



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, MAY 5, 1812.

[No. 36.....650.]

THE 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.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Majors and Commissioned Officers of the 26th regiment, are ordered to meet on Tuesday the 12th of May next, in full uniform, with side arms, at 10 o'clock, in Col. Hayward's field, to be drilled agreeably to law.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, HIS SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS,

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

SPRING GOODS.

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

TAKES this method of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she is about to commence in Easton, the

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD, situated in Qu. Ann's county, on the main road leading from Centreville to Queen's Town.

THOMAS DAWSON, TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. McNeal, nearly opposite the Union Tavern, he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style.

SHOES & LEATHER FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have just received from Baltimore, a large and general assortment of SHOES, of almost every description, manufactured in the best manner, and out of the best materials.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Philip Green, late of Talbot county, dec'd. are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to him.

NOTICE.

ALL those persons who purchased property of the Executors of H. Edmondson, dec'd. at their sale in October, 1810, and have not yet paid for the same, are requested to take notice, that suit will be instituted on their notes to the ensuing May term, unless they shall be taken up by the 10th of next month.

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COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Annapolis, April 24th, 1812. ORDERED, That the following letter and orders of the Adjutant General be published first times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, The National Intelligencer, at Washington, The Star, at Easton, The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

April 15th, 1812. HIS EXCELLENCY The Governor of the State of Maryland.

I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the Executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This therefore is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having 6000 of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz—one twentieth part of artillery; one twentieth part of cavalry; and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Your Excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM EUSTIS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Government House, April 21st, 1812. In consequence of the above call by the President of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the Militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts, all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.

By order, JOHN GASSAWAY, Adjutant General.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. John Tripp, dec'd. are requested to make payment to Richard Sherwood, immediately, or they will be dealt with according to law.

SUSANNAH TRIPPE, Adm'r. RICHARD TRIPPE, Adm'r.

FOR SALE.

A plain, snug, well built SULKY, which is quite new, and will be disposed of on very moderate terms. Apply to the Editor of the Star.

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 a barely comfortable. Those inclined to purchase will apply to William Abbott, the tenant, for a view of the farm; and to Mr. Thomas Harris, near the land, for terms of sale.

WILLIAM GRAVES. Kent county, march 17—3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit:

I hereby certify, that Rachel Hall, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on her enclosures, a BAY GELDING, about ten or twelve years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star on his forehead; faces and canters. There are no artificial marks on him. Given under my hand, this 20th day of April, 1812.

THOMAS B. TURPIN, A Justice of the Peace for said County. To the Clerk of Queen Ann's county. N. B. The owner of said property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

ADVERTISEMENT.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 15th inst. a small BAY HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, one of his hind feet white—one side of the bone where the crupper of the saddle generally goes on his buttock, is nearly half an inch higher than the other; a bobtail. Whosoever will bring said horse to the subscriber, or give information where I can get him again, shall be entitled to ten dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

THOMAS HELSBY. Near the Trappe, Talbot county, april 28. }—3

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 in 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 to the subscriber, living near the Trappe, Talbot county.

JAMES THOMAS. march 17—m

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.) AN ACT

To incorporate the Trustees of the Georgetown Lancaster School Society.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That John Laird, Henry Foxall, Stephen, B. Balch, Robert Beverly, Robert Munroe, John McDaniel, junr. David Wiley, Walter D. Addison, Daniel Bussard, Francis S. Key, Walter Smith, John Abbott, and their successors, duly elected or appointed, in manner hereinafter directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared and constituted, a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, stile and title, of "The Trustees of the Georgetown Lancaster School Society."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all and singular, the lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, privileges, goods and chattels, heretofore given, granted, devised or bequeathed, to the said school, or to any person or persons, for the use thereof, or that have been purchased for or on account of the same, be, and are hereby, vested in and confirmed to the said corporation: And further, That the said corporation may purchase, take, receive and enjoy, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights or privileges, or any goods, chattels or other effects, of what kind or nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed or devised, unto them by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such gift, grant, sale or bequest; and the said property, real and personal, to rent, sell, convey and confirm, or otherwise dispose of, as fully and effectually as any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do: Provided, That the clear annual income of all such property may not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and that the aforesaid property, real and personal, be considered as held in trust, under the management and at the disposal, of said corporation, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incidental to said school.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation, by the name, stile and title aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, forever able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in any court or courts, or other places, and before any judge or judges, justice or justices, or other persons whatsoever, within the district of Columbia or elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits and actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure; to appoint a president, treasurer, secretary, and such other officers, as they may deem necessary and proper, either out of their own number, or otherwise; to assign them their duties and to fix their compensation, and to remove any or all of them from office, appoint another or others in their place, as often as they shall think fit; to make, ordain, establish and execute such by-laws and ordinances as may be deemed useful for their own government and for the government of the school; and the same to alter, amend or abrogate at pleasure; to fill up vacancies that may happen in their number, between two annual elections; and to determine upon, do and transact all business and matters appertaining to the said corporation, agreeably to the rules, bye-laws and ordinances thereof, during their continuance in office: Provided, That not less than five trustees be a quorum to do business, and that no bye-law, rule or ordinance shall be made repugnant to the laws of the district of Columbia.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a meeting of the members of the said society held on the second Monday in February next, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the school house erected by the said society, at which time and place the said members, or such of them as may be present, shall elect and choose by ballot, from their own number, twelve trustees to serve for the year ensuing their election, and until others shall be elected or appointed to serve in their place.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the trustees shall keep, or cause to be kept, in suitable books for the purpose, just and proper entries of all proceedings and

accounts of said school and corporation, and have them laid before the society at every annual meeting, previous to making the votes; and shall always deliver the said books, together with all the property of said school and corporation, in good order, to their successors in office, when ever required.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That children may be bound (in the manner now by law provided) to the said society, by deed or articles of apprenticeship, to be executed on the part of the society by any two of the trustees thereof; and it shall be agreed by the said deed, on the part of the said society, that every such child or children shall be provided with all necessary food, clothing and lodging, and taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and be placed in the service of, and under the control and management of, some discreet and fit person, competent to instruct and educate the said apprentice, in some trade or employment, which may enable such child or children to earn a living by honest industry.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 19, 1812.

Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said State.

WHEREAS the Representatives of the People of all that part of the Territory or Country ceded, under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty made at Paris on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and France, contained within the following limits, that is to say: beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine; thence, by a line to be drawn along the middle of said River, including all Islands to the thirty second degree of latitude; thence, due north to the northernmost part of the thirty third degree of latitude; thence, along the said parallel of latitude, to the river Mississippi; thence, do on the said river to the river Iberville; and from thence, along the middle of the said river, and lakes Murepas and Ponchartrain, to the gulph of Mexico; thence, bounded by the said gulph, to the place of beginning including all Islands within three leagues of the coast; did, on the twenty second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, form for themselves a constitution and state government, and give to the said state the name of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to enable the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the said state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes;" And the said constitution having been transmitted to Congress, and by them being hereby approved; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the said state shall be one, and it is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, by the name and title of the State of Louisiana: Provided, That it shall be taken as a condition upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union, that the river Mississippi, and the navigable Rivers and waters leading into the same, and into the gulph of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said state as to the inhabitants of other states and the territories of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor, imposed by the said state; and that the above condition, and also all other the conditions and terms contained in the third section of the act, the title whereof is herein before recited, shall be considered, deemed and taken, fundamental conditions and terms, upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census and apportionment of Representatives the said state shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States; and that all the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall be extended to the said state, and shall have the same force and effect within the same, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said state, together with the residue of that portion of country which was comprehended within the Territory of Orleans, as constituted by the act, entitled "An Act erecting Louisiana into two Territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof;" shall be one district, and be called the Louisiana district; and there shall be established in the said district, a District Court, to consist of one judge, who shall reside therein, and be called the district judge; and there shall be annually, four stated sessions of the said court held at the City of Orleans: the first to commence on the third Monday in July next, and the three other sessions progressively, on the third Monday

of every third calendar month thereafter —

The said judge shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which by the act, the title whereof is in this section recited, were given to the District Judge of the Territory of Orleans; and he shall be allowed an annual compensation of three thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the United States. The said judge shall appoint a clerk of the said court who shall reside, and keep the records of the court in the City of Orleans, and shall receive for the services performed by him, the same fees heretofore allowed to the clerk of the Orleans Territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in the said district, a person learned in the Law to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid six hundred dollars, annually, as a full compensation for all extra services. There shall also be appointed a marshal for the said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees to which marshals in other districts are entitled for similar services; and shall, moreover, be paid two hundred dollars, annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the fourth section of an act, entitled "an act for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the Territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic; and for other purposes;" and that the collection district shall be and remain as thereby established.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the thirtieth day of April, 1812.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 8, 1812.

Approved JAMES MADISON.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County.

Will be sold at Public Vendue, at 10 o'clock, on 6th day the 8th of the 5th month (May) next, if fair, if not, the next fair day—All the personal property of William Dixon, dec'd. at his late dwelling, consisting of beds, bedding, table chairs, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture—Also, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, corn, bacon, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars the purchasers giving note with approved security: Attendance given by ROBERT MOORE, Executor of Wm. Dixon, deceased.

Easton, 4th mo. 21—3

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale upon the premises on Wednesday, 13th day of May next, six ten acre lots of wood land and one of nine and a quarter, all lying within four miles of Easton—The terms are—one half of the purchase money down, the residue in six months with interest, the purchaser passing bond with approved security for the payment thereof — A good and sufficient deed will then be given. Wm. Hayward, Jun. my Agent, will attend to the sale.

april 21—4 ELIZABETH NICOLS.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Snow Hill, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joshua Matthews late of Worcester county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, anno domini 1812.

AMBROSE WHITE, Adm'r. april 21—3 of J. Matthews, dec'd.

EARTHEN & STONE WARE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed the superintendance of the

POTTING BUSINESS, (which he has had conducted for three years previous to the 10th of June, 1811, by a partner) and that he is using his best endeavours to keep a supply of neatly Enamell'd Ware, —and also to manufacture certain kinds as substitutes for those imported Wares. Any of his former customers, or others, would please call and view his assortment, at his manufactory, near Market street Bridge, (and back of No. 3, Granby street, Old Town) or leave their orders, if most convenient, with Gilpin & Brown, 18, Chesapeake; James & William Martin, County Wharf; William McDonald & Son, or Geo. Blackston, Bowley's Wharf—which will be thankfully received, and speedily attended to, by DAVID BROWN.

Baltimore, april 21—sows

N. B. My object in part for advertising, is that many orders designed for me, have been handed to others through mistake.

D. B.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

The following is a copy of Mr Wright's bill as it passed a third reading in the House of Representatives of the U. States on Monday last.

A bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American Seamen.

Whereas by the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between His Britannic Majesty and the U. States, at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, it is agreed, that there shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between His Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the U. States of America, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places: And whereas His Britannic Majesty has caused to be impressed out of the ships of the United States, sailing on the high seas, under the American flag, divers liege citizens of said States, and hath compelled them to serve on board the ships of war of Great Britain, and to fight against the U. States, and numbers of them, yet detains, contrary to the express provision of said treaty, and in violation of their natural liberty, and against the piece of the U. States:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the 4th day of June next any person or persons who shall impress any native seaman of the United States from on board any vessel of the U. States sailing on the high seas, or in any port, river, haven, basin or bay, under pretence or colour of commission from any foreign power, shall, for every such offence, be adjudged a pirate and felon, and on conviction shall suffer death, and the trial in such case shall be had where the offender is apprehended or may be first brought.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any seaman, sailing under the flag of the U. S. on any person or persons attempting to impress him by force or violence from on board any vessel of the U. S. on the high seas, or in any port, river, haven, basin or bay, to resist by force, and if any person so attempting to impress said seaman shall be killed, maimed or wounded, it shall be lawful for such seaman on the general issue, to give the special matter in evidence, which is hereby declared a perfect justification.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on information being given to the President of the U. S. proving satisfactorily to him, that any citizen of the U. S. shall have been impressed, and shall be yet detained, or shall hereafter be impressed, to cause the most rigorous retaliation on any of the subjects of said government taken on the high seas or within the British territories whom he is hereby authorized to cause to be taken and seized for that purpose, any treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any seaman, heretofore or hereafter impressed, shall be, and he is hereby authorized to attack, in the hands of any British subject, a sum equal to thirty dollars per month for the whole time he shall have been detained on board any British vessel or vessels; and that any sum of money so attached out of the hands of any debtor, shall be a payment of so much of said debt to the said creditor; and on plea of payment or set off the same may be given in evidence and allowed in any suit for the recovery of said debt, any treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the U. S. is hereby authorized to capture, by way of reprisal, as many British subjects, on the high seas or within the British territories, as may be equal to the impressed American seamen in the possession of G. B. and by a cartel to exchange the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever sufficient testimony shall be produced that the commander of any public armed ship or other vessel of any foreign nation, shall have taken or impressed from on board any ship or other vessel of the U. S. while at any port or place, not within the jurisdiction of such foreign nation, or while on her passage to or from any port or place, any seaman, mariner or other person, not being in the military service of an enemy of such foreign nation, to prohibit by proclamation, every person residing within the U. S. or its territories, from affording aid, succor or provisions, of whatsoever kind, to such ship or vessel; and any pilot or other person, residing within the U. S. who shall (after such prohibition shall have been made known, and before the same shall be revoked) afford succor or provisions, as aforesaid, to such ship or vessel, and be thereof convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, not exceeding one year, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 4th day of June next, whenever full and sufficient testimony shall be produced, that the commanders of public armed vessels of any foreign nation, have impressed or taken from on board any ship or vessel within the jurisdiction of the U. S. or while on her passage to or from any port or place, any seaman, mariner or other person, the President shall be, and he hereby is authorized to prohibit, by proclamation, the landing from on board any ship or other vessel of the foreign nation (whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid) any goods, wares or merchandise within any of the ports of the U. S. or its territories; and also to prohibit the landing of any ship or vessel of such nation within any of the ports or territories of the U. S. provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any ship or vessel of the nation whose commanders have offended as aforesaid, and which shall arrive within any of the ports of the U. S. or its territories, to remain with their cargoes on board or to proceed to any

place without the jurisdiction of the U. S.: And provided also, That any ship or vessel of such nation (which may have partly laden at the time such proclamation shall be made known) shall be permitted to depart with the lading then on board, to the port of destination of such ship or vessel.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill to a third reading.

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bassett, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Clay, Cochran, Clifton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Deaba, Dinsmore, Eastle, Fisk, Gholson, Green, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacombe, Lefever, Little, Lyle, Moore, M. Coy, M. Kim, Metcalf, Morgan, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Pitken, Piper, Pleasants, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Troup, Whitehill, Wright—63

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bleeker, Breckenridge, Champion, Davenport, Fly, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Gray, Hasty, Hymen, Key, Lewis, Livingston, M. B. E. M. Kee, Morrow, Newbold, Pearson, Potter, Reed, Stanford, Sturges, Tallmadge, White, Wilson—28

This bill has been since, on its third reading, in the House of Representatives, re-committed to a committee of the whole.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Accuse, probably the most extraordinary that ever came before a Court of Justice, in any country, in any age—as respects the points of controversy involved, the parties, the trial, and the termination—has lately been heard in Philadelphia, before the honorable Mr. Justice Yeates, and a special jury.

The plaintiff is the King of Spain, claiming at the hands of David Parish, Esquire, the defendant, a sum of about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, for duties alleged to have accrued on a certain licensed trade, transacted by, and under the orders of Mr. Parish, by virtue of alleged permission from the Spanish crown; between the Spanish colonies and the United States of America.

The trial began on Wednesday, the 8th of April, and proceeded on that day, Thursday the 9th, Friday the 10th, Saturday the 11th, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday, the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th, 21st and 22d of April.

On Wednesday the 22d, after receiving the charge of the Court in favor of the defendant, the jury retired to their private apartment, and continued together the remainder of that day and that night, and the next day and that night, without agreeing in a verdict. On the afternoon of the day they retired, they came into Court, and by their foreman proposed a question to the Judge respecting the legality of certain evidence, to which question the Judge answered—not, however, it is presumable, to the satisfaction of the Jury, as after withdrawing they came into Court again on the afternoon of Thursday the 23d, still without a verdict, and once more retired to their apartment.

At this time Judge Yeates informed the Jury that he should leave town in the morning to go home to Lancaster, and that the Chief Justice would attend to receive their verdict. Between eleven & twelve o'clock at night on the 23d, the Judge having received a note from the Jury went to the house, in which the Jury were in session, but without seeing or conversing with them; and that night, in consequence of his suggestion, received certain written interrogatories presented to him on the part of the Jury.

Early the next morning, Friday the 24th Judge Yeates left Philadelphia on his return home to Lancaster. At ten o'clock that day, the Jury came into Court according to adjournment, and received from Mr. Chief Justice Tilghman, who attended, the written answers of Judge Yeates to the written questions, proposed by the Jury at the suggestion of Judge Yeates the night before—the Jury then retired; and soon after separated; from which circumstance it is presumable they agreed on, and, as is usual, sealed up the verdict.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday the 26th, the Court assembled according to adjournment the Jury and the Chief Justice attending, to give and to receive, the verdict: But the King of Spain being three times called, and no one answering in his behalf, after the subpoenaed protest had been read, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

It is not in our power to exhibit even an outline in this singular case, as it appeared, on either side, nor of the speeches of counsel.—Though Ferdinand the VII was not named in the record the action was prosecuted for his use: The defence asserted the fact of the duties having been regularly accounted for with the persons to whom the defendant pleaded he was alone accountable; and denied moreover that the plaintiff, Ferdinand the VII had any right to sue.

A great deal of evidence was given on both sides, as to the actual situation of Spain, alternately asserting and denying the royal pretensions of Ferdinand the VII and of Joseph Napoleon. The principles of the Spanish constitution; the rights of royal succession, abdication, and conquest; the famous conference of Bayonne, between Napoleon, Ferdinand the VII, and Charles the IV; with the most interesting scenes latterly performed in Spain; were brought into discussion.

His Excellency the Chevalier D'Oniz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain to the United States of America, though not recognized in that capacity by the American government, after protesting in form against the jurisdiction of the court, to compel this attendance under a subpoena, was examined as a witness.—His excellency Count Pahlen late Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia to the U. States, now from Russia to the Brazil, M. Pe-

erson, Charge d'Affaires and Consul General from Sweden to the United States; and M. de Douay, Vice Consul of France, resident at Philadelphia, were likewise examined as witnesses, each under protest.

We have obtained and annex, a copy of the protest of the plaintiff's counsel, from which it will appear that termination of this extraordinary cause was not less extraordinary than the principles it involves and the manner of their trial.

It was addressed and read to the Chief Justice; and is as follows:

The King of Spain vs Parish.

SIR—The novelty of the proceedings of this morning will be an apology for the appearance of our not being ready at the moment to express a sentiment either as it respects the situation of the counsel, or the interest of our client. Without meaning however to derogate from the rights of the Bench, we now deem it a duty to declare.

1st. That we consider the manner in which a written question from the jury was communicated and answered as irregular and injurious to the rights of the parties.

2. That we consider the written answer of Judge Yeates to the first written question of the jury as unfounded in fact, so far as it affirms that it was not pretended by the plaintiff's counsel that Ferdinand the VII, or any persons under him were in the full exercise of all the rights of royalty.

3d. That we consider the written answer of Judge Yeates to the second written question as calculated to influence the jury in determining whether they would find a special or a general verdict.

4th. That we consider the refusal of Judge Yeates to give a distinct and public answer to the distinct & public question of Mr. Labouchere was legal evidence, as a departure from the terms of the agreement on which the testimony, with the assent of the Judge, was allowed to be read in evidence, as an injury to the cause of the plaintiff.

For these reasons we have determined as counsel for the plaintiff to decline receiving the verdict of the jury.

We have the honor, &c. Sir, your most obedient servants.

JARED INGERSOLL, W. RAWLE, A. J. DALLAS, C. J. INGERSOLL, J. R. INGERSOLL, Philadelphia, Ap. 24th, 1812.

CHARLESTON, April 20.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA

By an arrival yesterday from St. Mary's we learn, that the U. S. brig Vixen, Capt. Gadsden, arrived at Amelia on Friday last (from off St. Augustine, where she had been cruising some days in company with two Gun Boats.—When she left that station the Spaniards were still in possession of St. Augustine. The Rebels were encamped near the town, and there were about 150 U. S. troops stationed a short distance from their encampment. It was the opinion of the officers at Amelia that the force of St. Augustine would be in the possession of the U. S. troops before Saturday last.

There were two or three small English armed vessels in the harbor of St. Augustine when our Gun Boats were off that place; and an American boat which was sent in to sound the bar, was fired upon by the Spaniards. On the 10th inst. a smart firing of both great guns and small arms was heard by our vessels in the offing from the Port at St. Augustine; but the cause was not ascertained.

While the brig Vixen was cruising off St. Augustine, she fell in with the British brig Colibri; and from the manoeuvres of the latter Capt. Gadsden was led to suppose that it was the intention of expectation of her commander that an engagement would ensue between the two vessels. He made every exertion to get the weather gage of the Vixen, both vessels had all hands to quarters, matches lighted, &c. but after the manoeuvring in this way for about half an hour, they parted without either vessel halting the other. The Colibri is a much heavier vessel than the Vixen.

The Embargo Law had gone into operation at St. Mary's and about 20 s.d. of square rigged vessels, principally loaded with timber, were stopped.

The following letter from one of the Rhode Island senators seem to parake much of the spirit which was developed to Congress by the President through the agency of "Henry" the British spy. By this it would appear that although the plot has been discovered, the principle characters in the drama of a severance of the N. E. states from the Union being (previdentially to them) concealed, they are determined to persevere.—It is the principle in all free states, that the majority shall govern. National Councils, tending to excite in the minority, a spirit in favor of possible foreign influence, in opposition to the interests and liberties of that government, ought, to say the least of it, to subject him to expulsion. We hope that Congress have spirit enough to expell from either house political incendiaries. Sun

Extract of a letter from the hon. William Hunter, Senator in Congress, from Rhode Island, to his constituents dated

Washington, April 1. Embargo we have—double duties and taxes come next—and then war, or permanent embargo; unless you in the North have zeal, spirit and activity to prevent it. Unless the people of Rhode Island, and Newport in particular, are aware of their danger, they will now abandon

this bewildered party, and save themselves, and contribute to save their country. Depend upon it, a clear decided expression of public opinion, might occasion a pause. The people ought not to forget to give way to party feelings.

WILLIAM HUNTER. FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER. AMERICANS STATES.

I proposed to offer some observations upon the American Correspondence as relating to the occupation of the Floridas, & to the Orders in Council. This latter subject has, however, been so fully discussed, that really there remains nothing to be said upon it especially after the publication of the correspondence between our Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs Lord Wellesley, and the American Minister, Mr. Pinkney, which I shall hereafter get into this number, and to which I beseech the attention of the reader. There are but two letters for him to read; but these two are quite enough. I have read a great many diplomatic letters in my time; but, such a letter as Mr. Pinkney's I certainly never read. It is a model for men who have to conduct disputes of this sort. It is a masterpiece of reasoning, and the style and manner are equal to the argumentative powers displayed. Mr. Pinkney seems to have laid aside the lawyer for this once, and to write like a statesman and a patriot. I never read so good a letter; but, I must confess, that as I read it, the justice of the case was more than once lost in feeling for my country. The contrast is, in all respects, so great that no comparison can be made; though it is justice to Lord Wellesley to say, that his adversary had all the advantages belonging to a good cause. The answer of the republican is in many instances, sharp and satirical; but he no where loses sight of dignity, and these qualities united are very rarely to be met in any writing whatever.

The question relating to the Floridas is new; and it is as neat and snug a dispute as about *Noctua Sound*, or about the opening of the *Schell*, not excepted. The case is this: The reader knows, that the Floridas are two provinces in North America, which are (or, rather, were colonies of Spain); that they lie on the south of Georgia, the southernmost state of the union, that they form the southernmost end of that chain of coast, which 1400 miles in length, extends from the bay of Fundy to the gulph of Mexico, & that, with these in their possession, the United States would be masters of the whole of that chain of coast. Let the reader, who forgets where the Floridas are (and, God knows, that the events of the last 18 years are enough to drive it out of his recollection) imagine himself possessed of a piece of real lying by the side of a common (his house in the middle), thirteen acres in his own hands, and one acre, at the end, in the hands of another person, and he wanting only an acre to make his parcel complete, and to guard him against depredations, the common right being partly attached to that one acre; and then he will have, in that acre, a tolerably correct idea of the Floridas in their bearing upon the American states.

Now, then, the Floridas, or, rather, Florida, is divided into two, the one called West & the other East Florida, the former extending back as far as Louisiana towards the west, the latter bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east, both bounded by the north of Georgia and to the south of the Gulph of Mexico.—The United States have taken possession of both. I have said before, that they were colonies of Spain. Therefore, Mr. Foster, our minister in America, had scarcely time to eat his first dish of ham and fried eggs, when he began to complain of these invasions. He had an uphill battle to fight about the oysters in council, and this complaint about the Floridas appears to have been looked upon as a sort of set off or made weight in the negotiation. In short, he makes a regular & formal complaint, in the name of the Prince Regent (in behalf of his majesty), of the occupation of the Floridas by the American states. He says, that there exists between England and Spain, the most strict and friendly alliance; that Spain is contending for her liberties and independence against a most unjust & wicked invasion; that the Prince Regent cannot view with indifference any attempt to deprive her of her territories; and that it is indicative of ungenerous and greedy ambition to make such an attempt at such a time. Jonathan coolly answers, that, in the first place, he does not acknowledge the right of England to interfere at all in any of his concerns with Spain; he passes over in silence all that is said about the wickedness of the French in invading Spain; he says, that though he had seen other nations guilty of ungenerous and greedy ambition, he disclaims all such motives; and, that, although England has no sort of right to call upon him for any explanation of his conduct towards a third power he will, to shew how sincerely he is disposed to cultivate harmony, voluntarily give such explanation with regard to the Floridas. And thus, in brief, he gives it. He says, that, as to one part of Florida, it is his own, he having bought it of France, to whom it had been ceded by Spain, and that, therefore, he takes possession of that in full right. That, as to the other part, he has taken possession of it as a security for a debt, due by Spain to the people of the United States.

As to this last claim, it is alleged, by Mr. Monroe, that Spain, seven years ago, committed great depredations upon the commerce of America; that the latter made application for payment for these, that a cession of the Spanish part of Florida had been proposed as a compensation to America; but that the negotiation was put at an end to by those troubles in Spain which led to the struggle now going on in that country. Therefore, say the Americans, we hold this territory as a security for the payment of the debt due to us from Spain. This is very fair ground, supposing all the facts to be true; for one nation has certainly as good a right to seize the land of another, as the other has to seize its ships and merchandise. The seizure of the Floridas, as far as they belong to Spain, is, in this case an act of retaliation fully justified by reason as well as by the usages of nations; and, it is less to be blamed as coming so late; for, it appears from Mr. Monroe's statement, that the American states were endeavoring, for a long time, to obtain by negotiation that which they were at any moment, able to secure by force. But, the question presents itself in a point of view much more interesting than this, when Mr. Monroe comes to talk of *third powers*, and the necessity there was of preventing any third power from taking possession of the territory in question. The contest, in Spain was from the first, a very interesting one to the American state; for, if it ended in the placing of a Bonaparte on the throne, or in the subjugation of Spain by France, and the annexation of it to the French empire; then Florida became a colony of France, and placed a most formidable power on one of the flanks of the American states, which they could not look forward to without alarms. If France was foiled in her attempts upon Spain, it was evident, that, considering the situation of Ferdinand VII, and other circumstances, Spain would be wholly dependent on England, and probabilities were that the land would obtain from her colonial cession in repayment of loans or services, and that at any rate, the Spanish government would, in all its acts, become subservient to England.—Besides, if Napoleon did obtain the complete sovereignty of Spain, it is not to be doubted, that England, having the command of the sea, would prevent him from obtaining possession of the colonies of Spain; and, it was naturally to be expected, that, under color of preserving Florida to its rightful sovereign,

England would have taken possession of it. Napoleon became wholly master of Old Spain.—Thus, and in what way it would, the struggle in Old Spain threatened the American states with a dangerous neighbor, and which neighbor, therefore, they were, it seems needless to have.—They would have dibbled us for neighbors more than the French; but they resolved to have neither. From the old, feeble, crazy government of Spain, they had nothing to dread; but they had much to dread from France and more to dread from us. Therefore, they resolved to be before hand; knowing, that, amongst nations as well as amongst individuals, possession is nine points out of ten in any dispute.

But, after all, it may be a question how far the American states would have been justified in taking possession of the Floridas merely upon viewing the situation of Old Spain. What is that situation? Why, the old king of Spain, the only sovereign of Spain that the American states have ever acknowledged, has in our view of the matter, been succeeded by his son in whose name the regency of Spain is acting. This old king denies that his son has any lawful authority as sovereign of Spain. And, both of them have abdicated their rights in favour of Bonaparte, who has the persons of both in his possession. Now, under these circumstances, how are the Americans to be supposed to pay any regard to any of the acts of the regency or cortes of Spain, where indeed, there is a Bonaparte reigning in virtue of the abdication of the old family? How are the Americans to know who will finally be sovereign of Spain? It appears to me, that, agreeably to every principle of public law, they are at full liberty to choose whether they will acknowledge any sovereign in Spain, except the old king, as long as he shall live. They have a right, of course, to consider any other power as power usurped, or assumed by conquest; and, be it observed, that the right of conquest though perfect, as far as actual force extends, cannot give any right to territory not actually conquered. Bonaparte, if he conquers Spain, will have a right to Spain, as we have to Martinico and Java; but the conquest of Spain will give him no title to Florida. To have an equal right to that he must first actually gain possession of it by conquest. Therefore, if Bonaparte were even to tender the Americans payment of the debt due to them from Spain, they would have solid ground for objecting to deliver Florida up to him. They would have equally solid ground for refusing to deliver it up to us, or to the new government in Spain; and, in short, unless the old king, or his legal descendant, be re-established upon the throne of Spain, and actually governing that country, the Americans have always good ground upon which to resist any demand of a relinquishment of the territory in question.

The American government have avoided touching upon these points; but, they give us clearly to understand that they will suffer no third power to set foot in Florida. And really, it does seem wonderful, that our ministers should not have foreseen this; that they should have imagined, that the Americans would be induced by their remonstrance, to give up so important an object, a thing in which their peace and safety are so deeply involved. What do the Americans know about our alliance with Spain?—What do they know about the Spanish regency and cortes? He says that these are the rightful rulers of Spain, and that the Spanish colonies are under their control; but the Americans have never said so; they have never acknowledged Ferdinand; they may have no faith in the political transmission which makes Ferdinand present in Cadiz and in France at the same time; there may be a more narrow belief than ours; and even if they saw Ferdinand at Cadiz, they see Joseph at Madrid with more of the people of Spain on his side than there would be on the side of his rival.

If, indeed, the people of Spain had assumed the government of their country; if they had made war against Napoleon in their own name; and then the Americans might have been a little puzzled for ground, whereon to take and keep possession of the Floridas, unless the people of Florida had chosen to unite themselves to the states; but, as things now stand, the ground of justification are so clear as not to admit of dispute, except for disposition sake.

NEW YORK, APRIL 25. At a special meeting of the Common Council, held

New York, April 24, 1812. The Common Council having received intelligence of the Death of GEORGE CLIXTON, Vice President of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, That they have received the information of the decease of that venerable patriot with all the sensibility which the recollection of the eminent services he has rendered his country, more especially during her struggle for independence, naturally inspires; and while the Common Council sympathize with his friends & wish the Nation in the loss which has been sustained, they consider it due to the character of the deceased and the station which he filled that a public testimonial be given of the respect and esteem in which he was held by the citizens of this part of his native state.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to devise and report a plan for such public demonstration of regret and sorrow as in their opinion this late national bereavement requires.

Committee appointed were Alderman Fish, Mesier, Jones, Lawrence & Whitcomb.

By order of the Common Council, J. MORTON, Clerk.

On Thursday evening, about twelve o'clock, the cause, which had occupied the Supreme Court in this City for four days successively, wherein Mrs. Mary Dunbar, of Jamaica, L. I. was plaintiff, and the Reverend Mr. Clowes (late one of the chaplains to the House of Assembly of this State), was defendant, for a breach of promise of marriage, and deforamation. The trial brought to light circumstances of peculiar atrocity on the part of the defendant. The damages were laid at ten thousand dollars. The jury retired; and the court adjourned until ten in the morning; when a sealed verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 4000 dollars damages, and costs of prosecution.—We do not recollect any verdict, on any occasion, which has been received by the public with such a general sentiment of approbation. Many would have rejoiced had the damages given been greater, and very few would have shown much sorrow could a hundred lashes on the naked back of the culprit have been legally added thereto.

In giving the following, we would premise, that it was handed to us by a gentleman of respectability and character, who assures us, (and we do not doubt him) that every word in the communication is true.

COMMUNICATION.

There now resides at West Farms, in Westchester County, an Englishman about 46 years of age, who actually pursues the following trades and professions.—Carpenter and Builder; Joiner and Cabinet Maker; Turner and Upholsterer; Mathematical, Philosophical, and Musical Instrument Maker; Attorney and Counsellor at Law; Surgeon and Physician; Surveyor; Undertaker for burying the dead; Musician; Manufacturer of Oils, Paints and Varnishes; Printer of Walls in Distemper; Millwright; Purchaser and Vendor of second hand furniture; Wheelwright; Distiller; has been a Constable, is one of the Trustees of a School in the neighbourhood, and always a BUTLER. He is esteemed an honest man, and proficient in all his trades, professions and callings.



BOSTON: TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1812.

We had hoped, from the temperate language of the representatives of the federal and eastern sections of the union, on the course of measures lately adopted, that when the national will was decidedly expressed, there would have been no difference, either in our public councils, or among the people, in rendering these measures efficient. It is reasonable to calculate that, in a government whose brief existence furnishes scarcely any precedents, and in a state of the world without a parallel in preceding ages, there would be much diversity of opinion on the best system to be pursued; but this system once planned, and sanctioned by the light and only legitimate authority, the will of a majority fairly expressed, we would have had the fulling point of the united affections and exertions of the whole people. We have not yet abandoned this hope; although there are some indications of the existence of local passions, that may partially falsify it. An attempt is making in the important and patriotic state of Massachusetts to produce the impression that the embargo is not lawfully intended to be the precursor of war, but that it is intended to be the instrument of destroying trade; that it ought not therefore to be viewed in the light of a precautionary measure to insure our property in the event of war, but as the final means of subverting and annihilating the wealth and the happiness of the mercantile sections of the nation.

Men that hypocritically inculcate such sentiments in the highest degree poisoned by prejudice and influenced by passion, or they must consider those to whom they address themselves as under the dominion of error and passion. If there can be confidence in man, the nation has the strongest reason to confide in the multiplied declarations of their government, both in its Executive and Legislative Departments, and in the course of measures taken in correspondence with these declarations. For the seven past years reprobation has followed reprobation against the invasion of our unalienable rights as a neutral nation; laws have been passed, having the double effect of restricting the trade of the aggressor and impairing our own freedom of trade, and consequently manifesting, by the evils we consent to endure, our solemn sense of the importance of producing a radical change in the disposition of the belligerents; an embargo of considerable duration, with its heavy privations, and its natural tendency to impair the popularity of those that imposed it, has been resorted to; and last of all a non-importation with Great Britain, the known and anticipated effects of which we see the derangement of our fiscal affairs, and the consequent necessity of resorting to loans or new taxes, which tend invariably to derogate from the popularity of rulers. Every one of these measures, fraught with self-privation, and with a momentous sacrifice of popularity, to duty on the part of the government, furnishes a proof of the honest and determined purpose of the government to break the ignominious shackles imposed upon our trade and sovereignty by the unprovoked aggressor, and to vindicate the rights of the injured and violated faith of the aggressors. If party violence, blinded by passion or inflamed by disappointment, has, from time to time, ascribed to our government feelings and views, which are now almost universally acknowledged to have been unjust, it must thank itself for the evils that may have been produced by error, or folly, or vice; and so fatal a delusion having once prevailed should arrest the heedless ear that has heretofore so lightly sported with reprobation and truth. Those whose predilections have been invariably falsified, should give up the trade of prophecy, and no longer vituperate what they do not or will not understand.

The truth, then, is, the undoubted truth, that the Embargo is meant to be the precursor of war, and that, so soon as the physical resources of the nation can be arranged, war will ensue, unless the department of the British government evinces a very different temper from that which has hitherto prevailed. To enter on a vindication of this measure under the apect would be a contempt for the understanding of the public; and not to have resorted to it, under so troubled a sky, would have justly exposed our rulers to the imputations of the severe men, who are now most clamorous against it, but who can only give a colour to their philippics by slanders against others, whose lives have been made up of a succession of public virtues. There is not a fairer name on the roll of Fame, or among the records of patriotism, than Madison; and he is the man who proposed the measure.

Let then the habitual opponents of government realize the lesson, though so late acquired, may be of signal use to them—let them realize, that what it professes it will practice. Let them know that the will of the majority, when legally expressed, is the law of the land; that just governments are instituted for the good of communities, and that, under a republican government, the public good can only be decided by the voice of a majority, and that this voice must be obeyed;—that when it ceases to be obeyed, government is annihilated. Whatever then may be yielded to remonstrance or conciliations, nothing should be yielded to an attitude of defiance; to a disorganizing spirit; to attempts to array separate and local against general interests.

It must not be forgotten, moreover, that however in municipal affairs we may prosper notwithstanding our divisions, and indeed profit by the sharp rivalries of the different portions of our people, we must, in our measures with a foreign foe, act with the unbroken strength of a nation. The crisis, in our opinion, devolves high and sacred duties as well on the citizen as the ruler. On the ruler it devolves the duty of maintaining his course undisturbed by any momentary or local clamor that may be excited; on the citizen it devolves the duty of honest and active co-operation. The cool and unimpaired brow of the former, amidst all the vicissitudes that may attend him, will most effectually tend to avert danger; by the display of an energy that is neither to be appalled or discomfited from its course; the holy zeal of the latter in the best of causes will raise an impregnable rampart around the liberties and interests of an insulted and wronged nation.—[Nat. Infl.]

The House of Representatives have again rejected a proposition of the Senate for a short recess, viz. for 18 days. The House has also passed a resolution directing their committee of Commerce and Manufactures to report a bill for sending provisions to relieve the sufferers by the late Earthquake in Calabria, and also a resolution directing the same committee to enquire into the expediency of affording a like relief to the Island of Teneriffe, now said to be suffering from the ravage of the locust.

New York, April 29. Just arrived schooner Zepher. On board 39 days from La Rochelle. Liferains in Alexander, for Baltimore. Capt. O. informs us that the Hornet sloop of war had not sailed from Cherbourg, but was waiting for the completion of a treaty which it was said Mr. Barlow was negotiating with the French government.—April 13, 1812. Long Point, 31 days from Baltimore.

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT!

Extract of a letter from the Hon. HARRISON G. OTIS, of this town, to his friend in London, dated January, 1812—printed in London in the form of a Circular Letter, and distributed with great zeal in all parts of England, by the friends of America, and the opposition Members of Parliament. Such an extract of a letter from the Hon. H. G. Otis, Esq. has reached this country, and is supposed to be in *facultis*. It would be a very desirable document to accompany the *Journal* published in our last paper, signed by Messrs. H. G. Otis, J. Phillips, and W. Sullivan—and it ought to accompany the same, so that the bare and antipathy may be presented to federal voters, at the approaching May election. This suppressed document is upon the subject of the *British Orders in Council*, and was apparently addressed, by the author, to a Member of Parliament, or to some influential merchant of London. The writer remonstrates in very forcible terms against the continuance of these execrable Orders in Council; he predicts that if the British ministry persist in them, they will excite such a sensation in the people of the U. S., that the friends and adherents of Great Britain in this country will become odious. The writer further represents the incalculable mischief that will flow from a persistence in these Orders in Council, by their tendency to dissolve the ties of friendship, which ought to subsist between members of the same family, and who are of the same race, and who are of the same blood. Many expressions in which the writer indulges are of a tender and affecting nature, calculated to soothe as well as to persuade, and saving the breathing of love and affection toward our blood relations, he predicts, there is nothing which we might not naturally expect from this source. Any gentleman who may be in possession of the printed Circular, or a manuscript copy of it, and will forward the same under cover, to this office, shall receive the grateful thanks of the editors, and will render an important and highly meritorious service to the public.

Since the above was written, a gentleman has handed the important letter in question. He says he understands it was written to Mr. Otis's uncle in London. We publish it without further comment at this time, leaving all considerate men, of whatever party they may be, to read and reflect for themselves. How Mr. OTIS can reconcile his public conduct with his secret sentiments, as expressed in this letter, God only knows!

LIVERPOOL, March 18, 1812.

"Sir—I send you the enclosed printed extract of a letter from H. G. OTIS, Esq. which, in all probability, has before this been published in America; but by this you will see in what form it is circulated in every part of England. I am your's respectfully,
ELIJAH HAYWARD,
Mr. D. Kingman, Hancock, Mass.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable H. C. OTIS, Esq. of Boston, to his friend in London, dated Jan. 13, 1812.

"You will perceive by the papers that our government profess the intention to assume a very warlike attitude; and that the embargo is intended to restrict the trade of the aggressor and impair our own freedom of trade, and consequently manifesting, by the evils we consent to endure, our solemn sense of the importance of producing a radical change in the disposition of the belligerents; an embargo of considerable duration, with its heavy privations, and its natural tendency to impair the popularity of those that imposed it, has been resorted to; and last of all a non-importation with Great Britain, the known and anticipated effects of which we see the derangement of our fiscal affairs, and the consequent necessity of resorting to loans or new taxes, which tend invariably to derogate from the popularity of rulers. Every one of these measures, fraught with self-privation, and with a momentous sacrifice of popularity, to duty on the part of the government, furnishes a proof of the honest and determined purpose of the government to break the ignominious shackles imposed upon our trade and sovereignty by the unprovoked aggressor, and to vindicate the rights of the injured and violated faith of the aggressors. If party violence, blinded by passion or inflamed by disappointment, has, from time to time, ascribed to our government feelings and views, which are now almost universally acknowledged to have been unjust, it must thank itself for the evils that may have been produced by error, or folly, or vice; and so fatal a delusion having once prevailed should arrest the heedless ear that has heretofore so lightly sported with reprobation and truth. Those whose predilections have been invariably falsified, should give up the trade of prophecy, and no longer vituperate what they do not or will not understand.

The truth, then, is, the undoubted truth, that the Embargo is meant to be the precursor of war, and that, so soon as the physical resources of the nation can be arranged, war will ensue, unless the department of the British government evinces a very different temper from that which has hitherto prevailed. To enter on a vindication of this measure under the apect would be a contempt for the understanding of the public; and not to have resorted to it, under so troubled a sky, would have justly exposed our rulers to the imputations of the severe men, who are now most clamorous against it, but who can only give a colour to their philippics by slanders against others, whose lives have been made up of a succession of public virtues. There is not a fairer name on the roll of Fame, or among the records of patriotism, than Madison; and he is the man who proposed the measure.

Let then the habitual opponents of government realize the lesson, though so late acquired, may be of signal use to them—let them realize, that what it professes it will practice. Let them know that the will of the majority, when legally expressed, is the law of the land; that just governments are instituted for the good of communities, and that, under a republican government, the public good can only be decided by the voice of a majority, and that this voice must be obeyed;—that when it ceases to be obeyed, government is annihilated. Whatever then may be yielded to remonstrance or conciliations, nothing should be yielded to an attitude of defiance; to a disorganizing spirit; to attempts to array separate and local against general interests.

DISTRESSING.

Captain Adams, from Texas, reports, that 5000 inhabitants, in the fort of Olisavo, 3000 and the river, 300 died, and 2000 recovered, 5500 escaped, of which 4000 had left the city. The fever had ceased, the cortex was taken out, and the inhabitants were returning. The island of Tenerife containing 55,000 and the six other islands 110,000 souls. They were in a state of starvation in Tenerife, and all the Canary Islands; when he came away they were eating horses, dogs, and other animals; a number had died of hunger during his stay there (60 days). The Indian corn was delivered from his ship in small quantities, by the mayor in person, 1 almude or 2 quarts to each person. The persons came upwards of twelve miles from the country for that quantity. They pressed so hard at the granary door, that the governor ordered out the soldiers to keep them back, but to no effect; the crowd was so great, that a number was considerably hurt, several American seamen were staying in the streets—captain A. took them to his lodgings, and fed them for 12 days, while his ship was blown out of the roads; when the ship returned, he took them on board and brought them with him. The LOCUSTS were so numerous on the island as to darken the sky, devouring every thing before them. For want of rain last season, the crops of wine were very short; the greatest part of which was shipped to England and Portugal; the price had risen from £25 to 35 per pipe. Indian corn had sold at \$3 per bushel, and flour 20 per barrel—none at market.

To my of patriot's courage and enterprise. The following are the terms of enlistment in the new army of the United States. The many advantages here held out by government for men of slender circumstances to embark in the defence of their country, is too obvious to require elucidation. *Id. Rep.* Every able-bodied man, from the years of 18 to 45 years, who shall be enlisted for the army of the United States, for the term of five years, will be paid a bounty of sixteen dollars; and whenever he shall have served for which he enlisted, and obtained an honorable discharge, serving that he shall be fully performed his duty while in service, he shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the regular bounty three months' pay and one hundred and fifty acres of land; and in case he should be killed in action or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months' pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed, and laid off at the public expense.

WHO WILL BE GOVERNOR?

It is impossible to ascertain who will be Governor, until after the meeting of the General Court. Mr. Stowe has by the verbal accounts a small plurality, but the number are so nearly the same that any considerable number of scattering votes, or any erroneous returns, would produce a different result. Several towns have not yet been heard from, in all which Gov. Gerry will have an increased majority, and the event cannot be determined till the official canvass of the votes by a committee of the General Court.—[Lot. Pol.]

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED

Washington, 10/28. Gov. WRIGHT'S bill has been committed and made the order of the day for Monday the 11th of May. A report was put in circulation here yesterday that the British minister had pledged himself to have all impressed American seamen discharged, provided this government would furnish the list and voucher for their citizenship. This is false, and was no doubt intended to affect Wright's bill. This however was not the ground of its recommendation; and is expected to succeed in its object.

TRIAL OF MC CALL.

We learn from Richmond, that the trial of JOHN MC CALL, assigned on a charge of robbing the State Treasury in October last, terminated on the evening of Friday last, after the hearing of a voluminous mass of evidence, and the most able and eloquent arguments of counsel on both sides. The jury found MC CALL GUILTY, and sentenced him to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. We learn, however, that the counsel for the accused have moved for a new trial, on the ground that one of the jurors admitted himself from the jury room during the temporary adjournment of the court, and when the trial was pending. The question will be argued before the judges of the general court in June next.

"SECRET SERVICE MONEY."

A few weeks since Mr. Foster, the British Minister, received bills of exchange from England, via Norfolk, the postage on which to Washington amounted to 39 dollars. This week after, the *Washington Federalist*, the mouth-piece of the British faction, appeared in an entire new topographical dress. And the Boston federal papers advertised their federal friends to call and receive any amount of newspapers gratis to distribute in the country. Boston, let it be remembered, is the place, (says Henry) "where the whole concerns of the opposition are managed."—[N. H. Pol.]

HENRY, covered up with Gov. CRAIG—with Secretary RYLAND—with Lord LIVERPOOL—and with Secretary PEEL—"If my kept the first company at Boston" of the federal party—he associated with Sir James Craig, &c. at Quebec—"the [British] government treated him with great kindness—he was received in the highest civility" at London—and now, federalists have just discovered that he is a worthless scoundrel, totally undeserving of credit!!!—Allowing him to be so, what vast those have been who corresponded and associated with him—who employed him in the important mission to dismember the Union—who directed and encouraged his labours—who entrusted him with the disposal of a British fleet, &c. &c.—Were these "all honourable men," and he—he only—a scoundrel!—So the federal printers would have the people believe. But they will fall in their object. Henry's correspondents and coadjutors—those who engaged him in the work, and those who aided him in it—are all as culpable and criminal as he was.—[T. Amer.]

Admitting that federalists have elected their Governor in Massachusetts, and the republicans the Senate—that state may be set down as equally divided. And how stand the other states? *Federal.* Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, 5 Territories. *Republican.* Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, 5 Territories.

FALSE ALARM.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor from a gentleman in Tennessee, dated at Clark's, 27th March, 1812. "We have had a false alarm here of the Creek Indians appearing in force on Broadshaw's creek of Elk river, and destroying twenty-five families. If it has reached you, you may contradict it; for it is not so, though the militia has been in motion on that account. The alarm alluded to was produced in the following manner: Some bad men were encamped on the Indian land near Madison county line, and wanted to get possession of some cabins near them, occupied by other families; to effect which they painted themselves, approached the cabins, raised the savage yell, and fired their guns. The occupants of the cabins, believing they were attacked by Indians, made their escape as fast as they could, and spread the alarm."—[Id.]

FEDERAL THERMOMETER.

When vessels from Europe bring accounts of the capture and condemnation of fifteen or twenty sail of American merchantmen at our 4000 miles under the British Orders, federalists sink many fathoms below freezing point; but if we hear of the burning of a shipwrecked going with supplies to the British armies in Spain and Portugal, it instantly rises to fever heat, and we are straggling with the cry of "war, horrid war!"—[Post. Chron.]

MR. PLEASANTS.

The following is a short sketch in substance of a part of Mr. WIT's eloquent defence of Mic Call, in which he very ably castigated the *Knight of the Blue Bank*. The whole of his speech was elegantly figurative, and abounded with keen satire, and genuine wit.

After remarking on other parts of the evidence in the case, he says in substance— "We come now to the *Lord Gray*, with Pharoah and all his host. "Gentlemen of the jury—I entertain no respect for these gentlemen of the *crowd*, and the *spurious* *black*, nor their deeds of darkness; they are a miserable group of black kings and red kings, and dark queens and light queens—aye, and of *black* *black*, practised in all the arts of oppression and light of hand, how to over-reach and entrap their fellow men. They are the greatest curse of the human race—in their hearts is contained every spark of honor which could bind them to society."—[Post. Chron.]

HENRY M. ALIAS TORYISM.

We copy the very profligate avowal which follows, from the New York Evening Post: "Henry M. Young men, who possess more than judgment, may have some excuse for supporting democracy; it is an alluring sceptic doctrine, and those of noble and liberal sentiments, who do not know the world, but think all mankind as candid as themselves, are liable to be flattered and deceived."

More bad news for John Bull.

We are assured that letters have been received in town from a diplomatic character, stating that all differences between the French and Russian governments are amicably settled; and that the latter power in consequence thereof, will most strenuously support the European system against the court of Great Britain. All hopes of accommodation between Russia and Turkey have vanished; and a sanguinary campaign between these two irreconcilable Empires, was to begin this spring. *Bot. Chron.*

BRITISH SPOILIATION.

More of our "good friends" the British, and their impartiality towards the "Fast Anchored Isle." Ship *Amanda*, Bongs, belonging to Messrs. Pratt and Kintong, of this port, from La Teste, homeward bound, on 25 days, was captured by the British frigate *Dolar* and sent into Halifax, where she has arrived. The cargo is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars!!!—[Fraser.]

BRITISH SPOILIATION.

The beautiful brig Paul Hamilton, from Alexandria, for whose safety great fears existed, we are happy to state, has arrived safely, and delivered her cargo [the United States' stores] in nice order at Algiers—so writes Col. Lear to a gentleman in Washington. *London paper.*

William H. Crawford, of Georgia,

in consequence of the death of General Clinton, exercises the duties, and will receive the salary of Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate. *Del. Watch.*

More British Sail.

Major Gore, one of the aids-de-camp of General Beresford, was within a few days past in Philadelphia. *Nat. Intel.*

The Felicity arrived at the Vineyard,

92 days from Montevideo, brings accounts that new hostilities had commenced, and the whole country in a state of revolution. *Post. pap.*

The British government appears to be bent on

war with America. As was once said of the Prussian court, it may now be said of the British—It seems as if Providence has left them neither eyes to see, ears to hear, or judgment or reason to guide their conduct. *Post. Adv.*

Those who believe the Emperor of Russia will

come into a new coalition against France, must suppose that he has forgotten the battles of Austerlitz and Friedland. *Ibid.*

HENRY PAYSON, Esq., is appointed

President of the Union Bank of Maryland, vice William Winchester, Esq. deceased. *Appoint.*—Elias Glenn, esq. of Baltimore, attorney of the United States, for the Maryland district, vice Thomas B. Dorsey, esq. resigned.

JOHN FISKE, Esq. has been appointed

by the President of the United States, Judge of the District Court of the District of Delaware, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gunning Bedford, Esq. *Philad. Adv.*

PHILIP B. KEY, Esq. a representative

in Congress, from this State, declines a reelection. *London paper.*

A personable young woman

advertises in a provincial paper for a service. She is well qualified to manage a single gentleman. *London paper.*

THREE SISTERS.

Who wants a wife?—I know three sisters give, No vulgar Marryings, Jeans, or Flines, as they call;—No—they have names enough to fill a tub: Miss B. has—Juliana—Margaretta; Miss C. has—Charlotte—Janetta; And Miss Johnson—Sophia—Gardner!!!

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, situated on the road from Boston to the Trapp, about one mile from the Ferry, containing about 100 acres, with a proportion of arable land. The dwelling house on the said farm. A further description will be unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will first view the premises. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Barker's landing. **WILLIAM COLLINS,** Talbot county, may 5—m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Boston to Chatham Point, and on Bolingbroke creek, containing about 200 acres. The situation is healthy, the water good, and fish, oysters and wild fowl in abundance, in their season. The terms will be made known by applying to— **JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH,** may 5—m

GEORGE SEWELL.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of— **SHOES & KID SKINS,** which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms, than he had any where in his knowledge. He also informs his customers, and those that wish to become so, that he has received a hand-some assortment of feathers for hats, and will make them as cheap as can be had any where in the United States. The newest fashion trices and neat workmen. I hope this information will cause the people to enquire where I live, which is nearly opposite the Market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bromwell, saddler, where all the above can be had. **GEORGE SEWELL,** Boston, may 5—4

NOTICE.

THE subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the— **Carriage & Harness Making Business,** in the village of Greenborough, in all its various branches. Painting done with neatness and dispatch. Those persons that favour the subscribers with any kind of work in their line of business, will be thankfully received, and general satisfaction will be given by— **JOHN CAMPER & TOOL,** may 5—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Levin Stephens*, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, anno domini 1812. **ARTHUR RICH,** Acting Adm'r of Levin Stephens, dec'd. may 5—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Jacob Wright*, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve. **ELISHA WRIGHT,** Ex'or of Jacob Wright, dec'd. may 5—3

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

BOARDING, &c. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore, where he is engaged in carrying on the *Commission Business*; selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandise, and holding a share of public patronage. His office will be at Messrs. *John & Aaron Leving's* store, Chesapeake. He has also opened that large and commodious house, No 41, South Street, for the accommodation of boarders, by the day, week, month or year. **MARMADUCE TILDEN,** April 7—8

MARYLAND.

Ken. Chron. On application to me the subscriber, in the absence of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of **WILLIAM USELTON**, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly 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 said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Uselton having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application; and one of the constables of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—and the said William Uselton having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Uselton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Pastor Star" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Uselton should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, Given under my hand, this twenty fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve. **THOS. WORRELL,** may 5—4

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the first of January last, a dark colored negro man, who calls himself *Robert Evans*. He is about 4 feet 6 inches high, large eyes, and thin face, with a black complexion, and is a very good swimmer. He is a very cunning fellow, and is very likely to give himself out for a free man, and to go to any place where he can get a good dinner, and to stay there as long as he can. He is a very good swimmer, and is very likely to give himself out for a free man, and to go to any place where he can get a good dinner, and to stay there as long as he can. He is a very good swimmer, and is very likely to give himself out for a free man, and to go to any place where he can get a good dinner, and to stay there as long as he can. **ELIZA C. GOLDBOROUGH,** Kent Island, may 5—4

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.
 Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases, and which the human body is liable to.
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 coarseness, 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 \$1.50) 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, hysteric 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 baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions 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, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, & 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 afflicting 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, numberless 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 & 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, cholera, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondria and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Dr. Dyott's patent Ich 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 ITC.—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 Dentifrice—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Mahy's Pleister 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 most dangerous stages of their disorders.

As a fresh supply of these medicines has just received, and is now on hand, at the above mentioned Warehouse, and is signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. A Fresh supply of these medicines has just received, and is now on hand, at the above mentioned Warehouse, and is signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. A Fresh supply of these medicines has just received, and is now on hand, at the above mentioned Warehouse, and is signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

SCHEME OF THE CHESTER BRIDGE LOTTERY.

1 prize of \$20,000	is \$20,000
2 " " 10,000	" 20,000
1 " " 5,000	" 5,000
6 " " 1,000	" 6,000
6 " " 500	" 3,000
15 " " 100	" 1,500
20 " " 50	" 1,000
50 " " 20	" 1,000
5,800 " " 7	" 38,500
5,801 prizes,	\$96,000
10,399 blanks, not near two blanks to a prize.	
16,000 Tickets at 6 dollars	\$96,000

Five hundred Tickets to be drawn each day.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

First drawn blank on 1st day,	\$100
Ditto " 5th	500
Ditto " 10th	500
Ditto " 15th	1,000
Ditto " 20th	5,000
Ditto " 25th	1,000
Ditto " 30th	10,000

All prizes will be subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent and punctually paid in sixty days after the drawing of the Lottery is finished.

The above scheme of a Lottery is intended to raise a sum of money to assist in building a bridge across Chester River, at Chester Town, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and is particularly recommended, as well to the citizens of Maryland, as to those of Delaware and Pennsylvania, who it is hoped will concur in promoting and facilitating the means of intercourse between the different sections of the most fertile part of the United States.

To the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore the advantages of the contemplated Bridge are incalculable, and the Managers confidently expect from that portion of their fellow citizens particularly, all the assistance that may be necessary to enable them to commence the work in a very short time—indeed they have already received such an encouragement from various quarters as authorizes them to fix on the first MONDAY of JUNE next, at Chester Town for the commencement of the drawing, which will be continued regularly.

Tickets may be had of the Managers, at their respective places of abode, of *Thomas P. Smith Easton,* *Benjamin Chambers,* *Thomas Whittington,* *Richard Frisby,* *Thomas Worrell,* *James Houston,* *William Chambers, Centreville.* *James Butcher,* *William Sudler,* *James Brown,* *Samuel Betts,* near *Church Hill.* *Queen Ann's county.* *near Church Hill.* *April 21—6*

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE late circumstance that has taken place with respect to my being deprived of doing Mr. Groome's work, may be considered by the public in general, that it was in consequence of Mr. Groome considering me not capable of executing his work in a workman like manner, or some other incapability—but this is not the case, which can be satisfactorily proved by a reference to Mr. Groome himself. I had the first offer of his work but Mr. Groome thinking my prices too high he determined not to employ me, but to seek for other workmen that would do it for less money, and "greasily to his wish, he got them, notwithstanding the prices were too low before—lower than they are in any other part of the state that I am acquainted with. But seeing I am underpaid in this low degraded way, I take this method to inform my friends, and the public throughout the Eastern Shore that I will **LAY BRICKS** six per cent below what Mr. Groome gets his work done for.

I have the honor to be,
 the public's very humble servant,
AMOS HALE.
 April 21—m

BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD.

SUBSCRIBERS to this work, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are respectfully informed that the 5th and last volume is now published in Philadelphia, and will be delivered on the Eastern Shore, about the middle or end of April.
 April 21—6

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—his—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

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 21st of March, an apprentice boy, named *Samuel N. Coffey.* Had on when he went, a coat and drab pantaloons. He had been promised to the tailoring business, and it is probable he may work at that business. If any persons from employing said boy, and all masters of vessels from carrying him from this shore. **SAMUEL N. COPPER.** Centreville, April 26—m

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Annapolis, April 2, 1812.
ORDERED, That the following Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of two weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer, at Washington. The Star, at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.
 By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

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

WHEREAS, it is directed by the sixth section of the supplement to the act entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State, that the field officers and captains of cavalry, shall meet in the city of Baltimore on the second Monday in March, 1812 for the purpose of fixing 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 that the result of their meeting shall be forthwith transmitted to the Governor of this State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by proclamation." I do, therefore, in pursuance of the said act publish the following to be the result of the meeting of the cavalry officers of this State, viz.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, the "abstract of Colonel Herries' instructions for volunteer corps of cavalry, adapted to the use of the volunteer and militia cavalry of the United States," is the best treatise extant, or now to be procured; and that the same be adopted for the cavalry of this state. With the exception, that inasmuch as but one Lieutenant to a troop is allowed or provided for by that system, and in order that too many commissioned officers may not be placed in the Serre-file Rank:

Resolved, That the captains of troops, when in squadron or line, shall take post each one horse's length in front of the centre of his respective troop; the first lieutenant on the outward flanks of the front rank of their respective troops; the senior cornets in the centre of the front rank of the squadron; the second lieutenants in serre file in the rear of the first outward flank files of their respective troops—and the junior cornet in serre-file in the rear of the centre of the squadron.

And as it does not appear to us that in the "abstract" as above mentioned, the formation of a troop for parade or exercise with the disposition of its officers and non commissioned officers is provided for, **Resolved,** That the captains take post in the front of the centre; the first lieutenant on the left of the front rank, covered by a corporal; the second lieutenant on the right of the front rank, covered by a sergeant; the cornet in the centre, covered by a corporal; a sergeant on the right of every sub-division, except the right sub-division, covered by a corporal, or intelligent private; and the Quartermaster, Sergeant, Farrier, and Saddler in the rear.

Resolved, That it is deemed impracticable at this time for the board to determine upon proper "trumpet soundings" to be adopted by the cavalry of this state; but that lieutenant Colonel Moore, and majors Ridgely and Barney, be and are hereby appointed a committee to agree upon a system of Trumpet and Bugle soundings and report the same to the Governor, which with his approbation shall become binding and obligatory upon the field officers and captains, and subalterns of all troops concerned.

Resolved, That the "uniform dress of the cavalry field officers of this state" shall consist of a black cap of beaver or polished leather, seven inches high in the crown, and one inch and three quarters more in diameter at top than bottom, with a front of leather projecting downwards, a black velvet ribbon one and half inches wide round the upper and lower extremities of the crown; a long white plume in front, its casing concealed by black polished leather cockade, with a silver eagle in the centre grasping a thunderbolt in its talons; a white plumed band or tresse hanging in a festoon before and behind from a silver button affixed to the upper part of each side of the crown, with a double cord three feet long, and tassels of the same pendant from the button on the right side, and a tassel from that on the left; a black stock; a coat of dark blue cloth, cape and cuffs of same, single breasted, standing collar or cape, short in the waist, narrow military skirts not to reach lower than the middle of the thigh, with three buttons on each, equidistant below the waist buttons, pockets in the folds, large bullet buttons set close in front, cape trimmed with silver lace or cord, or embroidered with silver; pantaloons of dark blue cloth, side seams and front trimmed as the coat; silver epaulets and sword knot, red silk sash to be worn on the right side; sword (not particularized) to be worn under the coat. Half boots to come to the knee with black silk tassels in front, spurs either plated or silver. Gloves of yellow buckskin, and pistols (not particularized.)

The undersigned not considering themselves authorized by the act under which they are convened, to decide upon any uniform caparison for the horses of the "cavalry field officers," they nevertheless deem it expedient and do agree to adopt the following, which they recommend to those who may not have had it in their power to attend, viz. the bridle, with a bit and bridoon; black reins, front and nose band; a bearskin, housen or schabrache, trimmed with white cloth intended to be thrown over the saddle and holsters, and a breast plate and crupper.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twelve.
ROBERT BOWIE.
 By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
 Clerk of the Council.
 April 21—m

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 mates at 9 dollars the single leap, 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 formed, 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 commanded 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 Tayloe, 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 LARGER, 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. Tayloe 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 near Wye Mill every Thursday and Friday until six o'clock in the morning. 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.
 That county, March 31—m

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, George Town Cross Roads, Md. April 13, 1812.
CORNELIUS COMEGYS, James Connar, John Cassey, Edw. Dawes, (2) Maj. John Dames, John W. Etherington, John Etherington, Samuel Grovener, William Grayson, William Greenwood, John Garland, John Hexter, Cuthbert Hall, Peregrine Hendrickson, George Hough, Richard Holding Mrs. Holding, Marcellus Keene, Jesse Knock, James Maxwell, Joseph Mann, Lancelot Moffett, Philip F. Rasin, William Spearman, Henry Sutton, Simon Smith, Edward Sewell, Winbert Tschudy, Ann Tillar, Woody Thompson, Shady Woodland.
 April 21—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.
JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk of Worcester County Court.
 February 18—13

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 1st of September last, a bright mulatto man, named *Tom*. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—talks quick when spoken to—has a large scar on his stomach, occasioned by a scald when young—has small whiskers. He often liams, hawks and spits; and for a negro, he is a remarkable handsome and genteel fellow. He is about 32 years of age.
 And also, on the 6th inst. a negro man named *JIM*—of a black complexion; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his upper for teeth are large and stand wide apart; when spoken to he stammers a little, and has a down look; he is about 35 years of age. They both took with them a variety of clothes of the best quality—their coarse clothes were kasey and coarse linen. \$100 will be given for either of them, and the above reward for both, when deposited in the goal in Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Md.
PHILEMON MURPHEY.
 Centreville, April 28—3*

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst. a black negro man named *Wattman*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is low-logged 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 calicum—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

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

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 lindeney jacket and petticoat, appears to be about 26 or 27 years of age—She says she is the property of William Smith of Potoban county, Virginia. Unless she is released she will be sold for her prison fees, agreeably to law.
JOHN KEAN, Sheriff of Harford county.
 March 13 (24)—8

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,** Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.
 March 17 (24)—8

THE 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.

NOTICE. THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Easton to Chantelors Point, and on Bolingbroke creek, containing about 250 acres.

FOR SALE. A SMALL FARM, situated on the road from Dover Ferry to the Trappe, about one mile from the Ferry, containing about 67 acres, with a proportion of arable land.

NOTICE. THE subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS, in the village of Greensborough, in all its various branches. Painting done with neatness and dispatch.

GEORGE SEWELL, RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of

SHOES & KID SKINS, which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms that can be had any where in his knowledge.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Wright, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lewis Stephens, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

THOMAS DAWSON, TAYLOR, Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. McNeal, nearly opposite the Green Tavern, he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style.

THE SUBSCRIBER, TAKES this method of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she is about to commence in Easton, the

FOR SALE. A TAN YARD, situated in Queen Anne's county, on the main road leading from Centerville to Queen's Town.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. John Trippe, dec'd, are requested to make payment to Richard Sherwood, immediately, or they will be dealt with according to law.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS. THE Major and Commissioned Officers of the 24th regiment, are ordered to meet on Tuesday the 12th of May next, in full uniform, with side arms, at 10 o'clock, in Col. Hayward's field, to be drilled agreeably to law.

SPRING GOODS. WILLIAM CLARK, Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

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SHOES & LEATHER FOR SALE. THE subscribers have just received from Baltimore, a large and general assortment of SHOES, of almost every description, manufactured in the best manner, and out of the best materials.

COMMISSION BUSINESS. BOARDING, &c. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore, where he intends carrying on the Commission Business; selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandise, and hopes for a share of public patronage.

NOTICE. ALL those persons who purchased property of the Executors of H. Edmondson, dec'd at their sale in October, 1810, and have not yet paid for the same, are requested to take notice, that suits will be instituted on their notes to the ensuing May term, unless they shall be taken up by the 10th of next month.

ADVERTISEMENTS. STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 15th inst. a small BAY HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, one of his hind feet white—one side of the nose where the crupper of the saddle generally goes on his buttock, is nearly half an inch higher than the other; a bobtail. Whosoever will bring said horse to the subscriber, or give information where I can get him again, shall be entitled to ten dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit: I hereby certify, that Rachel Hall, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on her enclosures, a BAY GELDING, about ten or twelve years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star on his forehead; paces and canters. There are no artificial marks on him. Given under my hand, this 20th day of April, 1812.

MARYLAND, Kent County, Sc. ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM USELTON, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly 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 said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Uselton having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application; and one of the constables of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—and the said William Uselton having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors:—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Uselton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Uselton should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. Given under my hand, this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

200 DOLLARS REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber, about the 1st of September last, a bright milch cow, named GEM, she is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—takes quite when spoken to—has a large scar on her stomach, occasioned by a scald when young—and has small whiskers. Her ears, horns, haws, and spurs; and for a negro, he is a remarkable handsome and genteel fellow. He is about 32 years of age.

SIX CENTS REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber on the 31st of March, an apprentice boy, named BENJAMIN MERRITT, had on when he went away, a blue coat and drab pantaloons. He had been an apprentice to the tailoring business, and his probable he may want work at that business. I have now all persons from employing said boy, and all masters of vessels from carrying him from this shore.

LOUISVILLE, April 17. INDIAN HOSTILITIES At our Doors!! Mr. Hinton, who lived a few miles below Vallonia, or the place long known by the name of the "French Store," on Driftwood, Fork of White River, (I. T.) went on Tuesday morning (7th inst.) after his horses—not returning as soon as was expected, his brother and brother in law went in quest of him, and discovered horse and Indian tracks—they returned, gave the alarm, raised a party, went out, and explored the woods until Saturday morning, when they found the body of Mr. Hinton lying in the river, he having been shot through the head, tomahawked, scalped and stripped. Two young men by the name of Kovars, were missing from the same neighborhood, were supposed to have shared a similar fate, but have since returned. Col. Bartholomew, and a company of upwards of forty have gone from Charleston, and Major or Captain Beck, and his company from Harris county, out to Driftwood. Col. Robertson, (successor of Col. Bartholomew resigned) has received orders from Governor Harrison to hold the militia in readiness to march at a moment's warning—Major Brown will leave Charleston on Monday next, for Fort Knox—has accepted a lieutenantcy in Captain Broker's company of Rangers, who are to range from Fort Knox to Fort Harrison.

NOTICE. Ye sons of Kentucky! hold yourselves in readiness! We think it probable you will be called on, and shortly, to assist in chastising those ruthless savages; if so, we are confident there exists another Daviess, Owen, Mars and Someville, ready, and only waiting for orders to avenge the death of their prototypes.

By a gentleman direct from Vincennes, on whom reliance may be placed, we have the following information:—An express arrived to Gov. Harrison on Sunday morning with the intelligence that the Indians, had burnt a house on the N. W. side of the Wash river about 30 miles from Vincennes. The express stated, says our informant, that a young man who lived about the house was seen murdered in the yard. The family which consisted of a woman and children were gone not known whither—perhaps taken prisoners.

He likewise adds that on his return (Monday last) he met an express going on to the Governor with intelligence that a man was lately found killed & scalped and attempted to be thrown into Driftwood fork of White River, but was lodged, and that two men were missing out of the settlement who had not been heard of for three days.

Last week the editor received the following letter from George Kolbert. It breathes a language not to be misunderstood. Justice probably requires that government should take the subject into immediate consideration.

Colbert's Ferry, Tennessee River, March 21st, 1812. My Dear Friend, I have to inform you that my son Pitman, has again been robbed by the white people, on Monday last, those people came to the bank of the Tennessee River, at the Ferry, and have been lurking about there for three days, watching for an opportunity, as I suppose, for more horses, which they could not well miss getting, as they were immediately in my stock range; and on leaving the place they gathered all the horses they could, and on their way they called a halt at my son Pitman's, he (Pitman) being from home, they forced the doors open & supplied themselves with as much provisions and corn as they found necessary to take with them, and when they were going off, they fired their guns off in the house & raised the war hoop, and went off. There was an Indian and a negro fellow, who were silent spectators of this unheard of insolence, if it may be so called. The Indian man who was in the house at the time, was threatened by several armed men, who stood sentinel at the door whilst the others were busily employed in plundering the smoke house, corn crib, &c. &c.—It is supposed there were at least ten or twelve of these men—Since this daring & open robbery, Capt. James Underwood of Bear Creek, has raised a company to go round as far as our land extends, and every man that he can find within the boundary line of this nation with arms, he is authorized to take as prisoners to the agent of this nation.

We cannot bear to be treated in this contemptuous manner, by such damn rascals. We have a spirit as well as they, and we will not suffer it any longer—We have suffered those people peaceably to go through our country under the pretence of hunting of their stock, and to drive them off—Now they have got all off; they are daily driving off our stock, and threaten our lives. We have complained to our agent, but we had as well speak to a child. If the man who is authorized by the government of the United States, will not see that justice is done to the Indians, as well as the whites, we will have to redress our own grievances, as the danger of our property. Capt. Underwood is authorized by the nation, to drive all the stock that he may find within their bound-

ry line, to the agent of his nation. When these people settled on our land without our permission and unauthorised by the government, we were silent, and when they were ordered off by the government they went off without losing any thing by the Indians of this nation. We do not wish to interrupt, nor do we intend to interrupt any person but if we ever should be so lucky as to come on this lawless set, we certainly will make them suffer for the repeated injuries done to us by them. They have entirely ruined my son Pitman, they have taken every horse he had, in consequence of which he is obliged to leave his farm.

I am your, &c. &c. GEO. KOLBERT.

NOTES OF WAR. From the Ontario Messenger. BRITISH PREPARATIONS. We confess it is with an anxious heart and a gloomy foreboding mind that we detail to the public, information received from a gentleman just from Buffalo. The British in Canada, are making and have made vast preparations for attack and defence.—They have collected a large body of savages, supposed to be above fifteen hundred, with which they are ready to pour down upon our frontiers, the moment the din of war is heard. Gentlemen in Canada have repeatedly called upon their friends on our side of the lines, warning them of their danger in the most interesting and affectionate manner. The inhabitants of our frontiers fully believe these facts, and not a night do they lay their heads upon their pillows, without the dreadful apprehension of being awaked by the savage war whoop! God knows we are not trilling with our readers, by electing interesting stories. We refer to major gen. Hall, who has within these two days received an express from Niagara calling upon him for advice and protection.

Disturbances in Canada.—We every day hear accounts of new and serious disturbances happening in Canada. The British government have insisted on the oath of allegiance being taken by all ranks, classes & descriptions of persons. Many have refused and in consequence they are immediately banished. The disaffected are every day arriving within our lines.

A bloody scene was lately exhibited at York. The militia are called upon to parade six days in a month and exercised and disciplined by the officers of the British army. The militia are generally of some trifling error in manoeuvring, and was immediately ordered to be flogged by the drummer. This was executed amidst great murmurs. At the next parade, the same private appeared with his equipments in complete order. The commanding officer probably, suspicious of some design, inspected his arms and undertook to take away his firelock, this was resisted; the private was again ordered to be flogged. A man in the ranks threatened to shoot the first man that offered to strike a blow, the drummer was ordered to proceed he struck one blow, and was immediately shot through the head and dropped. A general mutiny immediately ensued, and a bloody engagement between the militia and the regular soldiers commenced, in which about thirty lives were lost.—Eighteen of the militia have been seized, and sent to Quebec to be transported to England, there to be tried for treason. Such is the account which we have received thro' various channels and which we believe to be correct.—76.

Confirmation of the above. Verbal information from Little York in Upper Canada (erroneously given Lower Canada) confirms the account of last week respecting the fricas between the militia and regular troops. It appears that the militia were called out for exercise—that the officers of the regular troops displeased with the manner of the officers of the militia instructing their men, assumed the right to control them—that a soldier refused to obey the commands of the regular officer—that in consequence he was ordered to receive eight lashes with the cat o' nine-tails—that the drummer, after having prepared the refractory militia man to receive the stripes, was threatened to be shot dead in case he should strike—that, on a second order the drummer struck, and the soldier shot him dead—that some of the regulars immediately fired on and killed the latter—that the militia in turn shot twenty seven of the regulars. (Two hundred in the whole) and that the latter retreated leaving the militia in possession of the fort, and of two armed vessels in Lake Ontario. Our informant adds, that the British government in Canada, afraid of creating further disturbances, were for smothering up the matter.

It is said by gentlemen who appear particularly acquainted with Canada, and the dispositions and feelings of its inhabitants, that in case of a war between America and Great Britain, one third of the people will remain neutral, one third will fight for the British government, and one third will join the Americans.

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CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS, in the village of Greensborough, in all its various branches. Painting done with neatness and dispatch.

GEORGE SEWELL, RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of

SHOES & KID SKINS, which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms that can be had any where in his knowledge.

GEORGE SEWELL, Easton, May 5—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Wright, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin Stephens, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

THOMAS DAWSON, TAYLOR, Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. McNeal, nearly opposite the Union Tavern, he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style.

N. B. A LAD that can come well recommended, will be taken apprentice to the above. Easton, April 28—3

THE SUBSCRIBER, TAKES this method of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she is about to commence in Easton, the

MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, together with other Needle Work—and states herself that she worked some time with Miss Jacey Sharp, and by her own strict attention, that she may gain a share of the public patronage.

FOR SALE. A TAN YARD, situated in Queen Anne's county, on the main road leading from Centerville to Queen's Town. The purchaser may be accommodated with any quantity of land, from five to sixty acres.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. John T. Riddle, dec'd, are requested to make payment to Richard Sherwood, immediately, or they will be dealt with according to law.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS. THE Majors and Commissioned Officers of the 24th regiment, are ordered to meet on Tuesday the 12th of May next, in full uniform, with side arms, at 10 o'clock, in Col. Hayward's field, to be drilled agreeably to law.

SPRING GOODS. WILLIAM CLARK, Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

SPRING GOODS. The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, HIS SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, AND WHICH ARE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE. With his usual supply of GROCERIES, &c. LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

SAMUEL HOLMES, Has received from Baltimore, his spring assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c.

HE HAS ALSO JUST RECEIVED A CARGO OF SHINGLES, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, and a few hundred bushels of Carolina SEED POTATOES.

NEW GOODS. The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS (ADAPTED TO THE SEASON), And invites the public to give him a call.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of P. G. Green, late of Talbot county, dec'd, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, April 25th, 1812. ORDERED, That the following letter and orders of the Adjutant General be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis.

WAR DEPARTMENT, HIS EXCELLENCY, The Governor of the State of Maryland. Sir, I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the Executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included.

HEAD QUARTERS, Government House, April 24th, 1812. In consequence of the above call by the President of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the Militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts, all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.

SHOES & LEATHER FOR SALE. THE subscribers have just received from Baltimore, a large and general assortment of SHOES, of almost every description, manufactured in the best manner, and out of the best materials.

COMMISSION BUSINESS, BOARDING, &c. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore, where he intends carrying on the Commission Business; selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandise, and hopes for a share of public patronage.

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LOUISVILLE, April 17. INDIAN HOSTILITIES. At our Doors!! Mr. Hinton, who lived a few miles below Vallonia, or the place long known by the name of the "French Store," on Driftwood, Fork of White River, (I T) went on Tuesday morning (7th inst.) after his horses—not returning as soon as was expected, his brother and brother in law went in quest of him, and discovered horse and Indian tracks—they returned, gave the alarm, raised a party, went out, and explored the woods until Saturday morning, when they found the body of Mr. Hinton lying in the river, he having been shot through the head, tomahawked, scalped and stripped. Two young men by the name of Kovars, were missing from the same neighborhood, were supposed to have shared a similar fate, but have since returned. Col. Bartholomew, and a company of upwards of forty have gone from Charleston, and Major or Captain Beck, and his company from Harris county, out to Driftwood. Col. Robertson, (successor of Col. Bartholomew resigned) has received orders from Governor Harrison to hold the militia in readiness to march at a moment's warning—Major Brown will leave Charleston on Monday next, for Fort Knox—he has accepted a lieutenantcy in Captain Broke's company of Rangers, who are to range from Fort Knox to Fort Harrison.

NOTICE. ALL those persons who purchased property of the Executors of H. Edmondson, dec'd at their sale in October, 1810, and have not yet paid for the same, are requested to take notice, that suits will be instituted on their notes to the ensuing May term, unless they shall be taken up by the 10th of next month.

ADVERTISEMENTS. STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 15th inst. a small BAY HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, one of his hind feet white—one side of the horse where the copper of the saddle generally goes on his buttock, is nearly half an inch higher than the other; a bobtail. Whosoever will bring said horse to the subscriber, or give information when I can get him again, shall be entitled to ten dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit: I hereby certify, that Rachel Hall, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing cow her enclosures, a BAY GELDING, about ten or twelve years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star on his forehead; paces and canters. There are no artificial marks on him. Given under my hand, this 20th day of April, 1812.

MARYLAND, Kent County, &c. ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM USELTON, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly 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 said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Uselton having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application; and one of the constables of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—and the said William Uselton having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Uselton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Uselton should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. Given under my hand, this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

200 DOLLARS REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber, about the 1st of September last, a bright miltono man, named TOM—He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—talks quick when spoken to—has a large scar on his stomach, occasioned by a scald when young—has small whiskers. He often hems, hawks and spits; and for a negro, he is a remarkable handsome and genteel fellow. He is about 32 years of age.

ry line, to the agent of his nation. When these people settled on our land without our permission and unauthorised by the government, we were silent, and when they were ordered off by the government they went off without losing any thing by the Indians off this nation. We do not wish to interrupt, nor do we intend to interrupt any person but if we ever should be so lucky as to come on this lawless set, we certainly will make them suffer for the repeated injuries done to us by them. They have entirely ruined my son Pitman, they have taken every horse he had, in consequence of which he is obliged to leave his farm.

I am your, &c. &c. GEO. KOLBERT.

NOTES OF WAR. From the Ontario Messenger. BRITISH PREPARATIONS. We confess it is, with an anxious heart and a gloomy foreboding mind that we detail to the public, information received from a gentleman just from Buffalo. The British in Canada, are making and have made vast preparations for attack and defence.—They have collected a large body of savages, supposed to be above fifteen hundred, with which they are ready to pour down upon our frontiers, the moment the din of war is heard. Gentlemen in Canada have repeatedly called upon their friends on our side of the line, warning them of their danger in the most interesting and affectionate manner. The inhabitants of our frontiers fully believe these facts, and not a night do they lay their heads upon their pillows, without the dreadful apprehension of

THE TIMES.

There are the times and the prospect... It appears from a summary of the news proceeding reported for Jackson's National Register...

have prepared their political relations from an unsettled course of policy... which maketh the heart sick...

MORE MAN STEALING.

Mr. Wilson, I send you for publication the letter of an American seaman who has been six years detained on board an English man of war...

Yours, &c. J. M. Hampton Roads, July 24, 1811.

Once more, my dear Henrietta! I come very near you and still not a bit the better am I for it...

Let your letter be well wrote and demand the liberty of your husband, I have no doubt but the admiral will take it in consideration...

I don't know how long we shall stay here, if I thought we should stay any time, I would desire you to return me an answer here but you had better send it to Halifax...

Let it be as it will, I hope that before long I will have the satisfaction to see you. Capt Hickey the other day asked me the reason I did not send for you to come and live in Halifax...

Do not neglect the petition I desire you to send to the admiral have it wrote immediately and direct it to Herbert Sawyer, sec. rear admiral of the Red Bank...

I have no more to tell you at present all I know is that we shall stay here a few days, and if I was certain how long it would be very possible for you to come down and see me...

THOMAS WAIT.

My kind love to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and William Dies, my dear Kitty for me and her son; remember me to your brother and sister, and all your friends...

The pilot we have now on board is one of Baltimore, he'll carry you himself a letter from me.

SENTENCE.

By Chief Justice Taylor, on Edward Tinker, Mariner, for the murder of a boy called Edward, at Carteret, (North Carolina) Superior Court, Sept. 1811.

Edward Tinker—It is not my wish to add a single pang to those torments of remorse, which must already afflict you, if your heart is yet alive to any moral or humane sensation...

It is an afflictive spectacle, to behold in your situation a man, who in the strength of his years, and lately surrounded by every blessing that could heighten the rational enjoyments of life or mitigate its evils...

Not satisfied with the rewards justly due to honest industry and useful labor, you formed the unworthy design of making a large and sudden addition to your stock, by practicing a fraud upon the insurers of your vessel...

The youthful and ill feated victim of your cruelty—a stranger in our land, and widely separated from his natural connections, was cast under your protection by this destiny which is incident to a sea faring life...

In a house dedicated in the worship of the Almighty! in the midst of fervent supplications offered by humble piety to the throne of Grace, for pity to human frailty, and pardon to human sin...

The attempt to convert a mere farce, into reality, was powerfully abetted by the necessary secrecy with which all Wilkinson's arrangements with the Spanish officers had been necessarily conducted...

Who could have supposed it possible that a people enjoying a most desirable boon through the exertions of an individual could ever have become the dupes of their own credulity...

Let me then, unhappy man! earnestly admonish you that all such hopes are worse than vain, since they would divert your mind from the more important concern of making your peace with an offended God...

WILKINSON'S DEFENCE, &c. From an Alexandria Paper.

FREDERICK TOWN, 19th Dec. 1811.

Your letter came in good time to remind me of my promise of presenting for your information the trial going on here as soon as concluded...

You recollect the charges—Spanish pension—Burr's conspiracy, & the mortality of the troops in 1809; ascribed to his disobedience of orders, by his occupation of Terre au Beu...

In this humiliating and comfortless condition, Gen. Wilkinson, pressed by the common wants and urged by his high minded spirit of enterprise, determined to make an effort to change the scene of things...

Wilkinson himself chiefly professed, as was natural to expect—He proved, incontestably that this commerce gave 80,000 dollars; a much larger sum than his alleged bribe and pensions amounted to...

The attempt to convert a mere farce, into reality, was powerfully abetted by the necessary secrecy with which all Wilkinson's arrangements with the Spanish officers had been necessarily conducted...

Who could have supposed it possible that a people enjoying a most desirable boon through the exertions of an individual could ever have become the dupes of their own credulity...

The charges, viz. Burr's conspiracy, had not even the shadow of appearance to justify it. It appeared in evidence never to be questioned, that a long & sincere friendship had prevailed between them...

Demosthenes. It has been made known to the world by convincing and irrefragable testimony that the moment General Wilkinson was apprized of Colonel Burr's possible intentions, he exerted himself to engage in discovery...

Apply for the United States and many innocent though detested individuals Burr's plan was crushed in its beginning, and a civil war probably was thus averted...

Since the elevation of the late President to the Chair of State, the spirit of change and the substitution of theoretical for practical knowledge which distinguished him and his administration extended itself to the army...

This money could be withheld, however necessary, by the military agent, nor was it possible for the commanding officer to prescribe a remedy for the evil, without resort to the war department...

It followed, that the responsibility of the commander was transferred to the Secretary of War, and with this mutation of responsibility were soon the seeds which yielded such an abundant crop of demerit and insubordination that ensued on the shores of the Mississippi...

When disease visited our camp the fatal consequences of the certain effects of the change in our military system spread far and wide, nor could the commanding general draw to himself efficient aid to resist or mitigate effectually the destructive sickness, in as much as the present Secretary of War had exactly conformed him to the new regime...

Had the commanding general been authorized, as was formerly the case to require without reserve every article necessary for his sick soldiers, it appeared very plain that the afflicting mortality which took place, might have been considerably restricted...

Or if the Secretary of War had never ceased to confide in his general, and had left the army to his uncontrolled care, instead of directing at his distance from the scene of action, (although from the best motives) its woe upon the river in its then state and at the most pestilential season, no doubt was entertained by the generality who heard the testimony offered to the court by the prisoner, that we should not have had cause to lament the heavy loss of lives which thereafter followed...

In the course of the prisoner's defence, which will be read with interest by all, an unbounded spirit dominated, manifesting his own consciousness of innocence, his confidence in the independence and intelligence of the court martial, and his thorough reliance on the justice of the president, putting at defiance Clarke, Power, and his host of enemies; inviting the strictest and most comprehensive scrutiny into his conduct, and contrasting his ruined, degraded condition, with that which as grateful, liberal and just policy, ought to have bestowed. Every where you find flashes of eloquence, and occasionally bursts of indignation...

A colonel Smythe is among the first that his rage falls upon, he seems to have passed over this gentleman lightly, reserving him, as he suggests for further enquiry. The lieutenant colonels Freeman and Backus, and Major Dartington, next engage his attention, and they are fastidiously served. The lieutenant colonel B. and the major appear robed in the full armor of officiousness. At length brigadier general Hampton is introduced; his conduct as respects the prisoner is shared before you, accompanied with syllogistic and cutting conclusions. Then follows his friend, the whole of which is copied, with the general's permission, and added to this letter, as the best way of gratifying urgent enquiry.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Court. If in this voluminous appeal to your judgment, rendered necessary by the extent, variety and complication of the charges, under which I stand before you, I have deviated from the respect which I owe to myself, and which I feel for you, individually and collectively, I shall ever deplore it as a misfortune...

If the expostions, which the occasion has extorted from me, bear hard upon the feelings of any one, I will refer him to my general orders, to his own breast, and the outrageous calumnies which have been pointed at my innocent part, and which this appeal I am persuaded no candid man will murmur against me. It has treated some witnesses with derision, and others with severity; it has admitted freely on men and things, which it has imputed to the sensibility of a mind agonizing under misfortune & privations the most poignant, and to the keenest sense of the hanging and incessant persecutions by which I have been harassed, from the hour I proclaimed my oppositions to Burr and his traitorous associates, now more than five years since...



AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas Orr. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Thomas Orr be, and he is hereby confirmed in the purchase of the south east quarter of section No. eleven, township seven, & range two in the Steubenville district, at the rate of eight dollars per acre, and that the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars paid by the said Thomas Orr on account of the purchase money of the said quarter section on the fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and six, shall by the register and receiver of public monies of the land office for the district aforesaid be placed to his credit, and be considered the first instalment of the purchase money due on said quarter section; and that the further sum of one hundred and fifty eight dollars and eighty five cents paid by Mar'in Andrews, on the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, on account of the purchase money of said quarter section, shall by the register and receiver aforesaid be placed to the credit of the said Thomas Orr, and be considered as part of the second instalment, which shall become due and payable on account of the purchase money aforesaid quarter section, on the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; and if the said Thomas Orr shall pay the balance on the second instalment on the said fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the balance of the purchase money due on said quarter section, in two equal annual instalments, in the same manner as is provided by law for the purchasers of public lands, the said Thomas Orr, his heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to a patent for said quarter section.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 8, 1812. Approved JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Officers and Soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the officers, according to the rank assigned them, and which they held on the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, the non commissioned officers and soldiers of the volunteers and militia, and the legal representatives of those who were killed or died of their wounds, composing the army that served in the late campaign on the Wabash against the hostile Indians, shall receive the same compensation which is allowed by law for the militia of the United States when called into actual service of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers, according to the rank which they held as aforesaid, the non commissioned officers and soldiers, of the volunteers or militia, who served in the said campaign, and who were killed or died of wounds received in said service, leaving a widow, or if no widow, shall have left a child or children, under the age of sixteen years, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to, and receive the half of the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, before the expiration of the term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the term, shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer or soldier, whilst under the age of sixteen years; and in like manner the allowance of the child or children of such deceased, where there is no widow, shall be paid no longer than while there is a child or children under the age aforesaid: Provided, That no greater sum shall be allowed in any case to the widow or to the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every officer, according to the rank which he held as aforesaid, non commissioned officer and private, of the volunteers and militia, who served in the said campaign, and who have been disabled by known wounds received in said service, shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pension as shall be directed by the President of the United States upon satisfactory proof of such wound and disability, being produced to the Secretary of War agreeably to such rules as he may prescribe: Provided, That the rate of compensation for such wounds and disabilities shall never, for the highest disability, exceed half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of being so wounded or disabled, and that the rate of compensation to a non commissioned officer and private, shall never exceed five dollars per month; and all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled, to receive a sum in proportion to the highest disability, but no portion of a commissioned officer shall be calculated at a higher rate than the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons belonging to the said army, who may have had a horse or horses killed during the late battle on the Wabash therein, shall be entitled to, and receive the same thereof: Provided, That the proof of the value of such horse or horses shall be by affidavit of the quartermaster of the company to which the owner may have belonged, and two other credible witnesses.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to the heirs or legal representatives of every person who may have been killed, and to every person

who was wounded in the said campaign, who were purchasers of public lands of the United States, and whose lands had not, before the seventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, been actually sold or reverted to the United States, for the non payment of part of the purchase money, a further time of three years shall be allowed, in addition to the time allowed by former laws, to complete their payments; which further time of three years shall commence from the respective times when their payments should have been completed according to former laws.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 10, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas Wilson. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Accounting Officers of the Department of War be, and they are hereby authorized and required to audit and settle the account of Thomas Wilson, for extra compensation for rations furnished the detachments of the Troops of the United States, at new posts in Louisiana, and that they allow him for any unforeseen and unavoidable expenses, which he shall adduce evidence to prove he incurred in furnishing the said rations.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 8, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, to purchase of Winslow Lewis, his patent right to the new and improved method of lighting Light-houses, and for other purposes.

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, under the directions of the President of the United States, to purchase of Winslow Lewis, his patent right, to the plan of lighting light houses by reflecting and magnifying lanterns if the same shall be proved to be a discovery made by him; and to contract with the said Winslow Lewis, for fitting up and keeping in repair, any or all the light houses in the United States or the territories thereof, upon the new and improved plan of the reflecting and magnifying lanterns; or to contract with the said Winslow Lewis, for such sums as he may think for the interest of the United States, provided the sums to be allowed shall not in any case annually exceed the appropriation made for supplying the light houses establishment with oil in any given year which has passed for a term not exceeding seven years, the said Lewis covenanting, with sufficient sureties, to fit up and keep in repair all the light houses in the United States or territories thereof, on the new and improved plan of lighting light houses by reflecting and magnifying lanterns; & the same to furnish and keep in repair for a term of years not less than seven, at the sole expense of the said Winslow Lewis, and to deliver over at the expiration of the term aforesaid, all the light houses fitted up according to the new and improved plan, to the United States in good repair, he the said Winslow Lewis warranting the same to remain in good repair for seven years more, from and after the expiration of the said contract.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry this law into effect.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. March 2, 1812. Approved JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to "An act to raise an additional military force. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the light dragoons shall receive the same uniform clothing as is now provided by law for the artillery and infantry, excepting one pair of gaiters and four pair of shoes, in lieu of which, each person shall be annually entitled to receive one pair of boots, and two pair of shoes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regiment of light artillery, shall receive the same clothing as the light dragoons, when ordered to be mounted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the officers, excepting general officers, who may be appointed during the present session of Congress under the "Act to raise an additional military force," shall take rank in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, without regard to priority of appointment.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. March 17, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

WOODLAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale upon the premises on Wednesday, 13th day of May next, six ten acre lots of wood land, and one of nine and a quarter, all lying within four miles of Easton. The terms are—one half of the purchase money down, the residue in six months with interest, the purchaser passing bond with approved security for the payment thereof. A good and sufficient Deed will then be given. Wm. Hayward, jun. my Agent, will attend to the sale. April 21—4 ELIZABETH NICOLS

S C H E M E

Table for CHESTER BRIDGE LOTTERY. Columns: Prize, Amount, Total. Rows: 1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000; 2 prizes of 10,000 are 20,000; 10 prizes of 5,000 are 50,000; 6 prizes of 1,000 are 6,000; 6 prizes of 500 are 3,000; 16 prizes of 100 are 1,500; 20 prizes of 50 are 1,000; 50 prizes of 20 are 1,000; 5,500 prizes of 7 are 38,500.

5,601 prizes, \$96,000. 10,399 blanks, not near two blanks to a prize.

16,000 Tickets at 6 dollars \$96,000. Five hundred Tickets to be drawn each day.

Table for STATIONARY PRIZES. Columns: Prize, Amount. Rows: First drawn blank on 1st day, \$100; Ditto 5th, 500; Ditto 10th, 500; Ditto 15th, 1,000; Ditto 20th, 5,000; Ditto 25th, 1,000; Ditto 30th, 10,000.

All prizes will be subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. and punctually paid in sixty days after the drawing of the Lottery is finished.

The above scheme of a Lottery is intended to raise a sum of money to assist in building a bridge across Chester River, at Chester Town, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and is particularly recommended, as well to the citizens of Maryland, as to those of Delaware and Pennsylvania, who it is hoped will concur in promoting and facilitating the means of intercourse between the different sections of the most fertile part of the United States.

To the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore, the advantages of the contemplated Bridge are incalculable, and the Managers confidently expect from that portion of their fellow citizens particularly, all the assistance that may be necessary to enable them to commence the work in a very short time—indeed they have already received such encouragement from various quarters as authorizes them to fix on the first MONDAY of JUNE next, at Chester Town for the commencement of the drawing, which will be continued regularly.

Tickets may be had of the Managers, at their respective places of abode, of Thomas P. Smith, Easton. Benjamin Chambers, Thomas Whittington, Richard Frisby, James Worrall, Thomas Houston, William Chambers, Centreville. James Butcher, William Sudter, Church Hill. James Brown, Queen Ann's county, Samuel Betts, near Church Hill.

STATE OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. HENRY AUGITON, Esq. having produced to the Governor an Exequator, signed by the President of the United States, & sealed with the seal of the said states, recognizing him as consul from His Majesty the King of Sweden, for the Port of Baltimore: Ordered, by an with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this third day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth. ROBT. BOWIE. By the Governor, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AUGITON, Esq. having produced to me his commission as Consul of His Majesty the King of Sweden, for the Port of Baltimore: I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the consular functions. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the second day of March, A. D. 1812, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth. JAMES MADISON.

By the President, JAMES MONROE, Sec'y of State. ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; Bartle's paper, at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald, National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton. By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY. April 16, (21)---

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, April 8, 1812. ORDERED, That the following Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of two weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer, at Washington. The Star, at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

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

WHEREAS, it is directed by the sixth section of the supplement to the act entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State, that the field officers and captains of cavalry, shall meet in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in March, 1812, for the purpose of fixing 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 that the result of their meeting shall be forthwith transmitted to the Governor of this State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by proclamation:" I do, therefore, in pursuance of the said act publish the following to be the result of the meeting of the cavalry officers of this State, viz

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, the "abstract of Colonel Herries' instructions for volunteer corps of cavalry, adapted to the use of the volunteer and militia cavalry of the United States," is the best treatise extant, or now to be procured; and that the same be adopted for the cavalry of this state. With the exception, that inasmuch as but one Lieutenant to a troop is allowed or provided for by that system, and in order that too many commissioned officers may not be placed in the Serre-file Rank:

Resolved, That the captains of troops when in squadron or line, shall take post each one horse's length in front of the centre of his respective troop; the first lieutenants on the outward flanks of the front rank of their respective troops; the senior cornets in the centre of the front rank of the squadron; the second lieutenants in serre file in the rear of the first outward flank files of their respective troops—and the junior cornet in serre file in the rear of the centre of the squadron.

And as it does not appear to us that in the "abstract" as above mentioned, the formation of a troop for parade or exercise with the disposition of its officers and non commissioned officers is provided for, Resolved, That the captains take post in the front of the centre; the first lieutenant on the left of the front rank, covered by a corporal; the second lieutenant on the right of the front rank, covered by a sergeant; the cornet in the centre, covered by a corporal; a sergeant on the right of every sub-division, except the right sub-division, covered by a corporal, or intelligent private; and the Quarter Master, Sergeant, Farrier, and Saddler in the rear.

Resolved, That it is deemed impracticable at this time for the board to determine upon proper "trumpet soundings" to be adopted by the cavalry of this state; but that lieutenant colonel Moore, and majors Ridgely and Barney, be and are hereby appointed a committee to agree upon a system of Trumpet and Bugle soundings and report the same to the Governor, which with his approbation shall become binding and obligatory upon the field officers and captains, and subalterns of all troops concerned.

Resolved, That the "uniform dress of the cavalry field officers of this state" shall consist of a black cap of beaver or polished leather, seven inches high in the crown, and one inch and three quarters more in diameter at top than bottom, with a front of leather projecting downwards, a black velvet ribbon one and an half inches wide round the upper and lower extremities of the crown; a long white plume in front, its casing concealed by black polished leather cockade, with a silver eagle in the centre grasping a thunderbolt in its talons; a white plated band or tresse hanging in a festoon before and behind from a silver button affixed to the upper part of each side of the crown, with a double cord three feet long, and tassels of the same pendant from the button on the right side, and a tassel from that on the

left; a black stock; a coat of dark blue cloth, cape and cuffs of same, single-breasted, standing collar or cape, short in the waist, narrow military skirts not to reach lower than the middle of the thigh, with three buttons on each, equidistant below the waist buttons, pockets in the folds, large bullet buttons set close in front, cape trimmed with silver lace or cord, or embroidered with silver; pantaloons of dark blue cloth, side seams and front trimmed as the coat; silver epaulettes and sword knot, red silk sash to tye on the right side; sword (not particularized) Sword belt (not particularized) to be worn under the coat. Half boots to come to the knee with black silk tassels in front, spurs either plated or silver. Gloves of yellow buckskin, and pistols (not particularize d)

The undersigned not considering themselves authorised by the act under which they are convened, to decide upon any uniform caparison for the horses of the "cavalry field officers," they nevertheless deem it expedient and do agree to adopt the following, which they recommend to those who may not have had it in their power to attend, viz. the bridle, with a bit and bridoon; black reins, front and nose band; a bearskin, houser or schabache, trimmed with white cloth indented to be thrown over the saddle and holsters, and a breast plate and crupper.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twelve. ROBERT BOWIE. By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. April 21—4

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—13

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named WATMAN, 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

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 26 or 27 years of age—She says she is the property of William Smith of Pohatan county, Virginia. Unless she is released she will be sold for her prison fees, agreeably to law. JOHN KEAN, Sheriff. of Harford county. March 13 (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, dim 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, J. of Frederick county, Md. march 17 (24)—3



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, MAY 19, 1812.

[No. 38.....652.]

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

FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC GOODS. The subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, with an elegant assortment of goods of the above kinds.

BRITISH GOODS. Also, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS, such as broad cloths, cassimeres, stockinets, white and coloured cambric muslins, &c. and an elegant assortment of ladies' parasols; all of which they will sell at reduced prices for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME. N. B. On hand, an assortment of China, Glass, Queen's-ware, Ironmongery, Groceries, Bar Iron, Steel, Oils and Paints, &c. &c. &c. may 12—3

SUPERIOR TEAS. The subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH TEAS. In chests, half chests, small boxes and lead canisters.

Imported in the ship Leda, direct here; And superior in quality to any that has come to this country for several years. The lovers of fine Teas are particularly invited to give them a trial.

WILLIAM NORRIS, Jun. TEA DEALER & GROCER, No. 66, Market-st. Baltimore. Who has also for sale, Remarkably fine BLACK TEAS, Claret, Champagne, and Burgundy Wine, in cases of 10 dozen each. may 12—7*

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received from Philadelphia, A FURTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, CONSISTING OF FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, (well assorted.)

BRITISH AND GERMAN GOODS, Of various descriptions; TOGETHER WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF CHINA & GLASS WARE. SAMUEL GROOME. may 12—4

SPRING GOODS. The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, HIS SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, ASSORTED, which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

CHINA & QUEEN'S-WARE, With his usual supply of GROCERIES, &c. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Easton, april 28—4

NEW GOODS. The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS (ADAPTED TO THE SEASON), And invites the public to give him a call. ROBERT SPENCER. Easton, april 28—m

SAMUEL HOLMES, Has received from Baltimore, his spring assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. which he now offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash, and invites his friends and the public to call and see them.

HE HAS ALSO JUST RECEIVED A CARGO OF SHINGLES, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, and a few hundred bushels of Carolina SEED POTATOES. Which he will sell very low, if called for immediately. Easton, april 28—m

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received from Philadelphia, Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash. JAMES B. RINGGOLD. april 28—m

SPRING GOODS. WILLIAM CLARK, Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which he will sell at a small advance for Cash. april 28—m

BOARDING & LODGING. MRS. S. SMITH, No. 39, SOUTH-STREET, BALTIMORE, (Formerly of Dover.) A few doors below the Merchant's Coffee-House, on the opposite side of the street, informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, as above, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be handsomely accommodated by the day, week, month or year, and be waited upon with an entire wish to please. may 12—8

COMMISSION BUSINESS, BOARDING, &c. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore, where he intends carrying on the Commission Business; selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandise, and hopes for a share of public patronage. His office will be at Messrs. John & Aaron Leary's store, Chesapeake. He has also opened that large and commodious house, No 41, South Street, for the accommodation of boarders, by the day, week, month or year. MARMADUKE TILDEN. April 7—8

SAILING HOUR CHANGED. THE Packet Sloop MESSENGER, will in future leave Easton Point precisely at nine o'clock every Sunday morning, and Baltimore every Wednesday at the same hour. The above change is requisite to ensure a short and certain passage. Said vessel is in complete order, and sails well. CLEMENT VICKARS. Easton Point, may 12—3

SHOE STORE. ISAAC ATKINSON has just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's SHOES, of a good quality, which he offers for sale at his house (fitted up for that purpose) on Washington street, two doors south of J. Bennett's large brick building. Persons wishing to be supplied, are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment. may 12—3

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, MAY 9, 1812. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 6th of July next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue until 3 in the afternoon. R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier. N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for 6 weeks, and forward their accounts for payment to R. H. Cashr. may 12—6

PASTURAGE. THE subscriber will take from 2 to 300 head of CATTLE, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where preparation will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned: a counted every night, free from any charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception. WILLIAM B. SMYTH. may 12—m

THE PARTNERSHIP Of Pere & William Wilmer has this day dissolved by mutual consent. may 1, 1812—(12)—3*

FOR SALE. A SMALL FARM, situate on the road from Dover Ferry to the Trappe, about one mile from the Ferry, containing about 67 acres, with a proportion of arable land. There is a dwelling house on the said farm. A further description is not necessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will first view the premises.—For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Barker's landing. WILLIAM COLLINS. Talbot county, may 5—m

NOTICE. THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Easton to Chancellor's Point, and on Bejingbroke-creek, containing about 250 acres. The situation is healthy, the water good, and fish, oysters and wild fowl in abundance, in their season. The terms will be made known by applying to JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH. may 5—m

FOR SALE. A TAN YARD, situated in Qu. Ann's country, on the main road leading from Centreville to Queen's Town. The purchaser may be accommodated with any quantity of land, from five to sixty acres. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the premises. THOMAS REED. april 28—6

NOTICE. ALL those persons who purchased property of the Executors of H. Edmondson, dec'd at their sale in October, 1810, and have not yet paid for the same, are requested to take notice, that suits will be instituted on their notes to the ensuing May term, unless they shall be taken up by the 10th of next month. CHARLOTTE E. EDMONDSON, Ex'x J. EDMONDSON, april 28—4

GEORGE SEWELL, RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of SHOES & KID SKINS, which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms that can be had any where in his knowledge. He also informs his customers, and those that wish to become such, that he has received a handsome assortment of leather for Boots, and will make them as cheap as can be had any where in the United States. The newest fashion trees and next workmen. I hope this information will cause the people to enquire where I live, which is newly opposite the Market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bromwell, saddler, where all the above can be had. GEORGE SEWELL. Easton, may 5—4

NOTICE. THE subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the Carriage & Harness Making Business, in the village of Greensborough, in all its various branches. Painting done with neatness and dispatch. Those persons that favour the subscribers with any kind of work in their line of business, will be thankfully received, and general satisfaction will be given by The Public's most obedient servants, JOHN CAMPER & TOOL. may 5—3

BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD. PERSONS to this work on the Eastern Shore, are respectfully informed, that the last volume is now published, and will be delivered on the Eastern Shore in the middle or end of April. may 5—4

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, April 24th, 1812. ORDERED, That the following letter and orders of the Adjutant General be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The Star, at Easton. The American, White, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 15th, 1812 HIS EXCELLENCY The Governor of the State of Maryland. Sir, I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the Executive of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This therefore is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having 6000 of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz—one twentieth part of artillery; one twentieth part of cavalry; and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the States respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service. When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Your Excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible. I have the honour to be, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM EUSTIS.

HEAD QUARTERS, Government House, April 24th, 1812. In consequence of the above call by the President of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the Militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts, all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition. JOHN GASSAWAY, Adjutant General. april 28—5

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin Stephens, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, anno domini 1812. ARTHUR RICH, Acting Adm'r of Levin Stephens, dec'd. may 5—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Wright, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from an even dividend of said estate.—Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, in the year eighth hundred and twelve. ELISHA WRIGHT, Ex'or of Jacob Wright, dec'd. may 5—3*

MARYLAND, Kent County, Sc. ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM USELTON, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly 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 said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Uselton having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application; and one of the constables of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—and the said William Uselton having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer my allegations that may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Uselton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he be causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Uselton should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. Given under my hand, this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve. THOS. WOBRELL. may 5—4

FROM THE YANKEE. WAR WITH HONOR—OR PEACE WITHOUT HOPE. War can never be honorable except in a just cause; and never politic but as a choice of evils. There are but few at this day—none that an intelligent public will have patience to hear—who deny that we have just cause of war against England and France. But there are some who contend that a war with England would be objectionable on two grounds.

1st. Because both nations are not coupled together—which they allege impartiality requires, as both have offended.

2d. Because the evils of war would be greater than those which it is intended to avoid.

The first objection will probably be found on examination to arise from the partiality of those by whom it is made. At any rate, as a question of principle, it can have no better foundation than a very false delicacy. It supposes us under the same obligations to enemies as friends—that we are bound to act as neutrals, when compelled to assume the attitude of a belligerent nation.

These scrupulous make us believe that highway robbers should be treated with all the courtesy that is due to travelling companions.—That if two freebooters demand our purses, we must resist neither; or deal out blows, powder and balls, or whatever fire we give them, with the same impartiality and good humor that we would exercise for our friends at the convivial board. The bare statement of such palpable absurdities precludes the necessity of reasoning upon them.

In such case the selection of the foe, is a mere question of policy, in which the principles of neutrality have nothing to do. When it becomes a national question, it is open for discussion till those who are vested with the right to declare war determine it, and when it is determined, the individuals who would interfere to avert the blow from one offender because it is not aimed at another, and find no better name than treachery for their affected impartiality. This doctrine may be offensive to some who claim to be the disciples of Washington, but it will never be controverted by any man who understands the principles of our constitution and is determined to support them.

The second objection, if it have not more weight, requires a more detailed examination. It is admitted that the evils of a war cannot be anticipated with any precision—neither can those which it is intended to remedy. We may venture to assert with confidence, that a war against any, or every power in the world, in defence of our just rights, never can be fatal to America, unless made so by the treachery of its citizens, or the imbecility of its rulers. But what pledge can human wisdom give, what can even hope promise, for our security should we deliberately surrender our invaded rights without a struggle?

The wounds of war would soon be healed & leave none but honorable scars. To shrink from the combat would be to inflict on ourselves the incurable wounds of voluntary disgrace. Should the fortune of war compel us to retreat, the enemy would learn to respect a gallant foe, & at the worst our situation would command an honorable truce. But if we surrender without resistance, we shall find in inexorable foes that will make no truce & from which we can never retreat.

In order to form a better estimate of the nature and extent of those evils for which the experience of the world, and our own government so fertile in experiments, have never been able to find any sure remedy but in war.—Let us examine the summons of the invading enemy, and see what are the rights and privileges which he requires us to surrender.

We need not descend to the odious and perplexing detail of those Orders in Council which have issued from the cabinet of England the five years past, to learn the nature and extent of the sacrifices we are required to make at the shrine of its avarice. The British ministry have dispensed with the trouble of acting the hypocrite, & spared us the labor of proving them pirates. They tell us through their demi-official organ, the London Courier—

"That Great Britain has got possession of the ocean—that it must have a right to enact laws for the regulation of its own elements—to continue the trade of neutrals within such bounds, as its own rights and interest require to be drawn"

Never was a highway robber more bold in his demand, or frank in the avowal of his injury.—The maritime code of Great Britain is now reduced to three words—"Stand and deliver."

Let this subject be brought home to the understanding of every man who reflects and feels—particularly those two great classes mostly interested—our farmers and merchants.

It is unnecessary to recur to the pages of Vattel, Grotius, Puffendorf and other civilians. Not that the great principles they inculcate are an artificial code that can be abrogated by any power on earth; but because the exigencies of the times require that these principles should be settled upon a broader and firmer basis, and claim a direct appeal from the Legislators to the laws of nature and of nature's God, written upon the heart of intelligent man whenever he is found.

The ocean, that element which England claims as her own, is with strict propriety called the highway of nations. The common rights and privileges of a high way are familiar to all.

What should we think of the man who should call the high way his own, merely because he used it more frequently, or travelled, with a greater routine or more extensive carriages than his neighbors? What if he should carry his arrogance so far as to require the monopoly of their trade; and seize to his own use whatever they attempted to send to market without his licence. All this England has done for years under various pretences, and claims the right to continue the practice in virtue of her power. This is in effect saying to every farmer in America—let me have your surplus produce at my own price, or I will take it by force if you attempt to send it to another market. Though the merchant who purchases & ventures at his own risk, may for a while sustain the loss of this monopoly and deprivation, it must in the end fall on the proprietors of our soil. Call it piracy or what we may, so far as the merchant and the mariner are concerned—it is a tax upon our yeomanry—a tax in its most odious form, without their consent.

The question that is now put to the feelings and understandings of every American, is—Shall we submit to the most unprincipled and intolerable oppression; or shall it be repelled by its proper and only remedy—WAR?

The object of an American war is the defence of those rights which a people determined to be free can never surrender with life. Its justice is

manifest whether waged against England, France, or both. The particular objects that ought to be taken in view, in commencing and conducting the war, will be considered hereafter.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775. To the Editor.

Having seen in the National Intelligencer that some person wished to get information how Col. Arnold got through the wilderness to Quebec with his army from Cambridge, in 1775, from some of that party, if any were alive, I will give a short account of our march.

On the 13th of September, our detachment consisted of (as near as I can remember) fourteen companies, upwards of 60 men in each company, rank and file—Col. Arnold, Col. Green, Col. Enos, Major Bigelow, Major Meigs, Captains Morgan, Smith and Hendrick, Hanchet, Hubbard and Williams, Goodridge, Dearborn, Scott and McCobb, Thayer, Topham, Ward and Courtenay. On the same 13th September we marched from Cambridge to Newburyport, and took water from there to Kennebec river, where our batteries were ready to load. We marched in three divisions, Arnold in front, Green in the centre, Enos in the rear. The water being low, our men were constantly in the water showing up their faces. There were three carrying places before us, we came to the great carrying place, which is about 120 miles from the mouth of said river, fourteen miles across which brings us into Dead river. Arnold came up with us. There came on a great rain, which raised the water very high and swift—it began to snow in a day; we could not get more than ten miles in a day; the men's shoes were nearly all worn out. We had not yet got to the heights of land. Our spy whom we sent on had not returned to give any information whether the Canadians would receive us or not. It now snowed and looked like winter; our men were sick, their shoes all worn out, and they discouraged with hardships, and at the same time we grew short of provisions. Col. Arnold ordered our sick and worn out men to be sent back to Cambridge, under the command of a lieutenant; the rest to proceed on as fast as possible. The rear division becomes discouraged, commanded by Col. Enos, and returned back to Cambridge with four companies, bidding us farewell, not expecting to see us any more. The weather still continuing cold and snowing often, very much fatigued we arrived at the height of land, it being on the 25th October. Our men would carry the boats no further; we likewise left our tents, and our provisions were nearly gone. A carrying place of four miles brings us to Sangany creek. This creek leads into Chandler Lake. Col. Arnold leaves orders to divide our provisions, & we divide the bread money, each officer to carry part, it being heavy and our men weak. Five pints of flour were allotted to each man, and about two ounces of pork to a man. We received information by our spy that the Canadians would receive us.— We were likewise ordered to march back two miles and then steer a north-east course, which would clear us of some swampland between us and Chandler Lake. Steering north-east carried us out of our course; we struck another lake and were obliged to go round it. We travelled in a sunken land all that day till we camped, when it snowed about two inches. Our men were now so weak that they left behind all their clothes, except what they wore. We crossed the inlet by fording, travelled all that day, and came to the trail at night much fatigued. Two boats only were carried over into these waters. Chandler is very rapid and swift. Capt. Morgan turned over his boat and drowned one man. Our men were weak and sick, and some could not travel, and were obliged to be left behind, where a number perished with hunger. We killed all our dogs and eat them, which gave us great relief. November 6th, we met some men, providentially sent up by Col. Arnold. Our men could not wait to have them dressed, but drank the hood, washed the intestines, broiled them and eat them all up. Destitute of shoes and stockings, and snow on the ground, in that situation we proceeded as fast as possible to Quebec, about 100 miles further. We arrived at Point Levi, over against Quebec, on the 9th November. We collected all the boats we could in order to cross the river, two ships of war being watching us. On the 15th we crossed in the night, and had like all to have been drowned by bad boats. We paraded our men on Abraham's Plain near day-light, the snow about two inches deep on the ground; our men and guns being in such a situation that we dare not attack the town that night, we went into quarters on Abraham's Plain, keeping out guards to stop communication with the country. The garrison finding how weak we were, are coming out to give us battle. We examine our guns and ammunition—not four rounds to a gun, and but few guns that are fit for use; our retreat liable to be cut off in consequence of a river a little above us not being fordable. We were obliged to retreat up the river to Point Trumbull, 25 miles above Quebec. On the 6th December General Montgomery came down with his army from Montreal; we marched to Quebec again, raised a battery on Abraham's Plain with two guns near the walls; threw a great many shot into the town, but when they brought their guns to bear upon it they stove our cannon to pieces. The 25th December was cold—a council of war was held whether to storm Quebec or not. Agreed to attack it by storm. On the 31st made our attack; but unfortunately General Montgomery was killed in the outset, which threw all the force of the garrison of us, and we were obliged to surrender ourselves prisoners. Col. Arnold was wounded in the first attack. We remained prisoners till the 11th of August, when we were sent to New York on parole, and were exchanged on the last of January, 1777.

This, sir, is only a short account, leaving out many circumstances worthy to be mentioned.—The carrying places on our march amounted to near 40 miles in all. We lost about one-fourth of our men in killed in the attack. Whilst in prison we lost about one-fourth of what remained. If this short account is satisfactory to you, I shall be glad.

SAM. BROWN, Late in Col. Arnold's detachment to Quebec in 1775. St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 1st, 1812.

Gov. MITCHELL arrived in town last evening from Milledgeville, and we understand, will proceed southwardly this day, for the purpose of making arrangements relative to the late transactions in East Florida. One thousand men have been ordered from the first and second divisions of the militia of this State to be holding readiness at a moment's warning. These steps have been taken, we are informed, in consequence of recent instructions from the general government to the Executive of our State.

Savannah Republican, April 28.

NEW YORK, May 13.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port the fine fast sailing and regular trading ship PAUL-FIC, Capt. Stanton, in 27 days from Liverpool, from whence he sailed on the 13th of April.

Mr. Joseph B. Simmons came passenger in the Pacific, & is the bearer of dispatches from our minister in France, and Mr. Russell, our Charge des Affairs in London.

A London paper of the 11th of April states, that Mr. Ruff, the messenger, had left London the day before for Plymouth, to embark for America with dispatches for the British minister, Mr. Foster.

The L'Orient squadron after being at sea 20 days, arrived at Brest, on the 20th of March, having made several prizes.

The King of England remained as well as usual, and no change had taken place relative to American affairs.

Provisions were very scarce and dear in England.—Flour was 76 shillings per barrel.—Wheat 19 shillings; and rice bore a good price.—Upland cotton 1s. to 1s. 2d.—New Orleans 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.

A war was expected between France and Russia, but the French emperor had not left Paris.

It was reported in London, that the Hornet sloop of war had sailed from France for America.

The news from Portugal is no later than hitherto received.

Petitions from Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, &c. have been sent to the Prince Regent, praying a repeal of the Orders in Council.

Capt. Stanton has favoured the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the evening of the 11th of April, and Lloyd's Lists of the 10th from which the following extracts are made.

London, April 2.

We are informed by Capt. Knowles of the Hotspur, bound from Baltimore for Bordeaux, and sent into Plymouth by the Andromache frigate, that the dispatches, after having been opened and inspected by Capt. Tobin, were sent by his lieutenant to the agent of government, at Plymouth, and delivered to the latter in that state. There were three sets of dispatches, two for Mr. Joel Barlow, and one for Mr. Lee, the American Consul at Bordeaux. Captain Knowles also informs us, that the American papers to the 25th Feb. which he had left at Plymouth, state that the commercial intercourse bill was referred to a committee, and that the general opinion was that it would be passed. Mr. Foster had several interviews with Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Little Belt.

April 4.

Regular sets of Monitors to the 28th ult. inclusive have been received. They are perfectly silent respecting the probability of the Emperor's leaving Paris, and almost equally so with regard to the affairs of the Peninsula.—They contain the particulars of the new armistice concluded between the Turks and Russians, among other articles of which the subsequent are extracts.

Paris, March 24.

The following are stated to be the conditions under which the armistice between the Imperial Russian and Turkish armies have been assented to.

1. The armistice shall be in force during the space of 45 days, unless both parties shall mutually consent to its abrogation before the expiration of that period.

2. During the period stated, no hostile measures shall be undertaken by either party, or by the troops of the allies of either, but the two armies shall occupy the positions they now hold, without molestation.

3. The provisions of the above articles shall apply equally to the fleets of the two powers, as soon as the respective commanders shall be made acquainted with it.

4. If any acts of aggression shall be committed by detachments from either army before they shall have been informed of the present convention, such acts shall in no respect be deemed as authorised by their superiors empowered to consent to the armistice.

5. During the period for which this armistice is to be in operation, reinforcements may be received by either party, which reinforcements shall be bound by the general engagement.

6. Since it appears to be for the mutual interests of both powers that peace on honorable terms should be concluded, commissioners shall be appointed to arrange the preliminaries, which, if approved, shall be afterwards ratified by the sovereigns of the two empires.

Venice, March 14.

The four sail of the line on the stocks of our arsenal will be fit for sea by the month of June next.

The Eclipse has arrived from Baltimore, having been captured and sent into a British port. She left the place of her departure on the first ult.

The Board of Trade, in conformity to the wishes expressed by a committee of Merchants have it in contemplation to permit licenses to be issued for the ports of Hamburg and Tonningen, on similar conditions to those recently granted for the ports of France.

We are sorry to learn, that Admiral Sir Sydney Smith is dangerously ill.—His complaint is a slow fever, which for a long time has preyed upon his constitution.

We understand that 18 homeward bound merchantmen were discovered entering the port of Malaga together; the greater part of which it was reported, had been captured by French privateers.

Arrived, the American schooner Betsy, J. Hinch master, from Nantz, with a cargo consisting of silks, cambrics, brandy, &c. bound to Boston, late from Benzaque, detained and sent in there

few days since, by the Nieman and Madusa frigates.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a rescript to the states of Hungary, in which he, in substance, states that under existing circumstances he cannot desist from the demand he has made of 12,000,000 in money for the wants of the empire.

Importation of corn.—Corn to the amount of twelve millions sterling was imported into England in 1811, nine of which were paid by the licensed barbers, and the other three millions in specie.

Petitions against the orders in council.

The petition from Leeds had from 16 to 17 thousand signatures. That from Birmingham was signed by 20 thousand persons in four days—and required 150 feet of parchment; and on Friday last, at a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Sheffield and the neighbourhood, held at Town Hall, resolutions respecting petitioning parliament to advise his royal highness the prince regent to rescind the "orders in council" were passed, and petitions, the same, in substance as those lately presented to the regent, were voted.

April 8.

We have received Cadiz papers to the 25th ult. Soul has left the lines before that city and proceeded in the direction of Seville. The French began to bomb Cadiz on the 13th, and their fire was continued daily, but without effect. There being a great scarcity of provisions in Andalusia, the whole coast of Spain, from Puerta Santa Maria, to Ayamonte, has been declared in a state of blockade, the more effectually to distress the French before Cadiz, and prevent their receiving supplies by sea.—The new constitution has been finally settled and sanctioned by the cortes.—The 18th article settles the succession in the throne of Spain, in which especial care is taken to exclude the Bonaparte dynasty.

Seven or eight of our sail of the line were off Brest when the French squadron must have reached that port, but the weather was so hazy and the gales were so strong, that they stole in unperceived. Our squadron was under the command of Sir H. B. Neale, and commodore King.

Five sail of French line of battle ships are said to have dropped down the Scheldt to Flushing ready for a start.

April 10.

French papers to the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. were received in town last night. In the Monitor of the 3d inst. we find, not only a confirmation of the rumoured march of the French Imperial Guard from Spain, but a boasted deduction from that movement of the resistless power of France. Four regiments of this chosen body are said to have arrived in Paris, almost at the moment that the intelligence of their march from Spain had been announced. It is probable that the intelligence of their approach was studiously concealed, with a view to give eclat to their appearance, and thus silence the remarks that might be elicited, by a comparison of this retrograde movement, with the memorable fulmination, "that ere a few short weeks are past, not a village in the peninsula should be unspurred." The Imperial Guard has been followed by six Polish regiments—but the important deficiency produced in the French armies in Spain, by the retirement of these regiments, is, as it seems, to be immediately supplied by fresh regiments, which had already passed Toulouse, Rochelle and Toulon.

April 11.

Two Anhalt mails arrived this day.—One of them has bro't the following letter, which is of the first importance, if authentic. It is strange however, that if Russia had declared war against France, prior to the 28th of March, it was not known at Gottenburg on the 4th instant.

Carlsham, March 28.

"Things here are very unsettled. In consequence of a war between Russia and France, people know not what to do. We have received the Russian declaration of war against France: it is dated the 19th ult. and, as might be expected, enumerates many acts of aggression committed by the common enemy.—But I have not time to transcribe it.

"A letter of the 12th March, dated from Konigsberg, states that France brings into the field 436,000, the one half of which is in full march."

Silesia is declared neutral; & the French have abandoned the Oder, but have occupied Colberg, Pillau and Memel. Berthier and Davoust have the command.

The Earl of Fingal arrived in town from Ireland on Monday last. Several others of the Catholic delegates have followed; and Mr. Hay their Secretary, arrived on Thursday. Mr. Hay is the bearer of the Catholic petitions and the address to the Prince Regent.—The Protestant petitions are also in a complete state of preparation.

We are sorry to find that disturbances have broke out at Manchester, Carlisle and Bristol. Those at the first of these places have been produced by an attempt to obtain an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating his royal highness upon his approval of Mr. Percival and his policy. That the late harvest in England was deficient, we admit; and that in Ireland the potatoes, the great article of food among the mass of the people, have fallen short one third, is we understand, also admitted. For this violation of providence no man has ever blamed ministers, as their parasites and advocates, in their venal prints have stated. It should, however, be remembered, that during the present year, our imports of corn from America have been very trifling; from the Baltic inconsiderable; and from France, where there appears at present to be an absolute scarcity, they have entirely ceased; and

what may still operate on the market, all these sources of supply are likely to remain closed. Here, then, we have not, it is true, the origin of the scarcity, but the aggravation of it and the prevention of the remedy. It is the policy of ministers, whose orders in council have stopped those supplies and resources which America affords, which we have uniformly deprecated, and to a weak and stupid attempt to obtain from the people of Manchester their approbation of this policy, we owe the recent disturbances in that town. In these proceedings the Regent may see, as in a mirror the shape and proportions of his ministers, & the place which and their system hold in public opinion.—They cannot say this is a single case. They know the feeling is general, for not one popery address have they been able to procure; and even in some of the few congratulatory ones which have been presented to the Regent on his government, the praise is only partial, & the orders in council are carefully omitted.

Letters from Manchester, received this morning say that the disturbances in that town had entirely subsided.

The House of Commons were last night chiefly occupied in another discussion of the gold coin bill, and its extension in Ireland. The bill went through a committee, after the house, in a division of 87 to 26, had negatively an amendment moved by Mr. Parnell, to delay the proceeding 14 days, in order to afford time for a select committee to inquire into its operation on the landed interests of that country. In the course of the debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer took an opportunity of stating the amount of the revenue in taxes for the last year, ending the 31st of April current. From this it appears, that though the customs have fallen off, the excise has improved to the amount of about 600,000£ including, however, the product of a new duty, calculated to raise about 400,000£. The totals are—

Excise, 1812—17,950,000£.

1811—17,399,000£.

The general amount of the whole taxes of the country has diminished about a million, as confessed by the Right Hon. Gentleman who stated that of 1812 to be 61,330,000£; while that of 1811 was 62,136,000£.

Last night Mr. Ruff, fire messenger, left town for Plymouth, where he will embark for America with dispatches to Mr. Foster.

(From the Correspondent, of the 21st March.)

Whilst England foolishly declares, that, in virtue of her orders in council, the European continent is blockaded; this continent, of her own accord, shuts her ports, & blockades the English fleets, leaving them exposed to all the fury of the elements.

In the mean time, another continent takes similar measures to those of England, to extend and completely execute her system; she must blockade, not only all the ports of Europe, but also those of the two hemispheres, and of the whole world, in countries which her usurpations have not yet despoiled of their flag and means of defence. It is no longer the old continent, which is to be conquered, or defended; the new world must also be preserved from her attacks. The powerful hand which is accustomed to open to our soldiers the roads to victory, and to mark out to states, conquered or protected, new boundaries, more requisite to the wants, of the people or the interest of sovereigns. This hand has also pointed out to commerce a new route; and commerce hastens to set upon it.—The great obstacles which old habits presented have been vanquished; all difficulties will soon disappear; it is easy to foresee that our commercial relations with the Levant, by Illyria, will produce by examining what have been the results of this commerce in 1811.

Courier office, two o'clock.

We have just received the following letter from Carlsham, March 22:—

"We have the Russian declaration of hostilities of the 19th ult. and a letter of the 15th dated Konigsberg, which says, that France brings into the field 135,000 Frenchmen.

"There are besides 300,000 Austrians, Prussians and Saxons. Buonaparte and the King of Prussia are expected at Konigsberg, at the army, 100,000 strong. Massena commands the Prussian army. The Prussian court is gone to Breslau.

"Silesia is declared neutral. The French occupy Colberg, Pillau, and Memel.

Paris, April 3

On the 20th of March, there were publicly burnt in Square Napoleon, in Leghorn, about 230,000 francs worth of English goods.

PAU, March 25.—Some days ago six Polish regiments passed through this town. They came from Spain, and took the route for Paris.

Brest, March 29.—Vice admiral Altemano, who on the 9th instant left L'Orient with 4 sail of the line and 2 corvettes, after taking several prizes, anchored in our roads this day.

JOHN MARTIN.

This unfortunate man was convicted at the Court of Oyer & Terminer held in this City before his honor Mr. Justice Spencer, and Judges Ten Eyck, Moore and Tiffany, on Friday last; and was thereupon sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison in this State, at hard labour, for the term of TEN years.

He was indicted for offering bribes to Silas Holmes and Nathaniel Cole, Esq. members of Assembly with intent to influence their votes in favor of the Bank of America, or Six Million Bank. Messrs. Holmes & Cole were called as witnesses; and they proved most satisfactorily that the accused had made them various offers of different times. He offered Mr. Holmes \$500 and

a handsome present to vote for the bill a few minutes before he voted on the first enacted clause; to Mr. Cole he offered \$300 to vote for it. Martin's free and voluntary examination taken before Justice Merchant, and Justice Canfield, was also given in evidence; that at the instance and request of he had made corrupt overtures to no less than six members of the Assembly including Messrs. Holmes & Cole. Mr. Foot, his counsel seized on the circumstance stated by the witness and also in the examination, that Martin promised the offers, with "if they could see it right to vote for the bill then they should receive the emoluments he held out," and he insisted that this qualification prevented the offers from being criminal. He also contended that members of the Legislature were not inhibited from voting in cases where they expected to derive an interest from their votes, and he inveighed against former instances of equally improper conduct in members and others; he relied much on the exemplary piety and morality of the defendant, as proved by several of the witness see [!]

Mr. Woodworth, who acted in behalf of the State, denied these positions, and considered the case too plain for discussion.

The charge of the presiding Judge was full and decided; he stated to the Jury the heinousness of the offence, that it struck at all our security for life, liberty & property; that the qualification of the proffer of bribes "if they could see it right," was a mere device to gild the bait, that a bribe thus offered was equally corrupt, because the reward held out was the very mean to make the party attempted to be bribed, see it right; and that it produced the same effect in influencing the vote of members; that the two witnesses were unimpeached, corroborated by the defendant's voluntary confession, and that if the Jury believed the witness and the defendant's own confession, they could not hesitate. That the defendant's former goodness of character would not avail him against these united proofs; and that if the defendant was to be believed, he had been seduced to the perpetration of the offences, but if so, he was equally amenable to the law. The Jury retired, & in about 15 minutes returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

A full report of this interesting trial is expected to be laid before the public. It is the first conviction under the statute of the 7th of April, 1806.

This conviction discredits the sagacity of those Editors, who pronounced the charge of bribery to be "ALL SMOKE," and it is hoped will have a salutary and lasting effect.

Albany Republican.

INTERESTING TRIAL.

We have just received a letter from a friend at Annapolis, which, as it contains a narrative of proceedings and a decision in a court of law, rendered important by our present attitude and the "prospect before us," we have taken the liberty of taking some extracts from it. The affair needs no comment to explain it.

"On Saturday the 2d of this month a cause was tried at Annapolis, which evinces the anxious and earnest desire of federalism to obstruct the recruiting service, and compel us to submit to Britain.

"Trott, who had been enlisted the day before by Lieut. Kearney, was brought before the court, which was then in session, under a habeas corpus. The affidavit on which the habeas corpus issued, stated, that he had been enlisted by Lieut. Kearney contrary to the laws of the U. States, and was then held in confinement by said Kearney contrary to the laws of his country. This affidavit was in itself inadequate to ground a motion for a writ of habeas corpus on, being of a general nature and not comprehending a specific illegal cause of detention. No counsel appearing at the time on behalf of the U. States, (for so it may properly be called, although Lieut. Kearney was the nominal defendant) the court granted the writ. I was glad myself that the court adopted this method of bringing the merits of the case before them. The writ was returned, in substance, that the plaintiff was legally enlisted, being above the age of twenty one years, and that he had received a pair of shoes as a part of the bounty.

"Judges Harwood and Ridgely on the bench.

"Mr. Magruder and Mr. Bowie appeared for Trott; and Mr. Shaaff, who associated Mr. Boyle with him, for the U. States. Expectation appeared to stand on tiptoe while this important argument took place, and every federalist was seen exulting in his anticipated triumph. I feel ashamed while I thus expose the baseness of my countrymen.

"The first question was, whether the return of the habeas corpus was proper, being unaccompanied by an affidavit?—The court determined this question in favour of the defendant, and ruled the return good. The next question for the consideration of the court was, that as Lieut. Kearney had not yet received his commission, he was not authorised by law to enter on the recruiting service. The instructions of colonel Winder, and the secretary of war's letter to Lieut. Kearney notifying his appointment, were read. Lieutenant Clark, of the regiment artillerists in the old army, was examined to prove the usage of the army and the war department in the recruiting service. This was overruled.—The third question was, whether, as Trott had not signed the roll nor given his receipt, he could be considered as enlisted. This was deemed by the court immaterial. A variety of smaller questions occurred for some time, which were decided against the defendant. He was remanded back to his quarters. No vote was disapproved, or evident

in the face of federalism, while the usurpation of republicans was equally great. By this decision five thousand recruits were saved to the country, and bounty money and pay to the amount of 150,000 dollars. There is a defect somewhere; by the negligence, or incapacity, or unusual pressure of business, the secretary of war has risked the loss of all the recruits. In this city, every man is taken by the federalists to prevent the recruiting service. Whenever a man is found disposed to enlist, the royalists and British partisans dissuade him from it. But notwithstanding all their malicious and sinister exertions, the service goes on well."

NORFOLK, MAY 4.

The political affairs of our country being such, that an appeal to arms in support of our independence can no longer be delayed, nothing further remains for the general and state governments but a vigorous preparation for the event. Viewing with the liveliest sensibility, the defenceless state of our Eastern frontier, the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth gave his immediate attention to the subject, and with a patriotic zeal for the service of his country, determined forthwith on inspecting in person, the military strength, natural situation, &c. of the lower counties, that he might with greater certainty provide for their defence. Such prompt attention on the part of the Governor to the welfare of his fellow citizens, deserves, and will insure him their highest confidence and approbation.

On Friday last his excellency reviewed the 54th regiment of this borough, and inspected the arms. He expressed much pleasure at the police and discipline of the corps in general, & particularly the volunteers.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

As a testimony of their respect and esteem for their distinguished fellow citizen JAMES BARBOUR, Governor of this State, the inhabitants of Norfolk prepared an elegant Dinner on Friday last for his entertainment. On no similar occasion do we recollect having seen so numerous and respectable an assemblage.—Miles King, Esq. Mayor of this Borough, acted as President, and Seth Foster, Esq. as Vice President. Harmony, the result of generous feelings, characterised the whole company, and rendered the enjoyment of each individual complete.—The following toasts were drank, followed by appropriate music and discharge of cannon.

1st. Our beloved country.—The cradle of the infant Hercules of freedom.

2d. The President of the United States, the Congress and Heads of Departments.

3d. The Army and Navy of the United States.

4th. The memory of WASHINGTON.

5th. THOMAS JEFFERSON, our revered fellow citizen.

6th. The memory of GEORGE CLINTON, the late Vice President—he has descended to the tomb full of glory and full of honor.

7th. The Commonwealth of Virginia.

8th. The Union of the States.—It will be preserved, although Britain "has audaciously laid her bloody and unhalloved hands upon this ark of our political salvation."

9th. The Militia of Virginia in requisition.—When it must act, may it endeavour to emulate the bright example of our ancestors.

10th. The people of the United States "united with one common sentiment when it is compelled to make the last solemn appeal of nations."

11th. War.—Not wanted nor feared by the people, is now their chosen alternative, when there is no other but an ignominious submission.

12th. The approaching crisis.—It will exhibit to the world the sublime spectacle of a free and brave people rising in arms to defend the invaluable heritage derived from their ancestors.

13th. Our oppressed countrymen on board the floating dungeons of Britain—Their cries and groans call aloud for revenge.

14th. Our brethren on the Western frontier—their valour will avenge the blood which dyed the waters of the Wabash.

15th. The freedom of the Seas.—The bravery of our Tars will teach Britain that what she denies, we will assert and maintain by force.

16th. The Patriots of Florida, like our revolutionary forefathers, they have asserted those rights so dear and invaluable to mankind—May success crown their struggle for freedom.

17th. The Lamp of Liberty.—May it shed its benignant rays over the whole Western Hemisphere.

18th. The American Fair.

When the 7th Toast ("The Commonwealth of Virginia") was drank the Governor rose and delivered the following elegant and animated Address, which was received with unbounded satisfaction and applause.

Gentlemen,

I should do great injustice to my feelings were I not to present to you my sincere thanks for the polite attention and friendly regard which, in your goodness, you have shewn me since my arrival amongst you. I beg you to believe, that your kindness towards me has been received with great sensibility; that it will make an indelible impression on my mind, the remembrance whereof I shall cultivate with the most unshaken constancy. Called as I have been, by the voice of my country, to a share of its confidence, and placed in a situation to guard the peace and welfare of the Commonwealth, I have not been unmindful of the course of event—or their probable issue.—America has drunk of the cup of humiliation to its dress; as she has received, her enemies have advanced insults & injuries. Still to recede, would be infamous.—Far, then, must be the result. Under this impression I tread with solicitude the men of Virginia for the purpose of discovering what part required most the aid of the government. There was no difficulty in deciding, that if we should be involved in the calamities of war, the eastern part would be most exposed, and Norfolk in particular, on account of its importance, and the facility with which it may be approached. I lost no time in presenting these considerations to the view of the general government, and in requesting that a full share of the national protection might be dispensed to this portion of the State.

It is due to the executive of the United States to declare, that they were warm in their expressions of attachment, and, that in the event of a serious catastrophe they should not be wanting in their attention to the claims of the eastern frontier of Virginia. The executive of the State feel the utmost solicitude for your safety, and steps have been already taken, and will be indefatigably pursued, as far as the limited means under their control will permit, to place you in a respectable posture of defence; and should it become necessary to call forth the military force of the State, I will place myself at its head, and identifying my fate with that of my country, I will avenge her wrongs or perish in the conflict. That solicitude which was heretofore the result of duty, is now increased by sentiments of gratitude, and the ardour of friendship. It is not flattery, but an act of justice to declare, that I look with entire confidence to the courage and patriotism of the citizens of Norfolk, that in the event of an appeal to arms, they will develop an energy proportionate to the occasion, and display a firmness which is the characteristic of freemen when fighting the battles of their country. I beg leave to assure you, that the moment which shall separate me from so much hospitality and friendship as I have received at your hands; will be to me one of sincere re-

get. However widely we may be separated by time or accident, you will forever maintain a high grade in my affection; and I shall never cease to supplicate a good Providence to dispense to you a large share of its blessings, so that your prosperity and happiness may continue to increase till time itself shall be no more.

William Lindsay, Esq. then rose, and made an eloquent and suitable reply; after which the company retired, and the necessary arrangements having been made, waited with respectful attention on his excellency to his lodgings.

The United States troops now at Fort Norfolk, we understand, are to embark immediately in a large packet for New York. For Norfolk is to be re-garrisoned with a portion of the drafted militia, consisting of Capt. Ott's company of artillery from the 5th regiment, Norfolk Borough; Capt. Day's company of light infantry from the 7th regiment, Norfolk county, and Capt. (together) company of artillery from the 21st regiment, Gloucester county.

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Some months have now elapsed, since the subject of a Domestic Manufactory was presented to your consideration, as an object uniting public benefit with private interest. To many of you, the practical operation of such a system, is a novel thing; you can be, and that only imperfectly, acquainted even with the theory, though common sense and the common principles of calculation, may give just grounds for the expectation of its success. You have lately so selected your directors, and doubtless anxiously await the exhibition of the scheme they are to lay before you.

From the character of the gentlemen it will be presented upon cool and candid investigation, having all due regard to private emolument, a view to its public utility; for they are intimately connected. If conducted on a plan calculated to promote that end, to give dexterity to its springs, vigor to its operations, and to be its relative importance to every branch of business, and particularly the agricultural part, as to secure the assistance of a very powerful body of men, whose wealth, industry, punctuality and interest, must give stability to its duration and certainty to its success.

molment well deserving attention. It is known to all who are conversant in the business, that the flour made up by the Baltimore and Western Mills is too closely ground for family use. Their object is to make the most of their wheat, and while the trade of Baltimore calls for exportation, the wants and conveniences of home consumption are disregarded. From experience I know that flour made on this shore, of choice wheat, is preferred by many persons in the city, and an establishment of this kind is an object worthy to be desired. Flour properly prepared, would bring from 150 to 250 cents per barrel, and that upon more than a thousand. This statement may appear large, but I am satisfied on various accounts of its correctness.

Again—If enquiry is made, it will be found, that the original cost of fitting up a large and first rate steam mill, capable of running six pair of stones, into full and complete operation, will not exceed ten thousand dollars: But to the Stockholders even this will be decreased. The Factory will be calculated for other business than a steam mill, the same engine may be used for all! the same building!! and part of the same machinery!! A large house may be built at proportionably a less expense than a small one—So that combining that for the woollen, linen, and cotton, with that for a steam mill, must render the original cost much less than if they were separate and distinct.



On Wednesday last the House of Representatives of the United States, passed the following Resolves: "That the Speaker be directed to address a letter to each Member of the House now absent, requiring his attendance in his seat forthwith."

On Tuesday the senate rejected the resolution of Mr. Pope, for repealing the non-importation act and rescinding the proclamation of the President of the 2d of November, 1810. For its passage; for its rejection 15 votes. It is said that Mr. Pope and Mr. G. W. Campbell spoke on the resolution: they were both in favor of war, but differed on the question immediately before the senate. Federalism begins at last to believe that government mean "to try the tug of war!"

Patriotic.—On Saturday last the company commanded by Captain John M. Bradstreet, of the 3d regiment of N. York Artillery, were ordered to parade for the purpose of drafting eleven men, being the quota required from that company. The company being formed, the captain stated to the men the object of the parade; informing them that volunteers would be accepted in lieu of drafted men. Whereupon the company, consisting of nearly fifty men, unanimously volunteered their services to the President of the U. S. unconditionally, to be employed wherever their country should most need their services.

The Loan. We are happy to state, that the subscriptions to the Loan authorized by the Congress, at their present session, amounted, during the two days the books were open, viz. on the first and second days of May, to about six millions of dollars. No doubt, therefore, that in the course of a few weeks the whole stock in market will be taken up; at least before it is wanted for the current expenditure. We do not see upon what ground some of the Federalists so loudly exult at what they term the failure of the Loan. Without stopping to analyse the motive which would induce exultation at such a circumstance, had it really occurred, we deny that there has been any failure. Had not a cent of the loan been subscribed, the result would only have proved that money could obtain more than 6 per cent. per annum for their money. Federalists should recollect that their attempts, during the administrations of Washington & Adams, to borrow money at 6 per cent. proved wholly abortive—so much so that not a dollar was ever subscribed under an act authorizing a loan of five millions at 6 per cent. When the general government is compelled to resort to loans at eight per cent. to obtain money, we will acknowledge that the federalists will have reason to exult (admitting for argument's sake such a matter to be a fit subject of exultation) that the credit of the general government, under a Republican administration, is reduced as low as it stood during the period to which we have already referred, when, to save the government from absolute disgrace, a resource was had to loans at 8 per cent. Comparisons are said to be odious; but, contemplating the amount of subscriptions to the present loan, we certainly feel some gratification at the result, when we compare it with the utter inability of any administration, before this day, to borrow a cent from individuals at an interest of 6 per cent. When we have more room to spare, we shall again advert to this subject.—[Nat. Int.]

APPOINTMENTS. By the Governor and Council, May 9, 1812. Jonathan Pinsky, captain; Daniel Wells, jun. 1st lieutenant of an artillery company attached to the 8th brigade.

Joseph Sands, captain, William S. Green, lieutenant, of a company, 22d regiment Anne Arundel.

Samuel Maynard, captain, John Brewer, lieutenant, of a company in the 22d regiment, Anne Arundel.

Adan Flick, lieutenant, of a company, 47th regiment.

James Hill, captain, Richard C. Downes, lieutenant, of a company in the 35th regiment Queen Anne's.

John Hachett, jun. captain, Joseph B. Sparks, lieutenant, of a company in the 35th regiment Queen Anne's.

William Blackmore, ensign of captain Snider's company, 5th regiment Washington.

James Schenely, ensign of captain Barnett's company, 4th regiment Washington.

William Richardson, adjutant, extra battalion, Hford.

Michael Whiteside, quartermaster, do. do. John Wiggins, ensign of captain Quattle's company, do. do.

Matthew Howlett, ensign of captain Albert's company, do. do.

Thomas Henrix, captain, Samuel B. Darden, lieutenant, William Frelund, ensign, of a company, 4th regiment, Talbot.

William Hargrove, ensign of captain Colson's company, extra battalion, Caroline.

Selby Bell, captain, Henry Jump, lieutenant, John Jump, ensign, of a company extra battalion Caroline.

Henry Dowell, ensign of captain Thomas Reynolds's company, 31st regiment, Calvert.

Thomas Warner, ensign of captain Haslett's company, 39th regiment, Baltimore.

Samuel Cole, captain, Andrew E. Warner, lieutenant, of a company, 39th reg. Baltimore.

George Hemicks, captain, William Tilyard, lieutenant, John Berger, ensign, of a company, 39th regiment, Baltimore.

ensign of captain Retinals's company, 36th reg. Baltimore.

Thomas B. Hynson, lieutenant, Elijah Beck, ensign, of captain B. Copper's company, 21st regiment, Kent.

William Graves, captain, Major Smith, lieutenant, James Middleton, ensign, of a company, 21st regiment, Kent.

Joseph Brown, 2d lieutenant, John Beck, ensign, of captain Wick's company, 21st reg. Kent.

Robert Dunn, lieutenant, John Collins, ensign, of captain Hodges's company, 21st reg. Kent.

Grafton Marsh, surgeon's mate, 39th regiment, Baltimore.

James Couden, surgeon's mate, 51st regiment, Baltimore.

CAVALRY OFFICERS. Thomas B. Hall, adjutant to colonel Frisby Tighman's regiment. William Hammond, surgeon, do. do. Henry Strause, quartermaster, do. do.

Gerard N. Causin, captain, Samuel Greenwell, 1st lieutenant, John F. Ford, 2d lieutenant, of a troop of horse attached to the 4th regiment, cavalry district.

Nathaniel P. Causin, captain, Daniel Jenifer, 1st lieutenant, of a troop of horse, 4th regiment, cavalry district.

Benett Jarrett, captain, Josias Jenkins, 1st lieutenant, John M'Gaw, 2d lieutenant, Micajah Merriman, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 7th regiment, cavalry district.

Robert H. Goldsborough, captain, William Harrison, jun. 1st lieutenant, Edward N. Hambleton, 2d lieutenant, Philemon W. Hensley, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 9th reg. cavalry district.

Daniel Martin, captain, William Dickinson, 1st lieutenant, Isaac Bowdler, 2d lieutenant, James Claybald, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 9th regiment, cavalry district.

Theodore Hodgkin, lieutenant colonel, 31st regiment, Calvert.

John T. Mason, judge of the levy court, Washington county, vice J. Price, resigned.

Edward Mattingly, appointed justice of the levy court, St. Mary's county, vice John G. Ford, removed to Washington.

Inspectors of Tobacco in St. Mary's county. At Choptico—Clement Briscoe. At Leonard Town—John Stone. At Lewellen's—Edward Meddock. MINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Norfolk, May 6. NAUTICAL DESPATCH. The United States frigate U. S. has undergone a thorough repair at the Navy Yard at this place. Her guns, gun carriages, water casks, ammunition and provisions were landed, her top mast struck, every article of rigging, spars, &c. taken from her, and her mizen mast unshipped. She was overhauled from stem to stern, thrown down, caulked, sheathed and coppered. After her hull had received every necessary repair, a new mizen mast was shipped, and she was rigged fore and aft, her guns, &c. put on board again, and the ship is now in complete order for sea.

The frigate U. States was hoisted out on the 25th of last month, and on this day she is ready, with crew on board, and will probably be at sea in two or three days.

The United States is one of the finest frigates that ever swept the deep; her crew is composed of the flower of our brave tars; her officers are all men of metal and experience, and her commander is the gallant Desatur, whom fame has already crowned with imperishable laurels.

Lieut. Col. Pike has lately dispersed a handful of robbers who had been in the habit of committing depredations upon persons travelling from Nacidoches to the Sabine, made 14 of them prisoners, and taken 5 or 6,000 dollars, which the villains had robbed from such travellers.

The Savannah and Charleston papers state that Amelia is to be surrendered to the Spaniards by order of our government.

The Lower Canada assembly have resolved, that it is expedient to grant a supply to His Majesty, £20,000 currency, to be employed for such services as the safety of the province or the exigencies of the times may require, in cases when the Governor might conceive it threatened with invasion; and a further sum of £30,000 in case of war between Great Britain and the United States of America, or in case of invasion.

The following is an extract from an eminent mercantile house in Liverpool to a merchant in this city, of which the editor saw and read the original—dated Liverpool, 13th April, 1812.

"From the extravagant price of all kind of provisions, the low classes in this country are, as you will readily believe, in a state of great and unexampled distress. The want of employment has deprived them of all means of procuring the bare necessities of life; nearly one fifth of our population is now reduced to such a degree of want, as to be dependent upon the public bounty. Under circumstances of so great hardship, a spirit of turbulence and insubordination prevails in many parts of the country; such is our situation at this moment, and there yet appears nothing in the aspect of foreign relations, calculated to remove the gloomy picture which affairs at home and abroad present to our view."

We have conversed with a gentleman lately from England, whose means of information are very extensive, and he informs us, that serious apprehensions were entertained of a scarcity of the article of grain throughout the kingdom. In consequence of this the supplies to their armies on the peninsula would be greatly restricted, if not entirely suspended. [Philadelphia Gazette.]

We have received Halifax papers to the 24th ult. It was reported, the French frigates Andromache and Ariadne had taken a sloop of war—A ship of 400 tons has been driven on shore at Port Nova, near Cape Breton. She was loaded with oak, timber and staves, timber marked M. A French frigate called L'Orient, is said to have been spoken in lat. 40, in Feb. Recruiting of soldiers for the defence of Canada, was commenced at Halifax, but without success, business being brisk there. Bot. Pal.

Chillicothe, May 2. CAPT. WILLIAM KEYS's company of Volunteers left this place for Dayton, on Monday the 27th ult. at which place they are to receive their arms and ammunition. Another company of volunteers from major Dawson's battalion passed thro' this town on the same day, and who are to pursue the same route. On Wednesday last, two other volunteer companies from Scioto county, also passed thro' this town and who will proceed immediately to Dayton.

His Excellency Wm. C. C. Claiborne has been re-appointed by the President, Governor of this Territory for the third ensuing years. Orleans paper.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated April 13, 1812. "With respect to the probability of the removal of the Orders in Council, we scarcely know what to say, the Ministers have certainly declared their determination to continue them; but it is now said, that Lord Sidmouth, who has joined the administration, has done it on the condition that these Orders should be modified or repealed:

how far this may be correct we know not, but independent of this, we think there is a probability of their repeal from the voice of the people being raised against them. Petitions for their removal have gone from most of the manufacturing towns, where the laboring classes begin to be clamorous. "In London the prices of wheat and flour have again advanced above their former standard."

Yesterday morning arrived in this city GEN. DEARBORN, commander in chief of the northern army. His arrival was announced by a federal salute. Albany Reg. 5th.

Washington Benevolent Societies! It is stated upon undoubted authority that Robert Lenox, who was the British agent for the Jersey Prison Ship, that pandemonium of American suffering during the Revolutionary War—that polluted vault of tyranny which proved the loathsome grave of so many brave defenders of Freedom!—We say, it is stated as a fact, which stands uncontradicted, that this same Robert Lenox is now President of the "Washington Benevolent Society" in the city of New York, from whence the whole plan and their principles, emanated!—What think you of this, ye Whigs of '76? What think you of a stream which flows from so polluted a source? Think you that this Lenox, this British agent of the Jersey Prison Ship has become a disciple of Washington, a man of benevolence! As well might "the Ethiopian change his skin or the Leopard his spots!" N. Star.

PATHEtic. When the arm of a tender wife pillows the head of a faithful husband, when she wipes from his brow the dew of dissolving nature, when eye meets eye, and in mute eloquence announces the drooping of an agonizing heart; then it is the victor of the world surrounds us with a scene that humanity wants fortitude to sustain.

DIED, on Thursday last, Mr. Major Benny, of this town.

CAVALRY ORDERS. THE Members of the Association to form a Troop of Horse at Easton, are requested to meet punctually at Mr. Peacock's tavern, on TUESDAY, next, 26th May, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—The attendance of every individual member, and of all who wish to become members, is earnestly desired, as the Troop will on that day be organized and the non-commissioned officers appointed. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, may 19—2

PUBLIC VENDUE. By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, WILL be sold at public vendue, at Easton, on TUESDAY, 24 of June next, all the personal property of Elenor Ridgway, late of Talbot county, dec'd, consisting of beds, bedsteads and furniture, one corner cupboard, one mahogany table, six silver table spoons and ladle, one looking glass, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given on all sums ever six dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 2 o'clock, on the Court House—Green. Attendance given by JOHN VICKERS, Adm'r of Elenor Ridgway, dec'd. may 19—3

LOOK TO THE RIGHT, AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE. By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, on SATURDAY, the 15th of August next, WILL be exposed to public sale, a small but valuable FARM, lying in Caroline county, near the division line of Dorchester county, late the property of HENRY CHARLES, deceased, containing 111 1/2 acres of Land, on the following terms—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given, the purchaser giving his bond with two approved sureties, for ensuring a punctual payment of each instalment as it becomes due; that is to say, one third of the purchase money, and interest thereon, to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale—one other third to be paid with interest from the day of sale within three years from the day of sale. The soil is particularly kind to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. The proximity of this farm to navigation, houses of worship, and the goodness of roads, must greatly enhance the value. The public are invited to view the farm.—Attendance will be given by JACOB CHARLES, Trustee for the sale of said farm. may 19—13

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE subscriber wishing to leave the county, will sell that valuable Farm and Property, whereon he now resides, situated in Caroline county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, containing about 450 acres of LAND, (all lying together, and in a compact form—250 (or thereabouts) of which are cleared and in cultivation, the residue in valuable timber. This property, in some respects, hath singular advantages over the neighbouring and most of land in our county—on the whole of it there is not a swamp, pond of water, or an acre of washy land. Also, there is running through the middle of said property, one of the very finest branches in the county, heavily timbered with oak, poplar, maple, ash, and all kind of low land timber, affording a stream of water equal to any on the Eastern Shore, which to a farmer is of the greatest importance, on account of his stock; and on each side thereof is a deep rich soil, which may be profitably put into low land grass, or be a never failing source of manure to the upland.

The property is high, and dry by nature, together with what has been done by art: there is not an acre of it, which after the heaviest fall of rain that we have had for six years past, retained water 48 hours. The soil is ranked with the best in the county; it is kind and well adapted to the production of wheat and corn, and favourable to the growth of clover, and all kinds of grass. The subscriber is confident, from the favourable result of the experiments which he hath made, that by a proper mode of the use of clover and plaiater, the poorest parts thereof may be reclaimed.

The improvements are valuable—The buildings are lately built, or lately repaired, and consist of a two story frame dwelling house, well built and on the lower floor, three and an entry on the upper, and a roomy garret, and cellar throughout—with a wing to one end, of a story and an half, which is appropriated as a pantry and cool-room, together with milk house, meat house, quarter, barn, corn crib, stable, carriage house, cart house, and poultry house; with a well of the best water in the county, very convenient, and an orchard with fences all in good repair and order.

This property is situated in the best part of the county, convenient to navigation and good markets. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase, will view the property. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises. HENRY DRIVER, may 19—4

FOR SALE. A HANDSOME NEW CIG. Finished in the best manner, and of the best materials. Apply at the shop of HOPKINS & SPEDDEN, Easton, may 19—2

HUGH RICE, HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, A large and general assortment of LEATHER, And other materials, which will enable him to execute such orders for Boots as he may be favoured with, in the best manner, at the shortest notice. may 19—3

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elenor Ridgway, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, to him for settlement. JOHN VICKERS, Adm'r of E. Ridgway, dec'd. may 19—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of Col. Obadiah Carey, late of Talbot county; and letters de bonis non on the estates of David D. Barrow, and Henry Barrow, late of Dorchester county. All those indebted to either of the said estates, and those who have claims against said estates, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JONATHAN GASSAWAY, of Easton, who is authorized to settle the said estates. As the subscriber is desirous to settle the estates as quick as possible, those indebted must make immediate payment. ELIZABETH GAREY, Adm'r. may 19—11

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, April 20, 1812. GENERAL ORDERS. The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland, having been called on by the President of the United States in virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States passed the 10th inst. entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States" to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland, (the State's quota) to be detached and duly organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified, to comply with the demand of the President of the U. States, I request of you, that immediately you call on the Major-General of the third division of the Militia of Maryland, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,250 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing forty men; three troops of Horse, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and three companies of Riflemen, containing two hundred and twenty men, the proportion of that division. That you call on the Major-General of the second division, that with promptness and despatch, he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,175 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; three troops of Cavalry, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and seventy four men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty men;—and also that you call on the Major-General of the first division, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 1,538 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; two troops of Horse, each containing forty men; two regiments of Infantry, containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty two men. That you also require of the respective Major-Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be drafted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning. ROBERT BOWIE, Government House, April 20, 1812.

You are directed to have immediately forwarded to the several Major-Generals of Maryland, the inclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed. I am, sir, Your obedient servant, ROBT. BOWIE.

The above orders have been accordingly forwarded to the respective major generals. JOHN GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

The following is the number of officers to be appointed out of each division of the Maryland Militia, to command the quota of troops called for by the President of the United States. For the Division commanded by Gen. Wilkinson. ARTILLERY. 2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

HORSE. 1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 cornets—INFANTRY. 2 colonels, 4 majors, 20 captains, 20 lieutenants, 20 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN. 2 captains, 4 lieutenants. For the Division commanded by General Winder. ARTILLERY. 2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

HORSE. 1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 cornets—INFANTRY. 3 colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 30 lieutenants, 30 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN. 2 captains, 4 lieutenants. For the Division commanded by General Smith. ARTILLERY. 3 captains, 6 lieutenants.

HORSE. 1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 cornets—INFANTRY. 3 colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 30 lieutenants, 30 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN. 3 captains, 6 lieutenants. JOHN GASSAWAY, A. G.

The above to be published five times in the Maryland Republican, and a Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette at Fredericktown; and Maryland Herald at Metz's town. may 19—5

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. WAS LOST, on the main road, between Easton and the residence of the subscriber, in Island Creek Neck, on Tuesday the 12th inst. a large Red Morocco Pocket Book, which worth, containing a sum of money and a number of papers of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever will deliver the pocket-book with its contents to Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. JAMES CLAYLAND, may 19—3

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT To enlarge the limits of the State of Louisiana.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in case the Legislature of the State of Louisiana shall consent thereto all that tract of country comprehended within the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the junction of the Iberville, with the river Mississippi, thence along the middle of the Iberville, the river Amite, and of the Lake Maurepas and Ponchartraine to the mouth of the Pearl river; thence up the eastern branch of Pearl River to the thirty first degree of north latitude; thence along the said degree of latitude to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall become and form a part of the said State of Louisiana, and be subject to the constitution and laws thereof in the same manner, and for all intents and purposes, as if it had been included within the original boundaries of the said State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be incumbent upon the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, in case they consent to the incorporation of the Territory aforesaid within their limits, at their first session, to make provision by law for the representation of the said Territory in the Legislature of the State, upon the principles of the Constitution, and for securing to the people of the said Territory, equal rights, privileges, benefits and advantages with those enjoyed by the people of the other parts of the State, which law shall be liable to revision, modification and amendment by Congress, and also in the manner provided for the amendment of the State Constitution, but shall not be liable to change or amendment by the Legislature of the State.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 14, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Giving further time for registering claims to lands in the eastern district of the Territory of Orleans.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person or persons claiming lands in the eastern district of the territory of Orleans, who are actual settlers on the land which they claim, and whose claims have not been heretofore filed with the register of the land office for the said district, shall be allowed until the first day of November next to deliver notices in writing, and the written evidences of their claims, to the register of the land office at New Orleans; and the notices and evidences so delivered within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the same fees, as if the same had been delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight; but the rights of such persons as shall neglect so doing within the time limited by this act, shall so far as they are derived from, or founded on, any act of Congress, ever after be barred and become void, and the evidences of their claims never after admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver of public monies of the said land office at New Orleans, shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties, in relation to the claims, thus filed before the first day of November next, as if notice of the same had been given before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, except that their decision shall be subject to the revision of Congress. And it shall be the duty of the said register and receiver to make to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of all the claims thus filed with the register of the land office, together with the substance of the evidence in support thereof, with their opinion and such remarks thereon as they may think proper; which report, together with a list of the claims which in the opinion of the register and receiver ought to be confirmed, shall be laid by the Secretary of the Treasury before Congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon. The said register and receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duties shall be the same, in relation to the claims filed as aforesaid, as was required of the clerk to the board of Commissioners for adjusting claims to lands in the said district, and the said register, receiver and clerk shall each be allowed fifty cents for each claim filed according to this act, and on which a decision shall be made, whether such decision be in favor of or against the claim; which allowance of fifty cents shall be in full compensation for their services under this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 14, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the organization of a corps of Artificers.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be attached to the quarter master general's department, and subject to the orders of the officers thereof, a corps of artificers, to consist of one superintendent to be appointed by the President of the United States, four assistants, two master-masons, two master carpenters, two master blacksmiths, two master boat-builders, two master armors, two master-saddlers and harness-makers, twenty house carpenters, five ship-carpenters, twenty blacksmiths, sixteen boat-builders, sixteen armors, twelve saddlers and harness-makers and twenty four laborers, to be selected from the privates of the army, when authorized thereto by the commanding general or engaged from among the citizens by the superintendent.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the superintendent of artificers, shall be forty five dollars per month, three rations per day, and forage for one horse; that the pay of the four assistants, be each thirty dollars per month and two rations per day; that the pay of the twelve master-workmen be, each thirty dollars per month and one ration and one half of a ration per day; that the pay of the other workmen be each sixteen dollars per month and one ration and one half of a ration per day.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of artificers, to render a correct report, once each month, of the corps to the quarter master general, and on oath to make out the pay roll thereof; which pay roll shall be examined by the quarter master general, or in his absence, by one of the deputy quarter masters, and by him be countersigned; and faithfully and without delay to execute all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary at War, any officer of the quarter master's department, or from the officer commanding in the field or garrison to which his corps or any part thereof may be attached.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this corps shall be engaged for and during the term of three years, unless sooner discharged by the President of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expenses that may be incurred in the execution of this act, the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 25, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the relief of William Hubbell.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and required to allow to William Hubbell, one of the collectors of the excise tax, the sum of one thousand and eighty two dollars, fifty-one and an half cents, as a credit (on account of uncollected revenue and stationery) against the judgments which have been obtained by the United States, against the said William Hubbell.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 23, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT To authorize the Secretary for the Department of War to exchange lands with the Ursuline Nuns, in the city of New Orleans.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to exchange the lot of ground situate in the city of New Orleans on which the Military Hospital of the United States stands, with the Ursuline Nuns of said city, whose convent adjoins or is near the same, for such other lot or lots of ground, in said city of New Orleans, or in its vicinity, owned by the said Nuns, as in the opinion of said Secretary, shall be conveniently situated for a Military Hospital, and of equal value with the said lot on which the said Hospital now stands including the value of said hospital.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of such exchange, the Secretary for the Department of War is hereby authorized and empowered to make, execute and deliver, in behalf of the United States, to said Ursuline Nuns, or to such person or persons as they may designate, a deed or other instrument in writing, therein and thereby conveying to them all the right and title of the United States in and to the said lot of ground aforesaid, reserving, however, to the United States, the use of the said Hospital, for such time as he shall judge necessary; and the Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby also authorized to take and receive from the said Ursuline Nuns, or from such person or persons, as may be authorized in their behalf for that purpose, a deed or deeds or other instrument in writing, conveying to the United States a good and sufficient title to the lot or lots of ground, which he may agree to take in exchange; and which deed or deeds, or other instrument in writing, shall contain the necessary covenant to secure the United States in case of any failure of title thereto.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 23, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Resolution on the subject of Arts and Manufactures.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to employ a person to digest and reduce to such form, as shall be deemed most conducive to the interests of the United States, a statement of the number, nature, extent, situation and value of the arts and manufactures of the United States, together with such other details connected with these subjects as can be made from the abstracts, and other documents, and returns reported to him by the marshals, and other persons employed to collect information in conformity to the second section of

the act of the first of May one thousand eight hundred and ten, and such other information as has been or may be obtained which the subject will admit of; and that he report the same to Congress.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. March 19, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION granting permission to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to use the books in the Library of Congress.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, be and they are hereby authorized to grant the use of the Books in the Library of Congress to the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the times, and on the same terms, conditions and restrictions as members of Congress are allowed to use said books.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. March 2, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT In addition to the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," passed January the eleventh, 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 the President of the United States be and he hereby is empowered to cause to be enlisted for the term of eighteen months, unless sooner discharged, such part of the light dragoons, artillery and infantry, authorized by the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," as he may deem expedient: Provided, that the whole number so to be enlisted for eighteen months shall not exceed fifteen thousand, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the non commissioned officers, musicians and privates so to be enlisted shall be entitled to the bounty of sixteen dollars, & the same pay, clothing and rations, the same provisions for wounds or disabilities, and to all other allowances (the bounty in land excepted) provided by the said before recited act for the non commissioned officers, musicians & privates who may be raised under the same, and shall be held to perform the same duties, & be subject to the same rules & regulations.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 8, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States, in certain cases.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any ship or vessel which heretofore has been, or which hereafter may be chartered and laden on account of the government of the United States, shall be permitted to depart from the ports and harbors of the United States, and the territories thereof, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 27, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Church Hill, Queen Ann's county, on the 26th day of April, a male woman named Henrietta, about twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, round shoulders, has two scars in her face; she is fit and stout made, with a short and thick neck, round flat face, lisp when talking. The clothing she took with her, was one suit of kersey striped red, blue and white, with one old suit of the same colours; one gingham dress; one white muslin dress; one dimity petticoat; one muslin petticoat, with several other articles of apparel. Any person taking up said negro, and bringing her home, or securing her in any jail so that I get her again, if taken in this county, shall receive 20 dollars; if taken out of the county and in this State, 30 dollars; and if taken out of this State, the above reward, and all reasonable expences paid.

JOHN PATRICK. may 12—3*

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 21st day of April last, a negro man who calls himself Harry Dudley; his height is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, stout and well made, a good countenance, says he is about 23 years of age, has a scar on his left arm. His clothing when committed were a smoke coloured cloth coat and pantaloons, a blue woolsey waistcoat, and a homespun linen shirt. Says he belongs to the widow Ann Carter, near Winchester in Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland, may 5 (12)—3

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the first of January last, a dark mulatto negro man, who calls himself Robert Brown: He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, large eyes and sharp face. His clothes cannot be described, as he took a number with him. 30 dollars will be given if taken in the state, and secured so that I get him again; and the above reward if out of the state, and if brought home or secured in Centreville jail, all reasonable charges paid.

ELIZA C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Kent Island, may 5—3000

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, vomiting, habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S Vegetative Nervous Cordial, or, Nature's Grand Restorative, (price \$1 50) 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, hysteric 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 baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the dreful 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, hiccup, 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, Jambage, 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, refuldant 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, numberless 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 & 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, hyponochondria and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Dr. Dyott's patent Tooth Ache Drops. 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. Tisson'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 Dentifrice—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Mahy's Plaster Cloth, APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY DR. E. 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 latest 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, march 24—12217

S C H E M E OF THE CHESTER BRIDGE LOTTERY.

Table with 2 columns: Prize number and amount. 1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000, 2 prizes of 10,000 are 20,000, 3 prizes of 5,000 are 15,000, 6 prizes of 1,000 are 6,000, 6 prizes of 500 are 3,000, 15 prizes of 100 are 1,500, 20 prizes of 50 are 1,000, 50 prizes of 20 are 1,000, 5,500 prizes of 7 are 38,500.

5,601 prizes, blanks, not near two 10,399 blanks to a prize. \$96,000

16,000 Tickets at 6 dollars \$96,000 Five hundred Tickets to be drawn each day.

Table with 2 columns: Stationary prizes and amounts. First drawn blank on 1st day \$100, Ditto 5th 500, Ditto 10th 500, Ditto 15th 1,000, Ditto 20th 5,000, Ditto 25th 1,000, Ditto 30th 10,000.

All prizes will be subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. and punctually paid in sixty days after the drawing of the Lottery is finished.

The above scheme of a Lottery is intended to raise a sum of money to assist in building a bridge across Chester River, at Chester Town, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and is particularly recommended, as well to the citizens of Maryland, as to those of Delaware and Pennsylvania, who it is hoped will concur in promoting and facilitating the means of intercourse between the different sections of the most fertile part of the United States.

To the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore, the advantages of the contemplated Bridge are incalculable, and the Managers confidently expect from that portion of their fellow citizens particularly, all the assistance that may be necessary to enable them to commence the work in a very short time—indeed they have already received such encouragement from various quarters as authorizes them to fix on the first MONDAY of JUNE next, at Chester Town for the commencement of the drawing, which will be continued regularly.

Tickets may be had of the Managers, at their respective places of abode, of Thomas P. Smith, Easton.

- Benjamin Chambers, Thomas Whittington, Richard Friaby, Thomas Worrell, James Houston, William Chambers, Centreville; James Butcher, William Sudar, James Brown, Samuel Betts, near Church Hill.

EARTHEN & STONE WARE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed the superintendance of the

POTTING BUSINESS.

(which he has had conducted for three years previous to the 10th of June, 1811, by a partner) and that he is using his best endeavours to keep a supply of neatly Enamell'd Ware, —and also to manufacture certain kinds as substitutes for those imported Wares. Any of his former customers, or others, would please call and view his assortment, at his manufactory, near Market street Bridge, (and back of No. 3, Granby street, Old Town) or leave their orders, if most convenient, with Gilpin & Brown, 18, Chesapeake; James & William Martin, County Wharf; William McDonald & Son, or Geo Blackstone, Bowley's Wharf—which will be thankfully received, and speedily attended to, by DAVID BROWN.

Baltimore, april 21—30w3

N. B. My object in part for advertising, is that many orders designed for me, have been handed to others through mistake. D. B.

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

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named Fairman, 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 califikan—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, MAY 26, 1812.

[No. 39.....653.]

THE 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.

CAVALRY ORDERS. THE Members of the Association to form a Troop of Horse at Easton, are requested to meet punctually at Mr. Peacock's tavern, on TUESDAY, next, 26th May, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

PUBLIC VENDUE. By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, WILL be sold at public vendue, at Easton, on TUESDAY, 2d of June next, all the personal property of Eleanor Ridgeway, late of Talbot county, dec'd.

LOOK TO THE RIGHT. AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE. By virtue of an order from the Honourable the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, on SATURDAY, the 15th of August next.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE subscriber wishing to leave the county, will sell that valuable Farm and Property, whereon he now resides, situated in Caroline county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, containing about 450 acres of LAND, all lying together, and in a compact form.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of Col. Obadiah Garey, late of Talbot county; and letters de bonis non on the estates of David D. Barrow, and Henry Barrow, late of Dorchester county.

SAMUEL HOLMES. Has received from Baltimore, his spring assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER. Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

NEW GOODS. The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS (ADAPTED TO THE SEASON).

THE SUBSCRIBER. Has just received from Philadelphia, A FURTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, CONSISTING OF FRENCH, INDIAN, AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

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HUGH RICE. HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, A large and general assortment of LEATHER.

SHOE STORE. ISAAC ATKINSON has just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's SHOES, of a good quality.

BOARDING & LODGING. MRS. S. SMITH. No. 39, South Street, BALTIMORE, (Formerly of Dorchester)

FOR SALE. A HANDSOME NEW GIG. Finished in the best manner, and of the best materials. Apply at the shop of HOPKINS & SPEDDEN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE. GENERAL ORDERS. The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland, having been called on by the President of the United States in virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States passed the 10th inst. entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States," to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland, (the State's quota) to be detached and duly organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified, to comply with the demand of the President of the U. States, I request of you, that immediately you call on the Major-General of the third division of the Militia of Maryland, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,284 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing forty men; three troops of Horse, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and three companies of Riflemen, containing two hundred and twenty men, the proportion of that division. That you call on the Major-General of the second division, that with promptness and despatch, he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,179 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; three troops of Cavalry, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and seventy four men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty men.—and also that you call on the Major-General of the first division, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 1,538 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; two troops of Horse, each containing forty men; two regiments of Infantry, containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty men. That you also require of the respective Major-Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be drafted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipped, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

THE SUBSCRIBER. Has just received from Philadelphia, A FURTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, CONSISTING OF FRENCH, INDIAN, AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

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FOR SALE. A HANDSOME NEW GIG. Finished in the best manner, and of the best materials. Apply at the shop of HOPKINS & SPEDDEN.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. "Throughout the United States the attention of friends and opponents is directed to the event of the Massachusetts election. It is universally believed, the question of peace or war depends on the result."

Such is the language of Messrs. Oa's, Phillips and Sullivan, in an electioneering circular, addressed by them to their federal friends in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We have selected it as a suitable text for remarks which we think it our duty to offer at a period so pregnant with consequences of the deepest national importance. It probably manifests the genuine opinions of those gentlemen, & of their political friends in the State, who believe that the representatives of the other states will not, however aggravated our wrongs and insults, avenge them by war without the concurrence of her councils. It is to meet this opinion boldly, that we now address ourselves to the good sense of the public generally; we say the public generally, because the remarks that we are about to offer regard matters altogether of general concern.

On topics of this character, then, we say that the councils of the nation would treacherously betray their trusts, did they, contrary to their judgments, omit to do that which the general good calls for, because opposed by any section of the country, whether that section be to the north, or to the south or the west. The general government was expressly established for the maintenance of the general welfare, and whenever it shall cease to be guided by this principle, it will cease to merit or receive the esteem or support of the American people. It will be an edifice without foundation, and the first shock will tumble it into ruin.

Although, then, we do not believe that the disaffected to the general government, as one branch of the Legislature is already known to be decidedly democratic, and there is the best prospect that the other will continue so, yet we consider this as a fit occasion to call the attention of virtuous and intelligent men to this point, that the nation at large and their representatives may be ready hereafter with promptness and energy to adopt every measure, even war, that that may be required by the good of the people. If the Legislature of Massachusetts continue democratic, that of some other state may undergo a change, may for a time fall a victim to federal or some other equally detestable faction. Faction, puffing up with new consequence, may attempt to dictate to the general government and flatter itself with being able to intimidate it, even at the expense of the rights and honor of the nation; for such are the unprincipled motives of this spirit, that so long as it can push forward the views of ambitious men, it is totally regardless of the most sacred principles, and experience abundantly proves that in the most virtuous communities that have ever existed, it has for a time been able in particular districts to seduce the people.

Now, we unequivocally say, that a government merits neither respect or support, that will permit itself to be in the least influenced by this spirit. The subject is almost too plain for comment.—Yet there may be an advantage in constantly presenting to the public the cardinal maxims on which a republican government can alone be founded or maintained. They are all easy of apprehension to the common capacity, and carrying with them their own proof, they inevitably produce conviction. In such a government, moreover, it should be the ready endeavor of those who undertake by their writings to influence public opinion or conduct, to bring into action that class of men, who possess sound judgments and are free from ambitious views. These men are the palladium of free governments. They constitute the most valuable class of the community, and are also those of whom protection a few government despots are most jealous, and almost all that is estimable among men is the offspring of their virtues & exertions. Unfortunately these men in the honesty of their hearts seldom distrust the motives of others, and do not, except on extraordinary occasions, bring their power to bear, which, from its nature, when fully exerted, is irresistible. This, then, is the class of men, which should be called into action, whenever great danger or difficulty presents themselves. All that is requisite to effect this, is to convince them of the necessity of their coming out. They require no abstract arguments to direct their judgments. Whenever they act, they act correctly. On this body of men, then, we call to throw their irresistible weight into the political scale. When war threatens from without; when the only way, either of averting it, or meeting it successfully if necessary, is to present a solid column to our enemies, can they hesitate to throw aside their supineness, or to come forth in the majesty of that strength, which will the most decisively put down all faction? Let them but boldly come out, and faction will instantly retreat into obscurity and darkness. They constitute a great majority of the people, and are the strong, industrious and laborious body, who not only regulate all the riches the nation possess, but who alone are competent to their defence. They have, throughout the whole extent of the union, the same interests and the same principles. Their union, therefore, whenever they act, is perfect, and of course irresistible.

If they ardently desire peace, so long as it can be honorably preserved, as they most unquestionably do, let them frown upon every attempt to render the measures of their government inefficient. Even its most factious enemies admit that it does not wish war with England, provided it can be honorably avoided. If, on the other hand, they are ready, nay zealous, if peace cannot honorably be maintained, to unsheath the sword, let them not only frown upon but reprobate every man, be he whom he may, who slanders the motives and misrepresents the conduct their government, and thus endeavors, to answer his own party ends, to take from it the affection of the people, without which it can do nothing. What has the Presidential Election to do with avenging our wrongs? If they call for energetic measures, and if energetic measures require united councils, let us without dissension take the attitude the times demand, and settle afterwards, as we please, who shall be our next President. But let us, in the mean time, distrust the man who blazes these topics.

On this head we cannot, in any other way, do such justice to our ideas, as by quoting the parting advice of the illustrious and exalted Washington, whose name is at present so unobscurely assumed by faction.

Speaking of the general government to say—"Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty."

It is our duty to call the attention of virtuous and intelligent men to this point, that the nation at large and their representatives may be ready hereafter with promptness and energy to adopt every measure, even war, that that may be required by the good of the people.

"All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of their fundamental principle [the duty of every individual to obey the established government] and of vital tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the deliberated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the minion of the ill concerted projects of faction, rather than the organs of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests."

"However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion."

Believing that such accounts of MICHAEL BAIRD (or BAER) who lately lived near Little York, Pennsylvania, will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Repository, I send you the following statement of facts relative to that singular personage.

Mr. Baird was of German extraction. His father left him a valuable farm of five hundred acres, in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern for a number of years; married a wife, and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he preserved so tenaciously, that he never afforded a dollar for the education of his family. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash, for any article he might be in want of; he would either do without it, or find some person who would barter with him for something he could not conveniently sell for money. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey and flour to Baltimore, which when he could not sell for money, at a price to suit him, he bartered for necessities for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate worth four hundred thousand dollars. Such was his attachment to money, that he was never known to lend or credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage, or other security that could be given, he would not lend a cent. He never vested one dollar in any of the public funds. Neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than till he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, which would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron-hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death, his strong boxes, "from whose bottom no treasure had ever returned," yielded two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, in gold and silver.

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him twelve dollars per bushel for 110 bushels of clover seed; but he would not give it for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it sold for seven dollars per bushel, and brought in the whole \$550 less than the Virginian had offered for it. On receiving an account of this sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave various directions to his people. He then went to his wagon-house, and—hanged himself.

Curious law case.—Ret on the life of Bonaparte. At the Yorkshire Assizes, a writ was instituted for a sum of money accruing out of a bet upon the life of Bonaparte. The parties litigant were, the Rev. R. Gilbert, and Sir Mark Masterman, Sykes Bart, P. M.

The facts of the case were these.—In 1802 Mr. Gilbert (who has a living, as a witness stated, from 12 to 21300 a year) dined at Sir Mark Masterman Sykes's, with a considerable party.—After the cloth was removed politics became the subject of conversation.—Many remarks were made on the critical situation of Bonaparte at that time particularly as it respected his personal safety. Some of the company expressed an opinion that attempts would be made to assassinate him. Sir M. Sykes expressed himself of this opinion, and that he considered his life in such great danger, that he would venture to receive one hundred guineas, to pay a guinea a day during the life of Bonaparte. Mr. Gilbert immediately said, "Will you, Sir Mark? done!" Sir Mark appeared surprised, and rather displeas'd, that the offer should be so hastily accepted. There was then a general cry of "No Bet." Mr. Gilbert perceived the general displeasure expressed at the bet, said Sir Mark, "If you will say you will be obliged to me you may be as favor." Sir Mark replied, "That he would not ask any more, or make any concession, at his own table, or in his own house."

After this it seems Mr. Gilbert had deposited his £100, and Sir Mark continued for three years to pay him a guinea a day. At the conclusion of this period Sir Mark determined to advance no more money, and it was for such part of the money as remained unpaid to the present time, that Mr. Gilbert sued. The case occupied much time of the Court, and after a considerable display of legal ingenuity, the jury returned a verdict for Sir Mark Masterman Sykes.

As a curious incident, we mention, that Mr. Anderson, a messenger in the service of the American Consul, and who has seen Napoleon Bonaparte repeatedly, was called to prove that the personage in question was living at the commencement of the action. The witness, on being asked several questions as to Bonaparte's health, replied, with peculiar energy, "I am sorry to inform you, that he will probably live 40 or 50 years longer!"

THE TRIUMPH OF PATRIOTISM.

Great pains having been taken lately to compr...

WILLIAM JONES, Esquire, was called to the chair...

The purpose of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman...

THE CITIZENS

OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To their Fellow Citizens, the People of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

The friends of the United States and of the constituted authorities...

The story of American wrongs has been so often told, that the patriotic heart sickens at their disgusting recapitulation...

We were the happiest people on the earth, fellow citizens. We were reposing in profound peace.

From the tremendous convulsions which have agitated Europe, since the eruption of the French revolution...

With the exception of some commercial vexations in 1794 and 1797, the fortunes of the only republic seemed to be enhanced...

While thus situated, fellow citizens, thus prospering among ourselves...

only object appears to be conceded on all sides.

England, the first maritime power in the world, who opened the batteries of her attack with all the kingdoms of Europe for her allies...

Our English antagonists were engaged with a feeble navy to imitate their injustice. The conqueror of continental Europe...

Soon after the murder of our countrymen in the Chesapeake was superadded to aggravate these injuries.

The right of search as it is called, another of the catalogue of our wrongs...

During these aggressions, Fellow Citizens, the deadliest of all, that late refinement upon outrage...

It would be easy, fellow citizens, to magnify this retrospect with many other indignities, and with the heinous details of those which are now noticed.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to those members of congress...

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Secretary of the sub-committee of Delegates (Charles Ingersoll).

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NEW YORK, May 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE HORNET.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived at this port the U. States sloop of war Hornet, capt Lawrence...

Capt. Lawrence left Paris on the 21st of April, and Cherbourg on the 27th, and has just arrived at this port...

The 23d ult. inclusive which, upon a hasty perusal, we find do not contain any news of importance, being mostly filled with extracts from London papers, and our congressional proceedings.

Our verbal information by the Hornet leads us to believe, that the contents of Mr. Barlow's dispatches will not meet the expectations of our government.

We have not been able to learn that Mr. Barlow had effected a treaty with the French government, or any other satisfactory arrangement.

All our information by the Hornet is verbal, and is such as induces us to believe, that our affairs with France remained when the Hornet sailed, as Mr. Barlow found them.

The ship Congress, Clarke, from Baltimore for England captured and sent into France, had not been tried or condemned, but the French government had ordered her cargo to be landed, and had distributed it amongst the inhabitants in the interior, where a scarcity prevailed.

In Brittany, we learn, that the people were in a state of insurrection, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions & dilution of trade.

The Emperor Bonaparte was in Paris the 21st of April, but was preparing to set out for the North, to head his vast army assembled there.

War had not been declared between France and Russia.

No news from Spain and Portugal.

The Berlin and Milan Decrees remained as per last advices.

The U. S. sloop of war Wasp, at Cherborg, where she arrived on the 5th of April from this port.

Passenger in the Hornet Sir James Jay. Capt. Lawrence landed a messenger the day he left Cherborg, on board of a pilot boat, off the Isle of Wight, with dispatches from Mr. Barlow, for Mr. Russell, Charge des Affaires, at London.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

SUPREME COURT—Continued.

The supreme judicial Court terminated its session at Ipswich on Saturday last. The business which came before this court was of unimportant interest to the people of Salem, and large numbers of the inhabitants of this town attended on the first week of its session. The trial of the plaintiff of this paper for an alleged libel on the selection, came on on Wednesday last. The defence was grounded on the substantial correctness of the principal facts contained in the pretended libel.

The examination of witnesses on both sides, continued till Thursday noon, when the Hon. Judge Sewall gave his charge to the jury, who, after being out about an hour, returned and informed the Court that they could not agree. The Foreman informing the Court that there was no prospect of the jury coming to an agreement, the Judge ordered the papers to be returned, and the defendant was bound over for his appearance at the next term of the Supreme Court to be held at Salem in November next.

The interesting trial of the several persons charged with committing a riot at the April election in this town, then came on. The Hon. Samuel Dexter was of counsel for the defendant. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides. Mr. D. spoke four hours in defence of the accused, in a strain of eloquence, which for argument and ingenuity was never excelled. The jury (every one of which to a man, we understand were Federalists) after being out about two hours, returned a verdict, that seven of the defendants were guilty, & one not guilty. Sentence was not pronounced, as the defendants moved for a new trial, in consequence of a disagreement between the Court and the defendant's counsel on a point of law.

In the course of the trial the interesting question occurred whether the Counsel for the defendants should argue the law to the jury. Judge Sewall decided that he should not, and added, that the jury must take the law from his mouth.

Mr. Dexter replied, that if such a practice should obtain, he saw no use for a jury, and added very emphatically, God help the Country! The defendants were bound over for their appearance at the next term of the court.

Mr. Cushing, editor of the Gazette, was indicted for a libel on the former Selectmen of Salem, and was bound over for trial at the next term of the S. Court.

It is no new thing that the every exertion of our leading federalists should be called forth to paralyze the energies of the American government. It has been their uniform system to embarrass, as far as in their power, the measures of the government, and encourage Great Britain by the assurance of co-operation, to persevere in her refusal of rendering the justice which was frequently conceded us have a right to demand. While the government is best friends and firmest supporters, to the multiplied and aggravated aggressions of the belligerents, the continual clamor of the faction was, they dare not go to war, they cannot be tricked into a war. And now that a new spirit seems to be awakened, as if from the dead, in our public councils, what say the leaders of faction? War is necessary, unjust and ruinous. They endeavor to discourage enlistment in the service of the country, and to dissuade those who have the means, from furnishing the government the indispensable requisites for maintaining the war. What would be the clamor of these political villains, if the government should treat them, as they treat the government? Were they declared without the protection of the laws, as they declare the laws just and will be resisted. With what countenance can such men claim participation in the administration of a government they are seeking with demerit malignity to overturn and destroy? N. H. Gazette.

The British partisans ask, what is the object in detaching 160,000 militia? They cannot be marched out of the states—we are in no danger of invasion, nor is there any rebellion in the United States to suppress—what then is the object of the detachment? We will not pretend definitely to answer the query, but we believe, if some of the leaders of the British faction could compass that object, a part of the militia might be wanted in America. Laws constitutionally enacted must not be resisted with impunity. Should a war be the result of the present state of things, but two parties could be known—FRIENDS and ENEMIES. It is indeed surprising, that so many of our fellow citizens of whose real integrity of intention we cannot hazard a doubt, can be duped to follow the men who set the government and laws at defiance. A war is the only measure that can be adopted—it will have the double effect of dispersing or annihilating traitors, and avenging our quarrel with our ancient and inviolable enemy, two events made doubly to be wished.

As our country is on the eve of a war with England, we think the government of the latter ought perhaps be willing to exchange the American system in her service, who, from the circumstance of their being compelled to fight against their inclination, must be unprofitable servants, if an equal number of its friends in the United States for which we have no use. Suppose our government should propose a trade of this nature. (Troy Register)



GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1812.

Washington City, May 19.

In pursuance of a notice given to the Republican Members of Congress generally, eighty-two Members of Congress convened in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol, viz:

SENATORS—Messrs. Anderson, Brent, G. W. Campbell, Condit, Crawford, Smith, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith of N. Y., Tall, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—17.

REPRESENTATIVES—Messrs. Bartlett, O. Hall, Harper, Green, Staver, Turner, F. K. Shaw, Mitchell, Sage, Simmons, Boyd, Condit, Morgan, Richardson, Hineman, Anderson, Bard, Brown, Crawford, Davis, Findley, Linceck, Lyle, Piper, Smilie, G. Smith, Ringgold, Wright, Bassett, Burwell, M. Clay, Dawson, Gholson, Goodwyn, Hawes, Tallalero, McCoy, Nelson, Newton, Pleasanton, Alston, Cochran, King, Pickens, Butler, Calhoun, Earle, Moore, Winn, Bibb, B. Hall, Croup, H. Clay, Desha, Johnson, McKee, Ormsby, New, Grundy, Rhea, Morrow, Poindexter, Jennings, Sevier—55.

Total 52.

The meeting was opened at seven o'clock. On motion of Mr. Smilie, the Hon. J. B. Varnum was appointed Chairman, and R. M. Johnson Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Findley having briefly stated the object of the meeting—

On motion of Mr. Anderson of Tenn. it was Resolved, That the meeting do now proceed to recommend proper persons as candidates to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years from the third day of March next.

The meeting first proceeded, on motion of Mr. Anderson, to ballot for the candidate for the Presidency; and Messrs. Mitchell and Sage being appointed Tellers, it appeared, on counting the ballots, that the votes were as follow—

For JAMES MADISON, 32.
No other person being voted for.

The meeting then proceeded, in like manner, to ballot for a suitable person to be supported for the office of Vice President for a like term. On counting the ballots, it appeared that there were

For JOHN LANGDON 61
ELBRIDGE GERRY 16
Sevier 10

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Tenn. it was Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that JAMES MADISON, of the State of Virginia, be recommended to the people of the United States, as a proper person to fill the office of President, for four years, from the 3d of March next. And that JOHN LANGDON, of the State of New Hampshire, be recommended as a proper person to fill the office of Vice President for the same term.

Resolved, That in making the foregoing recommendation, the members of this meeting have acted only in their individual character, as citizens; and that they were induced to adopt the measure from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the Republicans, throughout all parts of the United States in the present crisis of our public affairs.

On motion of Mr. Findley, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of correspondence and arrangement, viz:

Mr. Catts of N. Hampshire, Mr. Howell of R. Island, Mr. Robinson of Vermont, Mr. Sage of New York, Mr. Condit of New Jersey, Mr. Smilie of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ringgold of Maryland, Mr. Burwell of Virginia, Mr. Nelson of N. Carolina, Mr. Taylor of S. Carolina, Mr. C. of Georgia, Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, Mr. Pope of Kentucky, Mr. Morrow of Ohio, Mr. F. of Louisiana, Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, Mr. Jennings of Indiana.

And the meeting adjourned.

J. B. VARNUM, Chairman.
R. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

A letter was received by Mr. Blackledge, of the House of Representatives, expressive of his regret at being confined by indisposition, and asking to be permitted to vote by proxy for James Madison. This vote by proxy was deemed admissible.

GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING.

We had not in our last an opportunity to congratulate our readers on the result of the General Meeting of the Republican Members of Congress for the purpose of designating, in their individual capacities, the persons proper in their opinion to be supported as the republican candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States. It is needless to say we were highly gratified at the result of the meeting. At the last meeting on a similar occasion, when every republican member was in the city, eighty-nine votes were given in, of which eighty-three were for James Madison as President. At the late meeting, when nearly one-third of the republican members were absent, when the federal minority is much increased, eighty-two members attended, of whom eighty-two voted for JAMES MADISON, and a large majority of whom voted for JOHN LANGDON, as Vice-President. In addition to which we are authorized to say that most of those republicans who from various considerations do not approve of such meetings, and who therefore did not attend the meeting, cordially unite in approbation of the nomination made by this meeting. The result is most auspicious to the republican cause. We find, at a republican meeting more numerous than ever was held before in proportion to the number of the republican members in the city, JAMES MADISON received every vote given in. He is proven to be the favorite of the People; for we assert, without fear of contradiction, that there cannot be enumerated ten republican members of Congress, including any bias or prejudice, would have voted for any other person as preferable candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. There never has been a nomination of President and Vice-President which has received a more unanimous support of the republican Representatives in Congress. And this honorable protest that honesty, patriotism and plain dealing will for ever triumph over duplicity, interest and intrigue. [Nat. Incl.]

Considerations that should influence the choice of President.

Nothing need be said in support of a candidate for a longer period than eight years; a man who has been raised by two great and good men over which popular feeling will suffer the sanction of no man to climb.

In a critical and momentous situation of the country, can the plans that have been systematically laid for its preservation, and others still in embryo, suspended on the operation of those talents, and which are necessary to make the system complete, be so well executed or matured by change of men as by those who originated them?

If the same plans should be acted upon by those who might succeed to power, would it not be proving they were discarded by honesty and wisdom, and where the necessity of a change, without it were to be considered the charge that the spirit of democracy was restless?

If the same plans were not acted upon, but the spirit of opinion produce a radical change, would we not, in upsetting all we have done, retrograde to the same unpropitious state of affairs at which we commenced, and the system at last adopted to be an experiment for a new?

In the prospect of an increased minority would it not be risking the whole power of the democratic party? For let what candidate that will, be proposed in opposition to the present executive, he will have a majority of republican votes with him, tho' not perhaps over an union of the federal with the pseudo republican interests.

And the man who would risk this much to mount on the wings of public clamor, to supplant the present incumbent, if he should succeed, is there nothing to fear from his ambition, who would sacrifice thus much to gain his ends? Alex. Herald.

DENTON, MAY 19, 1812.

Agreeably to previous appointment, the superintending committee of Caroline county, this day met at the Court-House in this place, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the election for Deputies in the several election districts, and to appoint a day for the said Deputies to meet and proceed in the execution of the trust with which they are invested: Whereupon

ALEMBY JUMP, Esq, was appointed Chairman, and

Mr. THOMAS CULBRETH, Secretary.

The following returns of the election of Deputies in the several election districts were then received: viz.

For the Upper District—Messrs. James Pearce, William Parrott, Alembry Jump, Robert Hardesty, William M. Hardesty, Samuel Slaughter, and Andrew Bazges.

For the Middle District—Messrs. Thomas Sallbury, William Whiteley, Nathan B. Downes, A. J. Alembry Jump, Thomas Style, Robert Orrell, and Anthony Ross.

For the Lower District—Messrs. Frederick Holbrook, Henry Willis, Abel Gowdy, Daniel Lovett, Levin Wright (of L.) Hatfield Wright, and Feregrine F. Bayard.

The following resolution was then adopted, viz. Resolved, That the third Tuesday in July, be, and is hereby appointed for the Deputies above named to meet at Denton, for the purpose of nominating a suitable character for Sheriff, and four suitable characters for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of Caroline county;—and also to choose seven deputies to meet such purposes as may be deemed proper in behalf of Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, for the purpose of selecting a suitable character to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District, as a Representative in the Congress of the United States;—and likewise to choose six other deputies to meet such purposes as may be chosen in behalf of Talbot and the Upper District of Dorchester counties, for the purpose of nominating a suitable character to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of the Eighth Electoral District, as Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.

(Signed) ALEMBY JUMP, Chairman.
(Attest) THO. CULBRETH, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of the Democratic Citizens, held at the Fountain Inn, in the City of Baltimore, on the 21st of May, 1812.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON was called to the Chair, and

EDWARD JOHNSON was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman being requested to state the object of the meeting, rose, and after tendering his acknowledgments for the distinguished honor which had been conferred on him by placing him in the chair, he said, that no one could be insensible to the great crisis, to which the affairs of our common country were rapidly approaching.

The two great belligerent powers of Europe, who had embroiled one half of the civilized world in their quarrels, unwilling that any nation should continue to enjoy its property, had for some years past extended to us that system of rapine and plunder, which, in the ordinary course of human events, ought only to have been directed against each other—our citizens had been forcibly impressed, and detained in the most odious servitude—our commerce had been impeded in every channel through which it had been accustomed to flow, and injury and insult had been heaped upon us until it had begun to be almost questionable, even among ourselves, whether we had spirit to resist.

One of these nations, he said, had indeed of late held out to us a semblance of justice; but it was much to be feared that even this would prove vain and illusory. The period, however, could not be very distant, when, by the return of our messengers from Europe, we should learn whether the solemn stipulations, in which we had heretofore confided, were any longer deserving of confidence.

But the other, he said, had not even pretended to us justice—our government, sincerely desirous of maintaining peace, had remonstrated, until their remonstrances were regarded with indifference—our ministers, sent abroad for the purpose, were answered by insult; and negotiation had been carried on, until negotiation became a term of national reproach.

Under these circumstances, said he, it is for us, my countrymen, in common with the rest of the American People, to decide upon the course which ought to be pursued. The time has at length arrived, when we must determine, whether by tameness and submission, we shall sink ourselves below the rank of an independent nation, or whether by a glorious and manly effort we shall permanently secure that independence which our forefathers handed down to us as the price of their blood and their treasure. (Applaud.)

The government of our choice, I thank God of our own free and unbiased choice, has resolved upon its course, and is preparing for the conflict.—We have a careful and able man to fight for the purpose of determining whether we will give it our support in the military struggle into which it is about to enter. This, my countrymen, is the actual subject for deliberation; and on such a subject can there be any difference in opinion? Shall we suffer any matters of local concern to withdraw us from a cause like this? Is there an American heart that does not pant with resentment, is there an American sword that will not leap from its scabbard to avenge the wrongs and contumely under which we have so long suffered? No, my countrymen, it is impossible.—Let us set with one heart and with one hand.—Let us show to an admiring world, that however we may differ among ourselves about some of our internal concerns, yet in the great cause of our country, the American people are animated by one soul and by one spirit! (Applaud.)

The following resolutions, with the preamble, were then unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the critical situation of the affairs of our country with a view to its foreign relations, is, at this moment, of the utmost concern; and it may be important that the sentiments of the friends to the integrity of the union, and of the government as administered, should be, wherever practicable, publicly declared, with reference to public measures, upon which depend the future safety and prosperity of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby recommended, that meetings of the Democratic Citizens of the City of Baltimore be held in their respective wards on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, at their usual places of ward meetings, and

in each ward elect five delegates, to meet in general committee, at the Fountain Inn, in Light street, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the means most likely to conduce to the support and aid of government in their efforts to maintain, protect and defend national rights, honor and independence.

Resolved, That our Democratic brethren in the Eastern and Western Precincts, be, and are hereby invited to hold meetings on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, at Chamberlain's Tavern and Gorsuch's Tavern respectively, and elect five delegates each, to meet in general committee, at the time and place already determined upon in the preceding resolution, for the delegates of the several wards in the City.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Chairman.
EDWARD JOHNSON, Secretary.

The following is an extract from a Paris paper, received by the sch. Benjamin Franklin, arrived in this port from Bayonne.

[TRANSLATION.]
"CONSERVATIVE SENATE."
"Sitting of the 10th March, 1812."

"His Excellency the Duke of Bassano, Minister of Exterior Relations communicated the following Report to His Majesty the Emperor and King:—

"As long as the British Orders in Council shall not be withdrawn and the principles recognised by the Treaty of Utrecht, towards Neutral, restored in full force, the Decrees of Berlin and Milan must continue towards those Powers who shall suffer their Flags to be Denationalized.

"The ports of the Continent must not be opened neither to those Denationalized Flags, nor to the English merchandise. It is necessary that the whole disposable forces of France should be distributed in such a manner, as to prevent the English Flags, the Denationalized Flags, or those conveyed by English ships of war, from landing."

From St. Bartholomew.

COMMUNICATED.—By Capt. Daniel's of schr. Eagle. Information received from St. Lucia on the 6th May, that on the 1st of May a Volcano broke out in the Island of St. Lucia, which did great damage among the inhabitants. A small village at the distance of about four or five leagues from the place where the Volcano broke out, was mostly destroyed, & likewise several of the plantations. A great many of the inhabitants became the victims of this dreadful event.

Thirty-four Droggers and American vessels have been captured off St. Barth, by his B. M. briggs Lora and Maria, which have been blockading that port for some time, and sent to St. Thomas and Tortola for adjudication, among which is the ship Ceres of New York, which was taken on the 1st May, within two gun's shots of the harbor.

A French corvette fell in with one of his B. M. briggs between St. Barts and Antigua, on the night of the 1st of May and after a long and severe action the latter made her escape and arrived safe at St. Kitts, having sustained a great deal of damage, together with the loss of a great number of her crew.

A CARTEL.

On Thursday, arrived at this port the ship Cyrus, capt. Thompson, with a full cargo of unfortunate American seamen, whose vessels have been CAPTURED and carried into England, under the British Orders in Council. The federal papers make no mention of this. Had there unfortunate men been the victims of French instead of British injustice, all the federal magazines in town would have been employed in taking the depositions of the sailors. But there are a class of citizens for which those gentlemen "who are above the dull pursuit of life" feel but little sympathy, and for whose sufferings they never even countenance their sorrow, unless on the eve of an important election. [Nat. Incl.]

Ballou's Spa, N. Y. May 13.

We are informed that Gen. Dearborn waited at Albany from Monday till Friday for the arrival of troops; but being disappointed he then departed for Niagara in great haste—report says the combined Canadians and Indians, headed and led on by Tories, threatened a descent on our frontiers at that quarter; and we are apprehensive there may be something in the report, by the General's departing in such haste.

Married, by the Rev. Dr. Kemp, on Thursday last, HENRY NICOLS, Esq. of Baltimore, to Miss SARAH HOLLADAY, of this county.

Died, at Vienna, in Dorchester county, on Wednesday the 20th instant, Mrs. ANN STANFORD, wife of Mr. Algernon S. Stanford.

No degree of excellence in the human character will prove a shield against the fell hand of death. Disease, his fatal messenger, seizes, with remorseless cruelty, even upon the form of loveliness and the soul of sensibility. But it is the lot of humanity; and philosophy persuades us to reconcile privations which we know are irremediable.

The lady whose death we announce, was highly deserving of panegyric; and although she has passed "that bourne" which the voice of eulogy cannot reach, it is the duty of friendship to make some short memorial of her worth. She possessed a native gracefulness of demeanor, which never failed to attract peculiar attention and respect, whilst her real amiable endears her to all who were intimately acquainted with her, and knew how to appreciate the good qualities of the heart.

Endowed with understanding and manners of a superior cast, she was fit to adorn any society in which she might have been placed. In retirement, and in the discharge of domestic and social duties, she displayed a rare assemblage of virtues, which rendered her a peculiar favorite in the circle of her acquaintance.

An indisposition, for some time considered as ordinary, terminated in a pulmonary affection, which rapidly consumed the principle of life, and destroyed that fragile frame which nature had stamped with delicacy, correspondent to the softness and feeling of the heart that animated it.

On the same day, after a short illness, Mr. ROBERT MARTIN, of Easton.

On the same, Mrs. MARGARET WALKER, of Caroline county.

On the 15th inst. at Centerville, EDWARD CLAYTON, Esq. after a very short but violent indisposition.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Swiggett, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1812.

JOHNSON SWIGGETT, Ex'or.
May 26—3*

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the

ROPE MAKING BUSINESS,

in Easton, which he intends to keep a constant supply of all kind of ROPE. Those who wish to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with punctuality and dispatch.

JAMES JONES.
May 26—3*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his Farm, handsomely situated on the waters of St. Michael's river, and within two miles of the town of Easton. The improvements are tolerable, and might be a very little repair, be made comfortable. The soil is a thriving young apple orchard, of about hundred trees, of latter fruit; and grows a variety of other fruit, as almost any farm in Talbot county. The soil is excellent, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover, &c. There is a timothy meadow on it, of six acres, well set in grass, and is very productive. The Farm contains about 210 acres, one half in cultivation, the remainder well set in young Ginger. Almost all the luxuries of our soil water rivers may be had here in their season, in the greatest abundance.—I will exchange it for B. M. Stock, or sell to any person who may be inclined to purchase on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN BENNETT, Esq. Easton, or to the subscriber.

JAMES SMITH.
Bay Side, Talbot county, May 26—6

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED HIS SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Which he is determined to sell low for CASH.—He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.
JOHN MEREDITH.
May 26—3

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been stated to me that Levin C. Meekel has lately lost two houses by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some wicked and evil disposed person set fire to the same; and whereas it is highly important that all offenders against the law and peace of society should be brought to justice: I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them be brought to justice: And I do further in virtue of the powers vested in me by law, offer a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime on the above-said condition.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE,
Governor of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun, at Baltimore; Baltimore's paper, at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown; the National Intelligencer; and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
May 26—6

MARYLAND, Kent County Court, March Term, 1812.

On application of SAMUEL WARREN, ELIJAH BERTRMAN, and JOSEPH CALDER, of Kent county, by petition, severally in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied the court that they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications;—and they having also given security for their personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors. It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that they be and they are severally discharged from their confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in these EASTON STAR, four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next;—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why them the said Samuel Warren, Elijah Bertrman, and Joseph Calder, should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, &c.

True copy—Attest,
BEN. CHAMBERS, Clk.
May 26—4

MARYLAND, Kent County, &c.

On application to me, the subscriber, one of the associate judges of Kent county court, by WILLIAM GLANVILLE and EDMUND PELKINS, in the recovery of the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and they having complied with the terms of the said acts, and having satisfied me that they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications. I do therefore hereby adjudge and order, that they be and they are severally discharged from their confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next;—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to appear on the day aforesaid, at twelve o'clock, before the court of Kent, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause (if any they have) why the said William Glanville and Edmund Perkins should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed.

THOMAS WORRELL,
May 26—6

CAUTION

Whereas my wife Elizabeth hath left her bed and board, without any just cause, this is therefore to forward all persons from crediting her on my account from this day, as I am presumed not to pay any debts of her contracting; and to all persons from harboring her, as I wish her to return home.

JOHN WEBB,
Talbot county, May 26—3*

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 17th inst. an apprentice boy named Anthony, about 19 years old. Had on when he went away, a red waistcoat, round collar and breeches. Was an apprentice to the farming business. I for want of care, neglected to employ a spy, and all masters of sleepers of vessels from carrying him about the country. The above reward will be paid for apprehending said boy, but not for changing his name.

JOHN GREGORY,
Talbot county, May 26—3*

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.



AN ACT

To authorize the granting of Patents for Land, according to the surveys that have been made and to grant donation rights to certain Claimants of Land in the District of Detroit, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That patents shall be granted to the persons whose claims to land have been confirmed in the district of Detroit, in conformity to the surveys which have been made under the direction of the Surveyor General, and the general plat of which has been returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, notwithstanding the surveys shall not, in every respect, correspond with the description of the tract as confirmed by the commissioners for adjusting land claims in the said District: Provided, That the confirmation of the commissioners, and certificate of the register, shall, in every other respect, be conformable to law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person, whose claim has been confirmed by the commissioners aforesaid to a tract of land bordering on the river Detroit, and whose tract, as confirmed, does not extend in depth eighty arpens, French measure, shall be entitled to a donation of any vacant tract of land adjacent to, and back of the land confirmed to him as aforesaid, provided that such donation shall not exceed forty arpens, French measure, in depth, nor in quantity of land that contained in the tract already confirmed to him, nor shall in any case the tract confirmed as aforesaid, and that allowed as a donation, together exceed eighty arpens, French measure, in depth, and in all cases where, by reason of bonds in the said river, and of adjacent prior claims each claimant cannot obtain a tract equal in quantity to the tract already confirmed to him, the vacant land applicable to the object shall be divided between the claimants in such manner as shall appear to the commissioners for adjusting the claims most equitable. And every person claiming a donation in virtue of this section shall, on or before the first day of December next, deliver to the Register of the Land Office at Detroit, a notice in writing of the situation and extent of his claim, which he shall file in his Office on receiving twenty-five cents from the party or parties for each claim; and if such person shall neglect to deliver such notice within the time limited, his right to a donation, under this section, shall become void. And the commissioners for adjusting claims to land in the said District shall, as soon as may be after the first of December, next, proceed to examine and decide, according to the provisions of this section, on the claims filed as aforesaid; and when it shall appear to the said commissioners that the claimant is entitled to a donation of land, they shall give a certificate stating the circumstances of the case, and that the claimant is entitled to receive a patent for such a tract of land by virtue of this section, which tract shall be surveyed in conformity with the decision of the commissioners, at the expense of the party, under the direction of the Surveyor General, by such of his assistants residing in the said District as the said Surveyor General shall appoint for that purpose. The expense of surveying shall be the same, and the plats of surveys and transcript of the decisions of the commissioners in favor of claimants shall be made and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury in the same manner; and the certificates granted by the commissioners shall be entered with the Register of the Land Office, and certificates of the Register be granted to the party or parties on payment of the same fees, and patents granted, in every respect, in the same manner as is directed by the third section of an Act, entitled "An Act regulating the grants of land in the Territory of Michigan," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the heirs of Joseph Harrison, late of Detroit, deceased, be permitted to enter with the Register of the Land Office, for the District of Detroit, their claim to any tract or tracts of land in the said district; and such entry shall have the same effect, and the commissioners shall have the same powers, and act thereon in the same manner, as if the entry had been made before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine; and in case of a decision in favor of their claim or claims, a patent or patents shall be granted for the lands so claimed and confirmed to them, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 23, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Making provision for certain persons claiming lands under the several acts for the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following persons, claiming lands under the act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force an act entitled 'An act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia,' passed on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven," shall, respectively, be entitled to the following quantities of land, to wit: To say: Elizabeth Hazen, widow of Daniel Hazen; Chloe Shannon, wife of James Noble Shannon and relief of Obadiah Ayer, deceased; the heirs of Elijah Ayer and the heirs of Israel Roland, respectively nine hundred and sixty acres; Elijah Ayer, jun and the heirs of Anthony Buck, respectively three hundred and twenty acres: And that the following persons, claiming lands under the act, entitled "An act further to provide for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and for other purposes," passed on the twenty fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, shall, respectively, be entitled, to the following quantities of land, that is to say: The heirs of James Boyd two thousand two hundred and forty acres; the heirs of Nathaniel Reynolds, the heirs of Edward Antil and Joshua Sprague, respectively, nine hundred and sixty acres; Robert Sharp, John Fulton and John Morrison, each, six hundred and forty acres; James Sprague, David Dickey, John Taylor and the heirs of Gilbert Seaman, deceased, respectively, three hundred and twenty acres; which several tracts of land shall be located within the boundaries of the fractional townships, reserved and set apart for the purpose of satisfying the claims of the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia; and the locations shall be made, and patents granted, in the manner and on the conditions prescribed by former laws, except as for the time for making the locations; which locations shall be made on the day or days that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge most convenient for the claimants, and shall designate for the purpose.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 23, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the relief Aaron Greeley.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are authorized and required to settle the claim of Aaron Greeley and allow him at the rate of three dollars per mile for each boundary line, common to any two private surveys, he may have made in the district of Detroit; and that they also allow him at the same rate for each line run by him in the said district, not the boundary of any survey, but run in order to connect the several surveys into a general plat: Provided That the aforesaid allowance shall be in full for his services as assistant surveyor in the district aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 24, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Making provision for certain persons claiming lands under the several acts for the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following persons, claiming lands under the act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force an act entitled 'An act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia,' passed on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven," shall, respectively, be entitled to the following quantities of land, to wit: To say: Elizabeth Hazen, widow of Daniel Hazen; Chloe Shannon, wife of James Noble Shannon and relief of Obadiah Ayer, deceased; the heirs of Elijah Ayer and the heirs of Israel Roland, respectively nine hundred and sixty acres; Elijah Ayer, jun and the heirs of Anthony Buck, respectively three hundred and twenty acres: And that the following persons, claiming lands under the act, entitled "An act further to provide for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and for other purposes," passed on the twenty fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, shall, respectively, be entitled, to the following quantities of land, that is to say: The heirs of James Boyd two thousand two hundred and forty acres; the heirs of Nathaniel Reynolds, the heirs of Edward Antil and Joshua Sprague, respectively, nine hundred and sixty acres; Robert Sharp, John Fulton and John Morrison, each, six hundred and forty acres; James Sprague, David Dickey, John Taylor and the heirs of Gilbert Seaman, deceased, respectively, three hundred and twenty acres; which several tracts of land shall be located within the boundaries of the fractional townships, reserved and set apart for the purpose of satisfying the claims of the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia; and the locations shall be made, and patents granted, in the manner and on the conditions prescribed by former laws, except as for the time for making the locations; which locations shall be made on the day or days that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge most convenient for the claimants, and shall designate for the purpose.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 24, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To revive and continue in force an act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "an act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War, passed on the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and six," shall be and the same is hereby revived and continued in force for and during the space of six years from the passage of this act, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the agents for the payment of invalid pensioners of the United States, shall in future be required to give bond with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary for the Department of War, in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties confided to them respectively.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 25, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the appointment of an additional Judge of the District Court for the District of New York.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court in the New-York district shall consist of two Judges, to wit, of the present judge of said district so long as he shall continue in office, & such other district judge or judges, as may from time to time be appointed, who shall reside in said district, and severally exercise like powers, as may be exercised by the present judge of said district, and receive the same compensation whereunto he is entitled.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the senior judge of the district, when present, shall preside in said District Court, and whenever the judges shall differ in opinion in any cause, the order or judgment of court in every such case, shall be made and rendered in conformity with the opinion of the presiding judge. And said court may be held, and the business thereof proceeded with by one judge in the absence of the other. And the senior judge of the district for the time being is hereby designated, and is to be deemed, the district judge, who, together with one of the justices of the supreme court, is to compose the circuit court of the United States in said district; but in the absence of said senior judge from said court, his place may be supplied by the other judge of the district.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be held annually four additional sessions of the district court for the district of New York, to wit, at Utica on the first Tuesdays of April and October; at Geneva on the third Tuesday of September; and at Salem on the third Tuesday of October. A clerk shall be appointed by the district judges of said district, who shall reside at Utica, and attend said court at the places aforesaid, and do all the duties of said office of clerk; which may accrue or from the sessions of the court at said places, both in and out of court, and be allowed the same fees and compensation as by law is allowed to clerks of the district courts. The said judges may allot themselves as they shall think fit for the purpose of their holding separately the several stated and special courts to be held by virtue of this or any other act for the district of New York.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 29, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

MAIL STAGE.

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

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

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named Waitman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow legged and has ring holes in his ears—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a 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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Easton to Chancellor's-Point, and on Boilingbroke creek, containing about 250 acres. The situation is healthy, the water good, and fish, oysters and wild fowl in abundance, in their season. The terms will be made known by applying to

JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH, may 5—m

GEORGE SEWELL, RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of SHOES & KID SKINS, which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms that can be had any where in his knowledge. He also informs his customers, and those that wish to become so, that he has received a handsome assortment of leather for Boots, and will make them as cheap as can be had any where in the United States. The newest fashion trees and neat workmen. I hope this information will cause the people to enquire where I live, which is nearly opposite the Market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bromwell, saddler, where all the above can be had.

GEORGE SEWELL, Easton, may 5—4

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD, situated in Qu. Ann's county, on the main road leading from Centerville to Queen's Town. The purchaser may be accommodated with any quantity of land, from five to sixty acres. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the premises.

THOMAS REED, April 28—6

COMMISSION BUSINESS, BOARDING, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore—where he intends carrying on the Commission Business; selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandize, and hopes for a share of public patronage. His office will be at Messrs. John & Aaron Levering's store, Chesapeake.

He has also opened that large and commodious house, No 41, South Street, for the accommodation of boarders, by the day, week, month or year.

MARMADUKE TILDEN, April 7—3

PASTURAGE.

THE subscriber will take from 2 to 300 head of CATTLE, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from any charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH, may 12—m

BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD.

SUBSCRIBERS to this work on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are respectfully informed, that the 5th and last volume is now published in Philadelphia, and will be delivered on the Eastern Shore about the middle or end of April.

april 21—6

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

WAS LOST, on the main road, between Easton and the residence of the subscriber, in Island Creek Neck, on Tuesday the 12th inst. a large Red Morocco Pocket Book, much worn, containing a sum of money and a number of papers of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever will deliver the pocket book with its contents to Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES CLAYLAND, may 19—3

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, April 24th, 1812.

ORDERED, That the following letter and orders of the Adjutant General be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, The National Intelligencer, at Washington, The Star, at Easton, The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

WAR DEPARTMENT, HIS EXCELLENCY, The Governor of the State of Maryland.

SIR, I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the Executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 14th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This therefore is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having 6000 of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz—one twentieth part of artillery; one twentieth part of cavalry; and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.

SCHEM E

CHESTER BRIDGE LOTTERY. 1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000. 2 . . . 10,000 . . . 20,000. 1 . . . 5,000 . . . 5,000. 6 . . . 1,000 . . . 6,000. 6 . . . 500 . . . 3,000. 15 . . . 100 . . . 1,500. 20 . . . 50 . . . 1,000. 50 . . . 20 . . . 1,000. 5,500 . . . 7 . . . 33,500.

5,601 prizes, \$96,000. 10,399 blanks, not near two blanks to a prize.

16,000 Tickets at 6 dollars \$96,000. Five hundred Tickets to be drawn each day.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

First drawn blank on 1st day, \$100. Ditto . . . 5th . . . 500. Ditto . . . 10th . . . 500. Ditto . . . 15th . . . 1,000. Ditto . . . 20th . . . 5,000. Ditto . . . 25th . . . 1,000. Ditto . . . 30th . . . 10,000.

All prizes will be subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. and punctually paid in sixty days after the drawing of the Lottery is finished.

The above scheme of a Lottery is intended to raise a sum of money to assist in building a bridge across Chester River, at Chester Town, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and is particularly recommended, as well to the citizens of Maryland, as to those of Delaware and Pennsylvania, who it is hoped will concur in promoting and facilitating the means of intercourse between the different sections of the most fertile part of the United States.

To the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore, the advantages of the contemplated Bridge are incalculable, and the Managers confidently expect from that portion of their fellow citizens particularly, all the assistance that may be necessary to enable them to commence the work in a very short time—indeed they have already received such encouragement from various quarters as authorizes them to fix on the first MONDAY of JUNE next, at Chester Town for the commencement of the drawing, which will be continued regularly.

Tickets may be had of the Managers, at their respective places of abode, of Thomas P. Smith, Easton; Benjamin Chambers, Thomas Whittington, Richard Frisby, Thomas Worrell, James Houston, William Chambers, Centerville; James Butcher, William Sudler, James Brown, Samuel Betts, near Church Hill.

april 21—6

MARYLAND, Kent County, Sc.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM USELTON, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly 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 said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors annexed to his petition: And the said William Useton having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application; and one of the constables of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—and the said William Useton having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Useton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Useton should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. Given under my hand, this twenty fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

THOS. WORRELL, may 5—4

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Church-Hill, Queen Ann's county, on the 26th day of April, a mulatto woman named Henrietta, about twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, round shouldered, has two scars in her face; she is fat and stout made, with a short and thick neck, round flat face, lips when talking. The clothing she took with her was, one suit of kersey striped red, blue and white, with one old suit of the same colours; one gingham dress; one white muslin dress; one dimity petticoat; one muslin petticoat, with several other articles of apparel.—Any person taking up said negro, and bringing her home, or securing her in any jail so that I get her again, if taken in this county, shall receive 20 dollars—if taken out of the county and in this State, 30 dollars—and if taken out of this State, the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JOHN PATRICK, may 12—3*

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 21st day of April last, a negro man who calls himself Harry Dudley; his height is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, stout and well made, a good countenance, says he is about 28 years of age, has a scar on his left arm.—His clothing when committed were a smoke-colored cloth coat, and pantaloons, a kersey waistcoat, and a homespun linen shirt. Says he belongs to the widow Ann Carter, near Winchester in Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland, may 5 (12)—8

WRITING PAPER, & INK-POWDER.

For Sale at the Star Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Easton to Chancellor's-Point, and on Boilingbroke creek, containing about 250 acres. The situation is healthy, the water good, and fish, oysters and wild fowl in abundance, in their season. The terms will be made known by applying to

JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH, may 5—m

GEORGE SEWELL, RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of SHOES & KID SKINS, which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms that can be had any where in his knowledge. He also informs his customers, and those that wish to become so, that he has received a handsome assortment of leather for Boots, and will make them as cheap as can be had any where in the United States. The newest fashion trees and neat workmen. I hope this information will cause the people to enquire where I live, which is nearly opposite the Market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bromwell, saddler, where all the above can be had.

GEORGE SEWELL, Easton, may 5—4

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD, situated in Qu. Ann's county, on the main road leading from Centerville to Queen's Town. The purchaser may be accommodated with any quantity of land, from five to sixty acres. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the premises.

THOMAS REED, April 28—6

COMMISSION BUSINESS, BOARDING, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore—where he intends carrying on the Commission Business; selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandize, and hopes for a share of public patronage. His office will be at Messrs. John & Aaron Levering's store, Chesapeake.

He has also opened that large and commodious house, No 41, South Street, for the accommodation of boarders, by the day, week, month or year.

MARMADUKE TILDEN, April 7—3

PASTURAGE.

THE subscriber will take from 2 to 300 head of CATTLE, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from any charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH, may 12—m

BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD.

SUBSCRIBERS to this work on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are respectfully informed, that the 5th and last volume is now published in Philadelphia, and will be delivered on the Eastern Shore about the middle or end of April.

april 21—6

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

WAS LOST, on the main road, between Easton and the residence of the subscriber, in Island Creek Neck, on Tuesday the 12th inst. a large Red Morocco Pocket Book, much worn, containing a sum of money and a number of papers of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever will deliver the pocket book with its contents to Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES CLAYLAND, may 19—3

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, April 24th, 1812.

ORDERED, That the following letter and orders of the Adjutant General be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, The National Intelligencer, at Washington, The Star, at Easton, The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

WAR DEPARTMENT, HIS EXCELLENCY, The Governor of the State of Maryland.

SIR, I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the Executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 14th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This therefore is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having 6000 of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz—one twentieth part of artillery; one twentieth part of cavalry; and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.