Consul "if the New Galen had passed?" fearing that she had sailed without him. The Consul informed him that the ship was detained in the Downs by head winds; deponent returned to Ryde and remained there three weeks before Capt. H. arrived. Captain H. came to him and told him that the ship was badly found, and advised him to go to Liverpool and take the packet; deponent refuses, having paid his passage and his trunks being on board—Captain H. three days after his arrival fell sick, he kept his bed twenty two days, during which time he was often delirious, frequently uttering the name of Lord Liverpool. The deponent having two servants one of them attended on Mr. H. during his illness—he was visited by Mr. Powell, of Philadelphia, a Mr. Wilkinson, or Dickson, of the British army, and a Mr. Perkins, of Boston—he received above 200 letters from a Boston house (Higginson) in Finsley Square, that had lately stopped payment. He refused to take the letters giving them to the Captain. Mr. H. was also visited by a Mr. Bugholt, who brought him letters from Sir Jas. Craig—Henry refused to receive those letters—he recovered from his sickness—deponent occupying the most agreeable house in the place. Henry's physician asked the favor of an apartment for him till he was ready to embark. After eight weeks detention the wind became fair and the vessel sailed. The day before departure Mr. Bugholt, arrived at Ryde, with letters from Lord Liverpool to Sir George Prevost, and to Mr. Henry, who when he saw the seal of the letter addressed to him, said, throwing it on the table, "that is a letter from Lord Liverpool, what more does he want of me?" He appeared to be much agitated and retired to his room. Mr. Bugholt returned that night to London without taking leave: But the wind being fair the next morning the ship sailed. Mr. Edw. Hire, and Mr. West, both of Boston, & Mr. Thompson, of London, were passengers in the ship—Henry at first appeared very low spirited, took a cabin to himself and mostly dined alone. In good weather he employed himself in shooting pistols, at which he was very expert. One dark night, about ten o'clock, the witness was walking on deck much dejected, when Henry accosted him, "Count Crillon, (said he) you have not confidence in me; you are unhappy; confide your sorrows to me." He spoke so kindly that deponent made him in part acquainted with his situation—He replied, "one confidence deserves another;" I will now tell you my situation—I have been very ill treated by the British government—I was born in Ireland, of one of the first families in that country; poor, because a younger brother—I went to America with expectations from an uncle (Daniel McCormick, esq. of New York who possesses a large fortune, is old and unmarried.) French persecution had driven from that country many respectable families of France. I married a lady of that description, who died and left two daughters without fortune—I applied to the American government, and through the influence of the British minister I was appointed a captain of Artillery during Mr. Adams's administration—I had command at Portland and at the Fort near Boston, and while in commission I was employed in quelling and meeting an insurrection among the soldiery, and during my continuance in office I gave general satisfaction. But perceiving there was no field for my ambition I purchased an estate in Vermont, near the Canada line, and there situated lived for five years without stirring from home.

detested republican government, and I filled the newspapers with essays against it.

Saturday, March 14.

Count C. in continuation.—Deponent says that Henry told him in the course of his interview, which he mentioned yesterday, that the severity of his strictures in the public prints against republican government, attracted the attention of the British government, "Sir Jas. Craig, continued he, became desirous of my acquaintance. He invited me to Quebec, where I staid some time—hence I went to Montreal, where every thing I had to fear and all I had to hope was disclosed to me—I was surrounded by all the people pointed out by the agents who were under my orders. I lived at the Exchange Coffee House, gave large parties, made an excursion into the country, and received an order extraordinary from Sir James Craig, to dispose of the fleet of Halifax, and of the troops, to further the object of my mission, if required. My devotion to the cause was extreme. I exhausted all my funds. I spent my precious years in the service; & was advised to proceed to London. The Government treated me with great kindness. I was received in the highest circles; was complimented with a ticket as a member of the Pitt club, without being balloted for. And when I had spent all my money and presented my claims for retribution, the government attempted to cheapen my services, [marchander] to beat me down. My claims were to the amount of 32,000l. sterling. I was told, however, that I should be provided for, by a recommendation to Sir George Prevost, in case I would return to Canada, and continue as before, my mission and my services. To exercise the same vigilance over the British government. At the same time the government appointed a friend of mine, an Irish gentleman, attorney general for Canada, thro' my influence." [Deponent saw this gentleman at Mr. Gilbert Robertson's, in New York.]—Henry continued, "disappointed in my expectations, I was anxious to proceed to Canada, to sell my estates and my library, and take my revenge against the British government. I knew that if I went to Canada, I must deliver up my dispatches, & that I should afterwards be put off by the government. I therefore determined to retain the documents in my own possession, as the instrument of my revenge. Determined to extricate myself from my embarrassing connexion with the British Government, I refused the offer of a passage to Halifax in one of their ships of war; and determined to live privately at Ryde, and take passage in the first vessel that should sail for the U. States. This is the cause of your meeting me at Ryde."

Deponent represents to Henry, "that England was his legitimate Government, that he would render himself the most odious of all characters by betraying it; that his (the deponent's) Government had treated him harshly, and that he then labored under its displeasure, but no consideration should induce him to act against it; that we must not resent a parent's injuries.—Tells him to have patience, & wait reward." Henry then pleaded in his justification, the wrongs of the British government.

Henry came down to Washington, & stopped at Tomlinson's, where deponent saw him. He afterwards removed to George town, to the house of one Davis, an auctioneer, where the deponent visited him every day, found him always occupied in writing, deponent waited for his disclosure, not having any disposition to pry into his secrets; but Henry was entirely silent & incessantly sighing very deeply. On the day of general Blount's funeral, deponent took Henry down to Alexandria, in expectation that he might communicate his projects; but he was still reserved—After dinner they returned, and whilst in the carriage, Henry tells deponent "that he has great confidence in him; that he (deponent) has been here some time, and asks his opinion of Mr. Monroe?" Deponent answered that he was very little acquainted with any body, but tho't Mr. Monroe a most virtuous and respectable man.

Deponent remained several days without hearing any thing more until one morning at 7 o'clock Henry came into his apartment and said, "Crillon, you must sell me St. Martial (an estate of the deponent in Lebeur, near the Spanish frontier) you have the title papers with you; my name will be rescued from oblivion by living near Crillon, the habitation of your ancestors, and of a man who has been my friend." Deponent answered that he had no objection, and if Henry on seeing the property, was not satisfied he would give orders to his agent in France to cancel the bargain. The conveyance was accordingly made. Henry left deponent, when Mr. Brent, to whom Henry was introduced came into deponent's apartment. About this time deponent received four anonymous threatening letters and was advised by his friends that he was surrounded by spies, but he told them he had nothing to fear, that he

was "sans peur et sans reproche."—By one of these letters I was advised to leave the city before 12 o'clock as a person had just arrived from London with orders to arrest me. Meanwhile rumours circulated very generally to the deponent's prejudice, and he was under the necessity of vindicating his character, and correcting the author of those reports.

The message of the President gave the deponent the first intelligence of the true state of the transaction.

Henry told deponent that a Mr. Gellivray or Gillivray from Quebec, had come to him at New-York, to persuade him to go to Canada, but Henry said "he would not, that the Rubicon was passed."

Henry kept the first company at Boston.

Being questioned if Henry had mentioned the names of any person with whom he had conferred, deponent answered, "none."

Deponent landed at Boston December 24, 1811, staid there about 10 or 12 days, visited governor Gerry twice.

Question—Do you know where Henry is now?

Answer—No; by report, I hear he is in New-York.

Deponent left Boston in the public stage; Henry was also a passenger. But at New Haven deponent took a private carriage to himself.

The Count Edward De Crillon.

Extract of a letter from Governor HARRISON, dated 4th March, 1812.

"I have the honor to inform you that the Indians mentioned in my letter of the 26th ult. arrived at this place on Saturday last. They delivered up their arms without the least hesitation. Yesterday and the day before, I met them in council. The Kickapoos, Winebagoes, and that part of the Piankeshaw tribe which had joined the Prophet, had employed the Weas and Red River tribes to mediate for them; and a Chief of the latter was the principal Orator. He said that the whole winter had been occupied in sending messages to the different villages of the Pottawattimies, Kickapoos, Miamis and Delawares, to consult upon the measures which were proper to be taken under the circumstances in which they were placed, and that it was unanimously agreed to supplicate their father, the President, for peace; that this was the ardent wish of all those who had been lately under the influence of the Prophet; that they acknowledged that it was the fault of that bad man, that the great calamity had fallen upon them.—The principal Winebago Chief of the party which had joined the Prophet, was present as the representative of his tribe. I informed him of the mischief which has been lately done by his tribe on the Mississippi, and the apprehensions which were entertained of further hostility from them. He has agreed to set out immediately for the residence of his tribe to inform them of our having buried the Tomahawk, and to bring on one or two of the principal men to accompany the Chiefs of the other tribes in their visit to the President. He has promised candidly to explain to them the cause of the late action, (in which they lost so many warriors) and the artifices which were practiced upon them by the Prophet to induce them to engage in it. I do believe the Indians are sincere in their profession of friendship and desire for peace, and that we shall have no further hostilities, unless it be from the Winebagoes, who are so far removed, as to consider themselves out of our reach. However, the Chief whom I have sent to them assures that they will abandon all thoughts of hostilities as soon as he arrives among them. Tecumsee has returned and is much exasperated against his brother for his precipitancy. He blames him for throwing off the mask before their plans were matured. He sent me a short speech informing me of his return, and that he was now ready to visit the President. I have informed the other Indians he may go with them, but not as their leader. They unanimously and vehemently declared they never more would listen to him."—[Nat. Intel.]

Indian Hostilities.—The following is an extract of a letter from Louisiana Territory, dated Feb. 18, 1812:

"You ask me what are the impressions in this territory as to Indian hostilities since the battle on the Wabash. The apprehensions of the great body of inhabitants, are, that we shall have a general Indian war; the northern Indians last week killed a family in the district St. Charles, and manifested a determination to make an attack on Fort Madison, situated 300 miles up the Mississippi above St. Louis; Governor Harrison marched yesterday with part of the St. Louis militia, for the upper settlements in Mississippi. My own opinion is, that the middle districts will not be visited by the hostile Indians; but the northern settlements will, I think, be broken up, unless great exertions are made by the government."—[Ibid.]

[BY DESIRE.]
TO THE
Executive of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Executive having thought proper to forward me the commission of Captain of a Troop of Horse attached to the 9th cavalry regimental district; I conceived it a mark of respect due to the Troop (the members of which did me the honor to select me as their commander) to lay the said appointment before them, a full meeting has in consequence been called to be held at Church Hill on Saturday week next, to take into consideration the line of conduct they ought to pursue, under the circumstance of their Captains not having received such an appointment as his rank and standing in the cavalry district (in their opinion) fully entitled him to, under the provisions of the law as passed at the last session of the State Legislature. Wishing to know the reasons which have actuated the Executive on this occasion, the officers and those members of the Troop present at a meeting yesterday, have requested me to write to you gentlemen, under the expectation and hope that your answer will be forwarded by mail to Church Hill, Queen Ann's county, before the day appointed for the Troop's meeting as above stated. The date of the commission I held under the former law, gave me rank over each of the officers appointed as Lieutenant Colonels and majors in the 9th district, which I presume could not be unknown to the Executive; it might not be as well known, the troop has always been complete in number, and heretofore among the first, to tender their services as volunteers—at the same time you will permit me to say it was at least equal in discipline and the knowledge of the use of the Sword to any of the Troop in the State.

My former commission bore date November 3d, 1807, at which time the Troop tendered their services as volunteers. On December the 8th, 1808, all the officers and 34 privates of said Troop (including non commissioned officers) again tendered their services under the act of Congress, passed March 30th, 1808. A regular return of which was made to Brigadier General Chambers, but which tender of service was never noticed in the papers. These circumstances are merely mentioned as an act of justice to the members of the Troop.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your ob't. humble serv't,
R. I. JONES.

Letter directed to captain Richard I. Jones.—Island Creek.

Sir—A meeting of the troop as requested by lieut Geo. Godwin, took place this morning, and the members jointly have directed me to know from you whether or not you addressed a letter to the executive of the state of Maryland on the subject which was suggested to you by them at their last meeting, and if so, what information you obtained from them. The troop seriously regret the occasion which compels them as freemen to make such enquiry and are fearful that they as such will be bound to recommend to their late officers a non acceptance of the commissions which have been, or may be offered them in said troop.—The implicit confidence which they have individually placed in you as their commander and the conviction that you were sincerely attached to this government (the only free government in the known world) renders it still more gratifying to their feelings to advise such measures as must eventually follow.—Accept the good wishes of the troop through me.

By order,
NATHL. CACY, Sec'y.

to the 1st Troop Queen Ann's True Republican Blues.

To the members of the 1st Troop Queen Ann's True Republican Blues.

Gentlemen—your favour of this day was presented to me by serjeant Meredith—In answer to your query, I have the honor to inclose a copy of the letter forwarded to the executive through the politeness of Mr. McCubbin,—to the said letter no answer has been returned, although a sufficient time has elapsed, had the executive been disposed to give one. Being well acquainted with the independent spirit which has ever shewn itself in every individual composing the troop—I must confess a spirited expression of resentment at any indignity offered the troop was a result expected by me—My feelings are strictly in unison with those of the members of the troop in regretting the occasion which compels them to recommend to their late officers the non acceptance of any commissions, which may be offered them by the executive, other than those that would place them in the grade to which they are entitled.—At the time when the patriotism of this troop was made manifest by their tender of services to the general government, the selection of me for their commander is sufficient proof of their confidence in my attachment to our country.—The troop will receive my sincere thanks for the good wishes, and will do me the

favour to accept of mine for their welfare.

I remain, gentlemen
Yours very respectfully and
sincerely,
RICH. I. JONES.
Kinnersley, March 21.

At a meeting of the "First Troop Queen Ann's True Republican Blues," by appointment at Church Hill, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Saturday the 21st of March, 1812. There being thirty five members present, it was moved & seconded to take into consideration, the present situation of the Troop. And whereupon it was agreed, that whereas a meeting of the Troop was held by appointment on March 7th, 1812, (being one of the days of meeting under their by-laws.) When the Troop having understood that under the act of Assembly of the State of Maryland, passed at November session last, the Executive had thought proper to issue commissions by which Captain Jones, the commander of our Troop is deprived of the rank to which he is justly entitled by law. And the Lieutenant & the Cornet consequently deprived of their promotion. The Captain was requested to write to the Executive of the State, respectfully enquiring into the cause of this proceeding, & it being in evidence to this Troop that such letter was written (a copy of which is annexed) and the Executive not having given an answer thereto. The Troop conceive it a respect due to themselves to express their opinion and indignation at a usurpation of power not warranted by the laws which the oaths of the Executive ought to cause them to respect.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Troop, the late conduct of the Executive as it respects the appointments of officers in the regimental cavalry districts, is solely calculated to occasion disunion and uneasiness among freemen, to excite party spirit already too prevalent in the State, and entirely to destroy the confidence which the Troop have heretofore been willing to place in them, and which must ultimately tend to destroy the Militia of the State.

Resolved, This Troop having always been complete in number and having been at considerable expence in equipping themselves with regimentals and arms, and having made great exertions to render themselves an efficient force by attention to their discipline, consider themselves particularly aggrieved by the conduct of the Executive.—And they consider themselves warranted in saying it was the only full Troop (armed and equipped) on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Resolved, That the stand of colours presented to the Troop by the patriotic Mrs. Juliana Paca, at the time they volunteered their services to the general government, as part of the quota required of the State of Maryland, be deposited with the Cornet, Mr. James Roberts, never to be unfurled until the Executive shall comply with the rights of the Troop by giving the officers their due grade.

Resolved, That each member of the Troop feeling himself individually injured by the conduct of the Executive in refusing to their commander and the officers of the Troop, the rank to which they are entitled by their known patriotism and personal valor as well as by the laws of the State, and of the U. States, do in their collective capacity as a Troop, resolve to resent the indignity offered to them by disbanding the troop, and the Troop is hereby disbanded.—But being actuated by the same spirit of patriotism which the Troop have evinced by their voluntary tender of services, both to the state and general government, do now pledge themselves whenever the Executive shall do them justice in giving to their present officers, the grade in the cavalry regimental district, to which they are entitled by the late act of the State Legislature, and which is more particularly designated by an act of Congress establishing "an uniform militia system throughout the United States," to be ready to obey the call of their country.

Resolved, That a remonstrance be drawn up and presented to the next general Assembly, demanding redress of this grievance, the conduct of the executive being in contravention of the act of congress, for regulating militia appointments throughout the U. States, and contrary to the spirit of the act of the general Assembly of this state, entitled an act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, passed January 7th 1812.

The troop wishing to do justice to the hon. James Butcher, the member of the council from this county, whose knowledge of the standing, discipline and patriotism of this troop, (being a resident of the village in the neighborhood of which the troop paraded) do express their belief, he would have given his vote in favor of a very different procedure on the part of the executive had he been present when the appointments were made.

By order,
NATHL. CACY, Secry.

Washington City, March 24.

The British ketch GLEANER arrived at Annapolis on Thursday evening, bringing despatches for Mr. Foster, the British Minister, from his government. She left a British port about the 4th ult. and brings London papers to the first of the last month.

We have not of course learnt the nature of Mr. Foster's despatches; but we have every reason to believe they are not of a character favourable to our rights or interests.

The London papers received by this vessel are said to be destitute of interest to an American reader; except that the Courier expresses an opinion that Great Britain ought not to lose a moment in hostile preparations against this country. This opinion, founded on the report of the committee of Foreign Relations (the adoption of which is noticed in the London prints of Jan 23) is given in the Courier of the 25th.

The Honser is understood to have sailed from England, previous to the departure of the Gleaner.

As the Hornet sailed from England before the Gleaner, we cannot expect to receive by her any information of a more satisfactory nature than that brought by the Gleaner; and the papers by the latter vessel give no intimation of repeal of the orders in council. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." We are weary of hoping or expecting from G. Britain any respect for our rights except such as is extorted at the cannon's mouth. Let us then no longer deceive ourselves—the period is arrived when the rights and honor of our country must be asserted by an appeal to arms, or ignominiously surrendered to the dictation of a foreign power. The question of war is no longer a question of expediency.—War or irretrievable disgrace appear to us to be the only alternatives in the choice of the American government.

March 26.

The Vice President being yet too much indisposed to attend the Senate, Wm. H. CHAFFORD, Esq. of Georgia, has been chosen President pro tem. of that body.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Our readers may recollect, that we have heretofore noticed an article in the New York Columbian, ridiculing the Virginia nomination of Electors, and warranting an inference, from its tenor, that certain individuals of the state of New York would attempt the formation of an Electoral ticket in opposition to the sentiment which appears unanimously to have actuated the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia in the nomination of Electoral candidates. Rumor has also been busy, with her thousand tongues, in propagating reports of an unnatural union contemplated between certain celebrated political characters, with a view to securing the election of a "Northern President." We have been slow to credit these rumors; and we now believe the intention to have been to have discarded Federal aid, if the co-operation of Pennsylvania and the Western states could be secured. But the leading men in these states, the wishes of some of whom are known to have been consulted, true to republicanism and themselves, have rejected the overtures made to them, in some cases, it is said, with marks of indignation.

Under these circumstances, on the 16th inst. a secret caucus was held at Albany, to ascertain the force which could be rallied in that state in opposition to the re-election of the virtuous and patriotic MADISON. After much conversation, and several propositions for a nomination, it was finally determined to be impolitic, until other states, supposed to be interested in a coalition of Northern and Western interests, should be sounded on the subject. With the view of effecting this object, we learn that a committee was appointed, to consist of nine persons, whose names may be learnt on application to the Editor.

HENRY'S MISSION.

The report of the committee of Foreign Relations on this subject is now before our readers, together with the testimony of the gentleman whom we have heretofore stated to have been examined before that committee. It appears that Mr. Henry's character, to which objections have been offered by Mr. Foster and others, was not taken into consideration by the committee, who conceived the documents to bear on their face such marks of authenticity as could not be resisted.

It will be seen also, if such confirmation be needed, that strong circumstantial proof is afforded by Count Crillon's testimony in support of the statements of Mr. Henry, who appears to have stood as high in England as in this country, and was equally distinguished in London as in Boston, in both of which he frequented the best society.

We have seen it intimated, in certain prints, that Henry's disclosures are unimportant because no names are given of those with whom he held correspondence during his mission in this country; and we should not be surprised to find this report adduced to prove that there has been no such intercourse.—The committee it will be observed, have not taken any steps to implicate any

persons in this country who may be supposed to have been concerned in this plot; but as they have not implicated, neither have they exonerated, any—& perhaps it was not within the strict line of their duty to have done either the one or the other. In relation to this point, we may be permitted to remark, that we have been disposed to attach importance to this disclosure, not at all because it may incidentally implicate some of our own citizens, but as exposing the treacherous conduct of a nation covertly seeking the destruction of the only free government on earth; as elucidating the real cause & motives of the policy observed by G. B. to us, taking into view her contemptuous proclamation, during the embargo, admitting into her ports American vessels without clearances, &c.; Canning's official sneers in his intercourse with our minister in London; Erskine's assurance of the sincerity of his master's inclination to favour the interests of this country and maintain with us unceasing amity; the appeal from our government, addressed particularly to the people of the Eastern section of the Union, by the publication of Canning's letters in Boston; and other circumstances which the recollection of our readers will supply more readily than our pen. When we review this tissue of deception; when we reflect on the conduct of Britain, tendering in one hand the calumet of peace whilst the other held the poisoned chalice to our lips, we emphatically feel that a nation, like a man, "May smile and smile and be a villain."

The disclosures made by Mr. Henry have been held up to ridicule as unimportant, and, with the same grace as a froward child breaks out into a hysterical laugh to conceal the sorrow its little heart is too stubborn to avow, we have seen some who have affected to laugh at their contents. If this merriment be affected, it is childish and unworthy of men of sense and character; if not, it is worse. In the same spirit in which Nero fiddled when Rome was in flames, thoughtless men may smile at the approach of the hydra of foreign influence which threatens to devour them; as far be it from us to envy them, as to participate in, their amusement. This is not the first time that ridicule has been resorted to where the recoil of weightier weapons has been dreaded. But in this case, the arrow is so light and ill sped that it glances from the object at which it is aimed, rebounding on those who use it—for what can be more ridiculous than to manifest hatred for the agent in this plot in the same breath that the principal is defended, or what more absurd than the declaration that these documents are forgeries, & Henry himself unworthy of credit, at the same time that his whole budget is ransacked, and this man's private letters exposed to view, to exculpate from participation in his views those whom no one has censured as concerned?

A futile attempt is made to stifle the force of Henry's evidence, to screen from the public eye the damning facts he exposes to view, by manifesting the amount of the compensation said to have been made by our government to Mr. Henry for his disclosure. Supposing all that is said to be true, how can that possibly detract from the atrocity of the act disclosed, and which is tacitly confessed even by the British minister? When a man is convicted of house breaking or murder, is his conviction less important to society because a reward was paid for his detection or apprehension? On the same principles it is that services such as Henry has rendered us are rewarded by governments. What honest industrious man, that in the silent dead of night has found his house in flames, his property menaced with instant destruction and only saved by the interposition of providence, but would freely give a tithes of his weekly earnings for the discovery of the incendiary? We know not what Henry has received for revealing to our government the incendiary agency for separating this Union, but this we know: that those who hold this Union cheap will think the secret purchased at a price too dear. Of one fact we venture confidently to assure our readers; that whatever compensation Mr. Henry may have demanded from our government for the communication of his credentials, he might from another quarter have commanded five times as much for their suppression.

Although many may say, with the honorable Mr. Quincy, that the President has done worthily in laying the affair before Congress, in our view he has only performed an act of obvious and imperative duty, imposed by the awful solemnity of his oath to support the Constitution of the United States. If the President knew of the existence of evidence of a plot to sever the Union, to destroy the constitution he had sworn to support—was he not bound to obtain it? When obtained, could he have faithfully discharged the duty confided to him if he had refrained from laying it before Congress? If not, ought he to have refrained from so do-

ing from an apprehension of offending those who chose to consider themselves as implicated? If he had concealed it, he had become an accomplice in the crime; by disclosing it, it is no fault of the President, however it may be a cause of regret, that the feelings of some respectable individuals of keen sensibilities appear to have been unintentionally wounded.

National Intelligencer.

From the Columbian. HENRY'S PLOT.

The following letter was received by the last eastern mail. It is unquestionably genuine. And if a request from the proper authority is made, the blanks will be filled and the proper reference given.

*****, March 15, 1812.

SIR—Observing in the Columbian of the 14th inst. a piece headed "important disclosure." I take the liberty although in haste to state that I am well acquainted with the personage alluded to as a secret agent, called James Henry, but whose real name is John Henry: The said person, John Henry, was a captain in the federal army, and was discontinued from office in 1802 or 1803. Immediately after he purchased a seat in Windsor, Vermont, where he edited a federal paper for some time. Being disappointed in his anticipated success as an attorney at law, he removed to Montreal, where he entered as law student, with Mr. Stephen Sewall, at present solicitor general of Montreal—Here, it is supposed, he was again thwarted in his projects, but being intimate with Sir James Craig, governor-general of Canada, Henry was no doubt employed in the nefarious project of dismembering the U. States.

I have to state, that various projects of his I am acquainted with, and likewise some others, which will be recited "anon." Indeed, the daily attempts of the Tories and adherents of Great Britain, to render odious our blessed constitution and government, which I witnessed; the encouragement given to smuggling during the embargo; the bribes offered the soldiers stationed on the lines and the continued efforts to engage me in the service of our eternal enemy, determined me to leave Canada, where I then resided. Concerning Capt. John Henry, I shall say no more at present, but have enough to disclose, if necessary. Proofs of my veracity & character can be given.

Your humble servant,

Mr. C. Holt.

P. S. Enquire of ***** of ***** respecting *****.

PREPARATORY STEPS.

Troy, March 10.

We understand that some contracts were made last week, in this village, for provisions for the new army. Among the articles wanted, one item is said to be one hundred barrels of flour, per week, to be delivered in Albany, from the 1st day of April, from which we infer that about two thousand men are to be stationed in that city, in order to be ready to move to the northward when ever occasion shall require. It is also reported that some military corps are to be temporarily stationed in this village, and probably in Lausburg, for similar purposes.

Farm, Reg.

\$6,000 pair of shoes have been, it is said, contracted for by government with citizens of Newark and Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, to be delivered at New York or Albany.

Hudson, March 10.

As our public affairs are circumstanced, I cannot but communicate through the Bee the gratification I feel at the success of the recruiting business for our army. I had but three or four days observed, that the newly appointed ensign, M. Ciellan, was here on that business, before I saw him march through our streets, with drum and life, a file of able looking recruits. I counted, I think, 19. I understand colonel Backus is also in this neighborhood, exerting an active influence on measures preparatory to the approaching crisis for national defence and reprisal against the foreign foe.

Annapolis, March 25.

THE GLEANER.

On Saturday evening last three seamen made their escape from on board the British ketch Gleaner lying off this harbor. Before they reached the shore they were observed by some on board, and several cannon and a number of small arms were fired, but without effect, or even deterring them from their object. They were however quickly pursued by three or four officers and a number of men armed with muskets, &c. and notwithstanding they had been informed by a justice of the peace that there was no authority by which the deserters could be apprehended or delivered up, or that would justify so wanton an insult to the dignity of an independent nation, they determined to compel the return of the deserters (if found) by force of arms. They had not proceeded far before they were followed by a party of 12 or 15 citizens who (under the impression of the deserters being impressed Americans) had armed themselves with the laudable determination of rescuing them at all hazards had they been taken, and securing the offenders against the dignity of the states. The Englishmen were met on their return after a fruitless search for

the deserters; and on their arms being demanded, (dreading the consequences of resistance and seeing there was no possibility of escape,) very submissively delivered them up & were marched into town as prisoners of war. The citizens, with that true generosity which has ever characterized the American people, discharged their arms they had taken, delivered them to the prisoners and sent them back to their masters vessel unhurt, but not without the loss of another seaman; who, finding himself in a free country, disdained their threats and boldly refused to return on board. Thus ended this—Canada expedition in miniature.

We have thought proper to make this plain statement of facts as they occurred, as there is no doubt but the affair will be much misrepresented; & this will serve to do away any erroneous opinions which may be entertained on the subject.

Commodore BARRIDGE succeeds the late Commodore NICHOLSON in the command of the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass. and of all the naval stations at the eastward.

ATTENTION!

THE "Easton Light Infantry Blues" are requested to meet at the usual place of parade, on FRIDAY the 31st of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. in uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.—The roll will be called at 3 o'clock.

By order— LAMBERT REARDON, Sec'y march 31—1

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, by order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county.

ON SATURDAY, 11th of April next, at the late residence of Bradley Corkral, late of said county, deceased, near Wye Mill—three valuable NEGROES, on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the date. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

ANN CORKRAL, adm'rix of B. Corkral deceased. march 31—2*

SALE BY AUCTION.

By Virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancery Court, the subscriber will sell by public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 18th of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon—

A VALUABLE FARM, containing 240 acres, more or less, situate in Kent county, eastern shore of Maryland, about four miles from Chestertown, of which George Hanson died seized—about 200 acres of which are cleared and divided into four fields, with several lots, all under good fence.—There are about 40 acres covered with valuable wood and timber. Also, on the premises, a comfortable dwelling house for a small family, with a kitchen adjoining, a well of excellent water at the door; a negro quarter, smoke house, poultry house, two corn houses, a barn with stables and granary and a young apple orchard of excellent fruit in full bearing. The terms will be, twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale till paid, to be secured by a bond or negotiable note with approved security. JEREMIAH BROWNING, Trustee. march 31—3

NOTICE.

The Stockholders in the Eastern Shore Manufacturing Company, are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Court House, in Easton, on 2d day the 13th of the 4th month (April) next between the hours of nine and one o'clock, for the choice of nine Directors of the Company for the ensuing year. By order of the Board, Wm. W. MOORE, Treasurer. Easton, 3d mo. 31—2

NOTICE.

The Stockholders in the Eastern Shore Manufacturing Company, are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 5th day of the 5th month (May) next, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing seven Directors to take charge of the Institution.

By order of the Commissioners, ROBT. MOORE, Sec'y march 31—3

N.B. The subscription books of said company to be kept open every TUESDAY, (till the aforesaid election) at the shop of Thomas H. Dawson, in Easton.

MERINO SHEEP.

THE subscriber offers for sale, half, three quarters, seven eights, and full blood Merino Ram Lambs, at the following prices: Half blood, \$10 Three quarters blood 20 Seven eights blood 30 Full blood 50 Persons wishing to purchase, at the above prices, may apply to Mr. Thomas P. Smith, Easton, or to the subscriber. The Lambs must be taken away on or before the 20th of July next.

EDWARD LLOYD. march 31—4

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, near Dover Ferry, on the night of the 23d inst. a dark Grey Canadian Horse, four years old last spring, compact, close built, and in tolerable order, with a large thick head, and a small snip on one of his nostrils, about thirteen and an half hands high, very much marked with gear on his sides—His trot is slow and rough, and canter very dashing. Any person in whose hands he may have fallen that will give information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM FREELAND. Talbot county, march 31—3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

26th day of March, A. D. 1812. ON application of John Denny (by petition) administrator of Joseph Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of Talbot county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 26th day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve— (1812) Test—

JAS. PRICE, Reg. of Will, for Talbot county.

IN compliance with the above order—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Denny, late of Talbot county dec'd.—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 30th day of September next—they may otherwise be barred from all benefit from said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1812. JOHN DENNY, adm'r of J. Denny, deceased. march 31—3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, March 17th 1812. ON application, by petition, of George A. Smith, administrator of Jonathan Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this seventeenth day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve. Test—

J. RICHARDSON, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN compliance with the above order—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 17th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be barred from any benefit of said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 17th day of March, anno domini 1812. GEO. A. SMITH, adm'r of Jona. Eaton, deceased. march 31—3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to make them known. ELIZA A. LEONARD, ex'trx. Wm. A. LEONARD, ex'or of John C. Leonard, dec'd. march 31—3

AN ARABIAN STALLION.

The fine white Arabian Horse, S E L I M, WILL stand this season at my farm, near the old Chapel, and be let to mares at 9 dollars the single leep, 18 dollars the season, 27 given to insure mares being with foal, and in every case 50 cents to the groom; both cover and groom to be paid for on or before the 1st day of September next, but with those who prefer paying on or before the 10th day of July next, on which day the season will expire, I will discount one third from the account. Selim is a beautiful white, finely framed, and with all the character of the genuine Arabian, indeed he is perhaps, only the 2nd Arabian that was ever landed in America, and his history is most unquestionable. He was presented by the celebrated Murad Bey to Gen. Abercrombie, who commended the British army in Egypt—after the death of that brave officer, he was sold, and purchased by a Major Ramsey, who intended to take him to England, but some circumstances intervening, and meeting with our Commodore Barron, he sold him and the Commodore brought him to America, Colonel Taylor, of Virginia, gave \$1500 for one half of him. Selim is of the full size of the real Arab Horse, and it is a circumstance not more remarkable than true, that the stock of these horses from other mares have not only superior form, fashion and action, but that they are LARCI, it is not necessary to remind sportsmen, that from the Arab horse proceeds all the fine blood horses of England, and that they have now a chance which will scarcely happen again.—Selim is the property of Col Taylor of Virginia, he has an uncommon fine temper, and was sent to this shore at the request of an old sportsman.—Selim will be at Easton every Tuesday, from eight o'clock in the morning until seven in the afternoon, he will be at or near Wye Mill every Thursday and Friday until six o'clock in the evening. If any person should have any doubts of Selim's being a genuine Arabian, I hold myself bound to show documents to prove it. JAMES NABB. Talbot county, March 31—m

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 sundry insolvent 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 has resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years 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—1813m

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,
November Term, 1811.

On application to the Judges of Worcester county court, by Parker Purnell, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five; and the several 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 acts, being annexed to his petition, and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Parker Purnell has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Parker Purnell is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in May Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors.—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Parker Purnell be discharged from imprisonment, and the said first Saturday in May Term next, is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that the said Parker Purnell 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 in New Town, three months before the said first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit. Test,
JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk of
Worcester County Court.
February 18—12

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 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 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, & 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

IN COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 14, 1812.

OrdereD, That the 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;" and the act to alter the time of meeting of the court of appeals, and for other purposes, be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; in the Star, at Easton; in the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

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.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person or persons, against whom any judgment hath been or shall be rendered in any county court of this State, or any person in his, her or their behalf, being desirous of appealing from such judgment to the court of appeals of the shire, may at any time within the period prescribed by law for entering appeals, instead of prosecuting a writ of error for the removal of the said judgment, apply to the clerk of the county court in which such judgment hath been or shall be rendered, and direct the said clerk to enter & appeal, in the usual manner, from the judgment of the said county court to the court of appeals of the shire, and that such entry shall be made accordingly, the said clerk noting the time of entering such appeal; and there shall be the same proceedings had upon such appeal, as if the application for an appeal had been made to and the appeal had been granted by the county court, during the sitting of the said court: *Provided,* That execution upon any such judgment, shall not be stayed or delayed, or any supersedeas upon such judgment granted or issued forth upon any such appeal, unless such person or persons, in whose name such appeal shall be made, or some other, in his, her or their behalf, shall immediately upon making such appeal, enter into bond with sufficient sureties, such as the chief judge or an associate judge of the district, in which the said judgment shall be rendered, shall approve of, in the manner and agreeably to the form or according to the tenor of the condition of the said bond, as prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

An act to alter the times of the meeting of the Court of Appeals, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, the court of appeals shall be holden for the Eastern Shore at the Town of Easton, on the first Monday in June and the last Monday in November, in each and every year:—and that from and after the first day of February next, the Court of Appeals shall be holden for the Western Shore, at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday in May and first Monday in December, in each and every year; and that the said court be holden for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, in the months of June and December, in each and every year, shall be holden by the judges thereof, or any three or more of them:—*Provided always,* That any one or more of the said judges, attending as aforesaid, shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court held for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings. And so much of the act, entitled, an act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this State, and for the administration of justice therein, passed at November session, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and five, as provides for the holding of the Court of Appeals at different or other times than those herein mentioned, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the second judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at Easton, for the Eastern Shore, on the last Monday in November, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals resident in the second judicial district, to attend at the town of Easton, on the last Monday in November next, & on the last Monday in November in each and every year thereafter, who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; and that all writs & process may be returnable to the said

court on the said last Monday in November in the same manner as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in June, & may also bear *teste* on the said last Monday in November, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in November, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid, by the said judge; and at each and every such November session, all actions, pleas, and other proceedings relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing June session.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the third judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at the City of Annapolis, for the western shire, on the last Monday in May, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals, resident in the third judicial district, to attend at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday in May next, and on the last Monday in May in each and every year, thereafter; who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Western Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; & that all writs and process may be returnable to the said court, on the said last Monday in May, in the same manner, as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in December, and may bear *teste* on the said last Monday in May, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day;—and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in May, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and at each and every such May session, all actions, pleas and other proceedings, relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing December session.

And be it enacted, That if the judge of the court of appeals, required by this act to attend at Easton, on the last Monday in November in each and every year, or the judge of the said court so required to attend at Annapolis, on the last Monday in May in each and every year, shall not attend as aforesaid on the said respective days, for the purposes by this act directed, the clerk of the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said clerk can notify one of the other judges of the court of appeals, who shall attend within a convenient time, and shall have power as aforesaid, to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, as aforesaid, preparatory to the hearing, trial, or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, and the clerk of the said court is hereby empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said judge so notified, shall attend for the purposes by this act required.

And be it enacted, That the Field Officers and Captains of Cavalry shall meet in the City of Baltimore on the second Monday of March next in uniform, and completely equipped, and they, or a majority of them when so met, may agree upon a system of Cavalry Tactics and trumpet soundings; and an uniform dress for the Cavalry field officers of this State whether Regimental or General, and the result of the meeting herein above mentioned, shall be forthwith transmitted to Governor of the State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by Proclamation, and which determination of the said meeting, when published, shall become binding & obligatory upon the Field Officers and Captains, and subalterns of all Troops concerned, to adopt within six months thereafter, under the penalties imposed for disobedience of orders by the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each Lieutenant Colonel is hereby authorized and empowered to call together the commissioned & non commissioned officers with in their respective districts, at least four times a year, for drill exercise, & each Regiment shall meet at least once every fall at such convenient time and place, as the lieutenant colonel may direct; and each squadron shall meet at least once every spring, and oftener if deemed necessary, within the county in which such squadron may belong, at such convenient time and place as the major or commanding officer of such squadron may direct; and each Troop shall meet at least eight times a year, independent of the regimental and squadron meetings, at such time and place within his county, as the Commanding Officer shall direct.

And be it enacted, That the Brigadier Generals of Infantry may call out that portion of the Cavalry which are organized within their respective Brigade Districts, to attend the Brigade or Regimental meetings of Infantry, provided they are not taken out of the county where such Troop or Troops belong, without the consent thereof; and such meetings of Cavalry are to be considered as a part of the eight Troop meetings, before prescribed by this act.

And be it enacted, That the horse used as Trooper, together with the arms and

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 2d March, inst. a negro man who calls himself Ignatius Waters, about fifty years of age, slim made, has a scar above his left eye, says he is a free man, and that he has a family, and lives in Baltimore, his clothing very bad. The owner, if any, will come and release him, or he will be sold for his prison fees, according to law.
EZRA MANTZ, shff.
Frederick county, Md.
March 17 (21)—8

IN COUNCIL, JANUARY 16, 1812.

OrdereD, That the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State," be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; in the Star, of Easton; in the Republican Gazette, of Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, of Hager's Town.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY Clk.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State.

WHEREAS, the organization of the Cavalry of this State, under Field Officers, would conduce to the welfare and production of an effective force that might be extremely useful for sudden emergency, Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State is declared to be, and is hereby laid off into eleven regimental (cavalry) districts, and one extra squadron, to wit: Washington and Frederick counties shall constitute the first District; Montgomery and Prince George's counties the second District; Calvert and Anne Arundel counties the third District; Charles and Saint Mary's counties the fourth District; Baltimore City the fifth District; Baltimore county the sixth District; Harford county with Howard's Troop from Baltimore county, the seventh District; Cecil & Kent counties the eighth District; Queen Ann's and Talbot counties the ninth District; Caroline and Dorchester counties the tenth District; Somerset and Worcester counties the eleventh District; and Allegany county to compose an extra squadron, and for the time being or until a regiment can be formed in said county, it shall be attached to the first Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That each regiment shall be composed of two squadrons of two Troops each, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, each squadron by a Major, each Troop consisting of two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Quarter Master Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Farrier, one Saddler, one Trumpeter and thirty two Privates, by a Captain.

And be it enacted, That should there exist any supernumerary Troops in any District, they shall be under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel of such District, until the number of such supernumerary Troops shall increase to entitle them to be officered as has been herein before prescribed, in which case the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and required to cause commissions to be issued accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed to appoint immediately to each District as before laid off, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Major, whether the number of Troops in said District be now complete or not.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed, in case of a call of the General Government, upon the State of Maryland, for her quota of Cavalry to appoint such general officers as the number of Troops so called out may entitle them to, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations in similar cases applied.

And be it enacted, That the Field Officers and Captains of Cavalry shall meet in the City of Baltimore on the second Monday of March next in uniform, and completely equipped, and they, or a majority of them when so met, may agree upon a system of Cavalry Tactics and trumpet soundings; and an uniform dress for the Cavalry field officers of this State whether Regimental or General, and the result of the meeting herein above mentioned, shall be forthwith transmitted to Governor of the State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by Proclamation, and which determination of the said meeting, when published, shall become binding & obligatory upon the Field Officers and Captains, and subalterns of all Troops concerned, to adopt within six months thereafter, under the penalties imposed for disobedience of orders by the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each Lieutenant Colonel is hereby authorized and empowered to call together the commissioned & non commissioned officers with in their respective districts, at least four times a year, for drill exercise, & each Regiment shall meet at least once every fall at such convenient time and place, as the lieutenant colonel may direct; and each squadron shall meet at least once every spring, and oftener if deemed necessary, within the county in which such squadron may belong, at such convenient time and place as the major or commanding officer of such squadron may direct; and each Troop shall meet at least eight times a year, independent of the regimental and squadron meetings, at such time and place within his county, as the Commanding Officer shall direct.

And be it enacted, That the Brigadier Generals of Infantry may call out that portion of the Cavalry which are organized within their respective Brigade Districts, to attend the Brigade or Regimental meetings of Infantry, provided they are not taken out of the county where such Troop or Troops belong, without the consent thereof; and such meetings of Cavalry are to be considered as a part of the eight Troop meetings, before prescribed by this act.

And be it enacted, That the horse used as Trooper, together with the arms and

other equipments belonging to a non commissioned officer, or private of the Cavalry of this State, shall be exempt from taxation or execution.

And be it enacted, That all persons who have or may in future join the Troops of Cavalry already formed, or who may hereafter themselves into new Troops after the passage of this act, shall be authorized through the Commanding Officer of his District, to require of the Governor and Council, the loan of a Sword & a Pistol for each and every such person, and the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to make the loan, upon the Commanding Officer of the Troop giving a bond with approved security to the State, for the safe keeping and returning of the same when demanded by the State.

And be it enacted, That the fines for non attendance, disobedience of orders, or unofficerlike conduct, when on parade or in uniform, shall be the same as in Cavalry Officers, as those prescribed for the Infantry, in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the fines against privates shall not exceed ten dollars, nor less than one dollar for each offence, to be imposed by a Court Martial, and collected agreeably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the commissions of the present Cavalry Officers, shall be and are hereby revoked, & new ones shall be issued, attaching each officer to his respective Regiment, Squadron or Troop, provided that the new commissions shall bear the same seniority by date, number or otherwise, that the old commissions bear at the present time.

And be it enacted, That the officers, non commissioned officers and privates, enrolled in any Troop of Horse, shall not be permitted to quit the same, under a penalty, if an officer, of fifty dollars; a non commissioned officer, of forty dollars, and if a private, of twenty dollars, unless they have previously obtained the consent of at least two thirds of the Troop they may be so disposed to quit, or shall have been discharged from such Troop by the decision of a Court Martial, or shall remove out of the Cavalry Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That all fines and penalties under this act, shall be collected and applied in the same manner, as is provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That every Court Martial, for the trial of Field Officers, shall be composed of three commissioned officers, who shall be ordered to meet by the Brigadier General of Infantry, in whose District or Brigade the delinquents may reside. Every Regimental Court Martial shall be composed of three commissioned officers, and every extra Squadron Court Martial shall also be composed of three Commissioned Officers.
(February 11)—8

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody on the 4th inst. a negro woman by the name of SUKEY; had on when committed a mixed livery jacket and petticoat, appears to be about 26 or 27 years of age.—She says she is the property of William Smith of Polkton county, Virginia. Unless she is released she will be sold for her prison fees, agreeably to law.
JOHN KEAN, Sheriff
of Hartford county.
March 13 (24)—8

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 Waiman, 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 waistcoat made of calfskin—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons talking 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

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody on the 15th inst. a negro man by the name of John Baptist, and then said he was the property of John Leepeter Sherrybus, since says he is a free man. He is about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, large mouth and flat nose, speaks very pleasantly when spoken to. Unless he is released I will sell him agreeably to law for his prison fees.
JOHN KEAN, Jun. Sheriff of
Hartford county.
Jan. 31 (Feb. 18)—8