



TERMS OF THE STAR—Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

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

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold, by order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county.
ON SATURDAY, 11th of April next, at the late residence of *Bradley Cork*, late of said county, deceased, near Wye Mill, three valuable *NEGROES*, on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the date. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by
ANN CORKRAL, adm'r of B. Corkral deceased.
 march 31—2*

SALE BY AUCTION.
By Virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancery Court, the subscriber will sell by public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 18th of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon—
A VALUABLE FARM, containing 210 acres, more or less, situated in Kent county, eastern shore of Maryland, about four miles from Chestertown, of which George Hanson died seized—about 200 acres of which are cleared and divided into four fields with several lots, all under good fence—There are about 40 acres covered with valuable wood and timber. Also, on the premises, a comfortable dwelling house for a small family, with a kitchen adjoining, a well of excellent water at the door; a negro quarter, smoke house, poultry house, two corn houses, a barn with stables and granary, and a young apple orchard of excellent fruit in full bearing. The terms will be, twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale till paid, to be secured by a bond or negotiable credit with approved security.
JEREMIAH BROWNING, Trustee.
 march 31—3

The Choptank Bridge Company.
THE Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the court house in Easton, on 2d day the 13th of the 4th month (April) next, between the hours of nine and one o'clock, for the choice of nine Directors of the Company for the ensuing year.
 By order of the Board,
Wm. W. MOORE, Treasurer.
 Easton, 3d mo. 31—2

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders in the Eastern Shore Manufacturing Company, are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 5th day of the 5th month (May) next, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing seven Directors to take charge of the Institution.
 By order of the Commissioners,
ROBT. MOORE, Sec'y
 march 31—3

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

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

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

BRIGADE ORDERS.

March 14th, 1812.
THE Field Officers of Infantry of the 12th Brigade, are ordered to meet at Easton, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the bounds of the Districts of their Regiments, Battalions & Extra Battalions, and "to be drilled and instructed in all the necessary duties of a soldier," and to "appear in uniform and with side arms." The Brigadier orders the following days for the meeting and exercise of each Battalion, viz: Extra battalion of Dorchester county, on the 15th day of May next—The 1st battalion of the 48th regiment, on the 16th of May—The 2d battalion of the same on the 16th—The 1st battalion of the 11th regiment, on the 19th of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 20th—The 1st battalion of the 19th regiment, on the 21st of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 22d—The extra battalion of Caroline county, on the 23d of May next—The 1st battalion of the 4th regiment, on the 26th of May next—The 2d battalion of the same on the 27th—The 2d battalion of the 26th, on the 29th of May next; and the 1st battalion of the same on the 30th of May.
 The Brigadier flatters himself that the Officers will attend with punctuality and energy, and the members composing their different commands with promptness and alacrity, and that every soldier that has a gun or musket will bring it to the field in good order, and endeavor to overcome that shameful apathy that has pervaded the militia of the 12th Brigade. It is expected that the officers will do their duty, and fulfil the great charge entrusted to them, by example and precept, to comply with the law.
 By order of Brigadier General BENSON.
SOLOMON DICKINSON,
Brigade Inspector.
 march 17 (31)—3

FURS AND PELTRIES.

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

Among these are about 1,500lb. beaver, 17,000 muskrats, 16,000 racoons, some foxes, wolves, cats, otter and ground hog, and a parcel of saved deer skins; Indian dressed deer and elk skins; buffalo robes, deer's tallow, buffalo horns and Indian mats.
J. MASON, Sup. Ind. Tr.
 Indian Office, march 21—4

NEW GOODS.

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

FLAX SEED FOR SEED.

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

THE STOCKHOLDERS

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

MERINO SHEEP.

THE subscriber offers for sale, half, three quarters, seven eighths, and full blood Merino Ram Lambs, at the following prices:
 Half blood, \$10
 Three quarters blood, 20
 Seven eighths blood, 30
 Full blood, 50
 Persons wishing to purchase, at the above prices, may apply to Mr. Thomas P. Smith, Easton, or to the subscriber. The Lambs must be taken away on or before the 20th of July next.
EDWARD LLOYD.
 march 31—4

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing about 270 acres of Land, and is situated within three and a half miles of the Head of Chester, immediately on the Smyrna road leading from Rowe's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county. About half of the farm is cleared, and the remainder well wooded—the improvements are barely comfortable. Those inclined to purchase will apply to William Abbott, the tenant, for a view of the farm; and to major Thomas Harris, near the land, for terms of sale.
WILLIAM GRAVES.
 Kent county, march 17—8

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

The above property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers, on a credit of four years; in annual instalments for one half the purchase money, with bonds or notes, bearing interest from the dates—The one half in each case will be required on delivery of the property.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
 march 10—6

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Lands in Dorchester county, within four miles of Vienna, on the road from New-Market, adjoining Reed's Grove and J. Stuart's farm containing 400 acres; about one fourth cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The timber land is very heavy, suitable for ship building—On said farm is a good orchard, &c. The above land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years; the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the date. For further particulars apply to Joseph Dodson, Cambridge, or the subscriber, living near the Trappe, Talbot county.—**JAMES THOMAS.**
 march 10—m

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via 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

A LIST OF PERSONS

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

Persons' Names.	sums due.
John S. Brooks	\$ 39
Peter Casnave's heirs	1 44
Catharine Calder	8
Collins Cary	8
Thomas Donaldson	2 56
George Fitzhugh	52
Elias & J. W. Glenn	16
Benjamin Galloway	6 42
Robert Gover	32
Otho Hughs	32
Peter Huff	94
Levy Hughs	32
Baker Johnson	19 86
David Kerr	64
David Kerr, jun.	32
Thomas & James Cook	1 86
Henry Kohn	32
Edward Kemp	1 55
Nicholas Leuke	16
James Martin	37 1/2
Luther Martin	4 82
James R. Morris	8
Gilbert Murdock	8
Robert McClann	16
William Neil	8
Richard Potts	1 95
William Potts	6 78
Robert Peter, jun.	10 33
Anthony Reintzell	64
Abner Ritchie	1 12
James Reid	8
John Ritchie	6 44 1/2
John Randall	8
Thomas Roberts	1 16 1/2
Richard Ridgley	2 89
Romulus Riggs	2 37 1/2
Benjamin Stallings	8
Robert C. Stanley	8
John Williams	8
John H. Stone's heirs	1 99
Benjamin Stoddert	6 44
Nicholas Storm	72 1/2
John Stephens	8
Thomas & Samuel Turner	32
Josias Thompson	77
James Williams	1 91 1/2
John Willmott, jun	8
Richard Weightman	8
Frederick Hellems	6
William Johnson	8
William Longberry	12
Henry Miller	47
Samuel Durbin	13 1/2
William Ward	47
Harmanus Allricks	12
William S. Boyd	16
Dennis Corbett	12 1/2
David Cook	6
James M. Lingam	6
David Griffith's heirs	69
Elie Williams (shoemaker)	25
Otho & Elie Williams	6
James Young	9
James Beatty	3 23 1/2
Charles Beatty	4 15 1/2
William Lee	3 27 1/2
Joseph Tomlinson	1 53
Benjamin Johnson	24
Daniel Johnson	20
John C. Jones's heirs	70 1/2
William Sterrett	45
Samuel Swearingen	28
Charles A. Warfield	1 10
Samuel Coolidge & others	2 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That if the county charges due on the lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons shall not be paid to *Edmond Boyd*, Collector of said county, or to *Jeremiah Sullivan*, of the city of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice, completed, to wit: on the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
 By order of the Commissioners of the tax for Allegany county.
AQUILLA ARELL BROWNE, Ck.
 Feb. 25 (march 24)—5

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *John C. Leonard*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to make them known.
ELIZA A. LEONARD, ex'rx.
Wm. A. LEONARD, ex'or
 John C. Leonard, dec'd.
 march 31—3

NOTICE.

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

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOKS
 FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,

of the Clk. Council.

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Respecting the enrolling and licensing of Steam Boats.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, a Steam-boat employed or intended to be employed only in a river or bay of the United States, owned wholly or in part by an alien, resident within the United States, may and shall be enrolled and licensed, as if the same belonged to a citizen of the United States, according to and subject to all the conditions, limitations and provisions contained in the act, entitled "an act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," except that in such case no oath or affirmation shall be required that the said boat belongs to a citizen or citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners of such Steam boat, upon application for enrollment or licence, shall give bond to the collectors of the district to and for the use of the United States, in the penalty of one thousand dollars with sufficient surety, conditioned that the said boat shall not be employed in other water than the rivers and bays of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker
 of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON, Vice
 President of the United States

and President of the Senate.

March 12, 1812.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas O'Bannon.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Thomas O'Bannon be permitted to withdraw his entry in the land office of Madison County, Mississippi Territory, from the south east quarter of section two, township two, range one west; and the money paid by him on the said entry, shall be placed to his credit on any purchase he shall or may have made of public land in the same district: Provided, it shall satisfactorily appear to the register of the said office, that the range two, west, has been, by error of the surveyor, marked range one.

H. CLAY, Speaker
 of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON, Vice
 President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

February 24, 1812.

Approved—**JAMES MADISON.**

NEW YORK, March 30. VERY LATE & IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship *Orbit*, Captain Boal, arrived at this port yesterday in the short passage of 29 days from Liverpool. She left that port on the 23th of February and has put the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* in possession of London papers to the evening of the 26th, and Lloyd's lists to the same date.

The restrictions of the Prince Regent were removed on the expiration of the act of Parliament by which they were laid on; and His Royal Highness has retained the whole of the old Ministry, having previously made overtures to Lords Grey and Grenville to join the administration, which were rejected.

Lord Castlereagh has succeeded to Lord Wellesley's situation in the Ministry.

Lord Sidmouth is expected to take a seat in the Cabinet; and Mr. Bragge Bathurst to join the present administration.

The Duke of Richmond is spoken of as desirous of returning home. Earl Powys is reported to be likely to succeed him.

Peace between England & Sweden, and war with the United States were events daily expected. Heavy impressions were making for manning the British navy supposed to be preparatory to a state of hostility with this country.

The king of the Two Sicilies has abdicated the throne.

The Emperor of the French has seized on Swedish Pomerania as a part of a plan to appropriate to himself the whole southern coast of the Baltic.

The United States sloop of war *Hornet* sailed from Cowes for Cherbourg on the 13th February.

FEB. 20.

Lord Liverpool received the seals of the Foreign Office yesterday, to hold in trust till a successor is appointed.

The Marquis Wellesley yesterday resigned the seal of office. Lords Sidmouth, Castlereagh and Buckinghamshire, will, we understand, have seats in Cabinet. It is also said that Lord Powys is to succeed the duke of Richmond in Ireland, his Grace having expressed a wish to return home.

Yesterday about half past two o'clock, the Marquis Wellesley had an audience of the Prince Regent, and resigned the Seals of office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

FEBRUARY 21.

At a very early hour yesterday morning a hot press took place on the river Thames. The River Fencibles were called out to assist the impress service. About 200 men were taken on board the tender in consequence.

FEB. 22.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, Lord Viscount Castlereagh was introduced to the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, and received, at the hands of his Royal Highness, the Seals of Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A morning paper states, that his Lordship, previously to his accepting this high office, came to an explicit understanding with Mr. Perceval, on the question concerning the Catholics of Ireland, as far as respected his own liberal sentiment on that important subject. No other official appointment took place.

LONDON, JAN. 29, 1812.

Orders in Council.—If the object of the Orders in Council was, originally, to prevent France from importing the produce of her islands in neutral ships, as she has now lost all her islands the object has ceased, and their continuance, as far as relates to France, can be no object to this country. But if America thinks her neutral privileges are encroached upon by this new system of blockade, and is preparing to defend them, surely we shall not wantonly risk a rupture with her, and hazard Canada and the West India Islands, on the romantic ideas of injuring France; we shall at least delay the evil, by new-modelling our Orders in Council, as to the extent of blockade from any given point, and give those for explanations and arrangements. Indeed, it is not yet proved but that we should gain by the alteration, in the export of our manufactures, which is a greater object to us than the injury we aim at France.

What could France hope or desire more than a war between G. Britain & America? The only two states on the earth that are strong in those principles which make against her dominion, would, by such a political suicide, weaken and wear away those energies which every consideration of wisdom and kindred feeling should endeavor to rally into a phalanx of common cause. And what could England, what could America gain by such an unnatural contest? We have no feelings for triumph in such a war. It has no glory that is not stained by fratricide—by violated obligations, the contemplation of which would make the philosopher weep, and the Christian shudder! And where were America, if she could succeed in en-

slaving the common enemy of both to fetter and subject the genius of England? She may help to break our naval power, but she could not succeed to it. Transfer it to France, and see if she would be more moderate by sea than land. Give the naval power of England to France, and in almost another century Europe would be consigned into barbarism. We have yielded to these feelings, because we fear that America is acting more in a spirit of resentment than is perhaps wise—more than is perhaps just towards the peculiar situation of her powerful but too haughty parent. England may be pursuing a reckless and mad career; and its folly is only too fatally embellished by its gallantry, and a rash and governmentless spirit of prodigal expenditure, that would lay the feelings of half the world under a kind of tributary admiration; but the main interests of all free and civilized society are in a—perhaps inseparable—degree, interwoven with her fate. We would call upon the Prince Regent to step between his country and the perverse policy that would scatter to air the philosopher's dream of liberty, & the Christians hope of peace.

Morn. Chron.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

We understand that an application was made on Saturday, from Mr. Secretary Ryder to the Lord Mayor, to obtain leave that the impress may take place within the precincts of the city during nine days. The exertions employed to procure hands have, for their object, the fitting out a considerable naval force to proceed to America.

Letter of the Prince Regent, and Lords Grey and Grenville's reply.

TO THE DUKE OF YORK.

"My Dearest Brother—

"As the restrictions on the exercise of the royal authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate to you those sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an early period of the session, by my earnest desire that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

"I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by Parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the Executive government.

"My sense of duty to our Royal Fatherland, and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trust I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the August person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons for whose judgment and honorable principles I entertain the highest respect.

"In various instances, as you well know, where the law of the last session left me at full liberty, I have waved my personal gratification, in order that his Majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every power and prerogative belonging to his crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our royal father's recovery.

"A new era is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of any of her possessions, by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, G. Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire; the national faith has been preserved inviolate towards our allies; and if character is strength applied to a nation, the increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will shew to the nations of the continent how much they may still achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula I shall be most anxious to avoid every measure which can lead my allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question, and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honorably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilection to indulge, no resentments to gratify; no objects to attain, but such as are common to the whole empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct, and I can appeal to the past as the evidence of what the future will be, I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of Parliament and of a candid and enlightened nation.

"Having made this communication of my sentiments, in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands, and constitute a

part of my government. With such support, and aided by vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which G. Britain was ever engaged.

"You are authorized to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.

"I am, always, &c.

"GEORGE, P. R.

"Carlton House, Feb. 13, 1812.

"P. S. I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval."

February 15, 1812.

"SIR—We beg leave most humbly to express to your Royal Highness our dutiful acknowledgements for the gracious and condescending manner in which you have had the goodness to communicate to us the letter of his royal highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future administration of the public affairs; and we take the liberty of availing ourselves of your gracious permission to address to your Royal Highness in this form what has occurred to us in consequence of that communication. The Prince Regent, after expressing to your royal highness in that letter his sentiments on various public matters, has, in the concluding paragraph, condescended to intimate his wish that some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were formed, would strengthen his royal highness's hands, and constitute a part of his government; and his royal highness is pleased to add, that with such support, aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, he would look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which G. Britain has ever been engaged. On the other parts of his royal highness's letter we do not presume to offer any observations; but in the concluding paragraph, in so far as we may venture to suppose ourselves included in the gracious wish which it expresses, we owe it, in obedience and duty to his royal highness, to explain ourselves with frankness and sincerity. We beg leave most earnestly to assure his royal highness, that no sacrifices, except those of honor and duty, could appear to us too great to be made, for the purpose of healing the divisions of our country, & uniting both its government & its people. All personal exclusion we entirely disclaim; we rest on public measures; and it is on this ground alone that we must express, without reserve, the impossibility of our uniting with the present government. Our differences of opinion are too many and too important to admit of such an union. His royal highness will, we are confident, do us the justice to remember, that we have twice already acted on this impression; in 1809, on the proposition then made to us under his majesty's authority; and last year when his royal highness was pleased to require our advice respecting the formation of a new government. The reasons which we then humbly submitted to him are strengthened by the increasing dangers of the times; nor has there, down to this moment appeared even any approximation towards such an agreement of opinion on the public interests, as can alone form a basis for the honorable union of parties previously opposed to each other. Into the detail of those differences we are unwilling to enter; they embrace almost all the leading features of the present policy of the empire; but his royal highness has, himself, been pleased to advert to the late deliberations of Parliament on the affairs of Ireland. This is a subject, above all others, important in itself, and connected with the most pressing dangers. Far from concurring in the sentiments which his Majesty's Ministers have, on that occasion, so recently expressed, we entertain opinions directly opposite; we are firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the present system of that country—and of the immediate repeal of those civil disabilities under which so large a portion of his majesty's subjects still labor on account of their religious opinions. To recommend to Parliament this repeal, is the first advice which it would be our duty to offer to His Royal Highness, could we, even for the shortest time, make ourselves responsible for any further delay in the prospect of a measure, without which we could entertain no hope of rendering ourselves useful to His Royal Highness or to the country. We have only further to beg your Royal Highness to lay before his royal highness the Prince Regent, the expression of our humble duty, and the sincere and respectful assurance of our earnest wishes for whatever may best promote the ease, honor and advantage of his royal highness's government, and the success of his endeavors for the public welfare.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "GREY,

"GRENVILLE."

"To his Royal Highness the Duke of York."

FROM THE ENQUIRER. SUPPOSITIONS. THE \$50,000.

A federal paper from Baltimore states as coming from its correspondent in Washington: It is reported that Henry also received a large sum from Serrurier.—I beg leave to move to amend the report, by striking out the word *also*, and then this report will run: "It is reported that Henry received a large sum from Serrurier."—May it not be so? May not this report express the true state of the transaction?—Suppose a case—

A foreigner of distinction (say the C. de C.) becomes partially acquainted with the views of H. He knows that this man had been engaged in a mission to the U. S.; but what is the precise import of it, he knows not; whether it bears upon France or the U. States, or both.—Suppose, no matter from what motive, that C. is anxious to stand well with the minister of his nation, and that he imparts to him what he has heard; and that this minister, willing to retaliate upon Great Britain, (as this is the age of retaliation,) the same trick which Mr. Hammond served M. Fauchet in the year 1795, lays hold of this information, to lay it before the U. States.—The case, which I suppose, may be an imaginary one; it may be *fancy and not fact*; but if it shows that the French minister may have acted in this transaction, and paid "a large sum" towards it, it shows too that the suppositions of the sums being paid by our own government, as made by the federal prints, may be false. If M. Serrurier has offered to lay these things open to our government, (mark! I put it as a *supposition*.) why, our government would have acted a very silly part, if they had shut their eyes against it because it had come from him.

They should have looked at the thing as it really was; weighed it well; and if they found it of importance to the U. States, as going to show the real policy of G. Britain & to put us on our guard against spies and emissaries who were plotting our disunion, they would not have scrupled to lay it before the nation, without the least regard to the motives of the minister who caused its communication. We must take our own course, and not his. We shall do what we think best for us, and not what is good for him.—And if the President, having these papers before him, had determined to suppress them, let them have come from whatever quarter they might, he certainly would have been guilty of a species of misprison of treason which never could have been justified.—There is only another link in this chain of supposition wanting; but any one of the least discernment can easily supply it.

Or, let me make another supposition.—Suppose that our government had given John Henry a few thousand dollars in consideration of the estates which he would lose in Canada, &c. &c.; is not the discovery of a plot striking at the very vitals of our country, worth such a sum? SUPPOSITIONS.

PROROGATION.

To the Honorable the Assembly and Senate of the State of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,
The constitution of this state has vested in the Governor thereof a discretion to prorogue the Assembly and Senate, from time to time, provided such prorogations shall not exceed sixty days in the space of any one year.—It was doubtless intended by the wise patriotic framers of that sacred instrument, that this power should be exercised on all occasions when in the opinion of the executive, the public good would be promoted by it.

I entertain a perfect conviction that the exercise of the above mentioned prerogative at the present time, is not only a sacred and indispensable duty which I owe to the community, but that it will have a tendency to awaken enquiry, and to produce a degree of information which under existing circumstances, cannot fail to be useful and important in deciding, ultimately, upon some of the important measures now pending before the Legislature.

I am not unmindful of the magnitude, and responsibility of the duty discharged by this message; and therefore beg leave to assign some of the prominent reasons which have impelled me to its performance.

You are apprised, gentlemen, that some years since it was ascertained, beyond any reasonable doubt, that corrupt inducements were held out to members of the Legislature in order to obtain their votes in favor of an incorporation of a banking institution in the city of New York; and the very strong and general suspicion, that the emoluments tendered were, in certain instances accepted, inflicted a deep wound upon the honor of the state and upon the purity and independence of legislation.

At the late session of the Legislature, an act was passed incorporating the late Jersey Bank; and although there has been as yet no judicial investigation as to the alleged improper means made use of to obtain the act,

there is a very general public opinion, that unwarrantable attempts were resorted to on that occasion to influence, and, unduly, the then members of the Legislature.

With respect to the bill for the incorporation of another bank in the city of New York, by the name of the bank of America, now before the Senate, many, and forcible objections exist against it; and I cherished the hope that the considerations, which I had the honor to suggest to the Legislature at the commencement of the present session, would have had their due influence. In corroboration of those considerations, I avail myself of this occasion to remark, that the bill now before the Senate establishes, in the city of N. York, a bank with a capital of six millions of dollars; that five millions thereof may be subscribed by the stockholders of the late bank of the United States, without any provision which gives a preference to the citizens of the United States; and thus foreign stockholders may be admitted, in the discretion of the directors, to monopolize the stock, and consequent controul, of the intended bank, and thereby acquire a dangerous influence in the monied operations & other important concerns of the state.

The banking capital in the City of New York now exceeds nine millions of dollars. This capital, in the most flourishing state of our commerce, has been found adequate to commercial purposes. The U. States, we have much reason to apprehend, are on the verge of a war with G. Britain, in defence of our rights, our national honor, and our independence; and commerce is consequently nearly suspended. Can it be wise, then, to increase our banking capital in an unprecedented manner, at a time when we have only a very limited and restricted commerce left? Can it be prudent or safe, at such a time, to employ British capital, and subject ourselves to its deleterious influence in thwarting the operations of our own government, in a just and necessary war with G. Britain? It appears to me that it would be unwise and impolitic.

When I contemplate the creation of a new bank in the City of New York with so enormous a capital; when I perceive the resuscitation within this state of half the whole capital of the late United States Bank; and when I view the power which that bank is to concentrate to the hands of a few individuals, I cannot but feel the most lively apprehensions for the safety of all other banking institutions, & of our most inestimable political institutions.

But these considerations become less important when compared with others, to which it is my painful duty here to advert.

It appears by the journals of the Assembly, that attempts have been made to corrupt, by bribes, four members of that body, to vote for the passage of the bill to incorporate the aforesaid bank; and it also appears, by the journals of the Senate, that an improper attempt has been made to influence one of the Senators to vote for the bill. Far be it from me to insinuate that improper considerations have induced any member of the Legislature to vote for the said bill; yet, should its final passage now take place, before the persons implicated in holding out the before mentioned inducements shall have been judiciously tried, & without consulting the feelings and opinion of the community at large upon the subject, public sentiment will, I fear, however unjustly, attribute its passage, in some degree, to the influence of such inducements.

Under such persuasion, I entertain the most fearful apprehensions, that the confidence of the people, in the purity and independence of legislation, will be fatally impaired; our representative system, which has been devised for us by our sages and wisest jurists as a safeguard for our security, our property, and our liberty, ultimately destroyed; and this great and populous state lose her just importance and influence in the destinies of the United States.

It gives me sincere anxiety and pain to reflect, that many individual inconveniences will result from a prorogation of the legislature at this time, yet these inconveniences do not compare with the public considerations which induce this measure.

Solemnly impressed with the importance of the preceding considerations, and feeling that the morals, the honor, & the dignity of the state require it—and in order that time may be afforded for reflection, and for the complete ascertainment of public sentiment upon a measure fraught with such important consequences, I have deemed it proper to prorogue, and I do hereby prorogue the Assembly and Senate until the twenty first day of May next then to meet in the Capitol in the City of Albany.

Given under my hand and the private seal of the State of New York, at the City of Albany, (L. S.) this twenty seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1812.

DANIEL T. TOMPKINS.

The Republican Star.

EASTON...TUESDAY MORNING,
APRIL 7, 1812.

Washington City, April 2.
AN EMBARGO.

Both Houses of Congress yesterday sat with closed doors, on a message from the President recommending (as it is reported) a temporary EMBARGO. The policy of such a measure is obvious, since, if there were no other motive for it, the news just received from England affords a sufficient one. The confirmation of the present ministry in power, since the removal of the restrictions on the Regent; the hot press in every port for seamen to man a large detachment of vessels of war for the American station; the language of the ministry in parliament, with the positive and persevering adherence to the orders in council, and other indications, are proofs of an hostility to this country against which the earliest precautions are necessary. On the subject of the embargo, and other topics connected with it, we shall take an early opportunity more fully to express our sentiments.

DAVID HOLMES, Esq. is re appointed Governor of the Territory of Mississippi.

By the arrival mentioned under the New York head, we have received English papers down to the latter end of February. They contain no information calculated to gratify American readers.

The extracts which we have made from the Courier and Morning Chronicle will apprise our readers that the Prince Regent of England, since the removal of the restrictions on his authority, has taken to his bosom the inveterate opponents of the principles which he has heretofore professed, and that the leaders of the Whig party have refused to coalesce in such an administration;—and, in short, that the Prince Regent has preferred the Percival ministry to one composed of his early friends and supporters, who have of course totally withdrawn from him. The morning Chronicle of the 20th (a paper which has been for many years the uniform supporter of Whig principles, and until the present moment, of the Prince Regent,) says, that "not one man of the early friends of the Prince Regent, or of those whom he called upon last year to form an administration on the principles he then professed, has agreed to countenance or support the minister that his royal highness has now chosen."

We have Cobbett's paper of the 22d February, containing an interesting article (which we shall give in our next) on the subject of the "NEW ERA," which he says the Prince has truly stated to have arrived. He anticipates, from the choice of councillors which the Prince Regent has made, the establishment of distinct court and country parties, and a reunion between the old Whig families and the body of the people; by this act, he says the Regent has given the people the hope of once more seeing a powerful body of noblemen and gentlemen making common cause with them in an endeavour constitutionally to resist all encroachments on the part of the ministers of the crown—and that if such be the consequence, it will be not only a "new era," but also a most memorable and happy era in the history of that country.

This prospect, however gratifying, has no charms for us sufficient to counterbalance the reality of the evils America has to anticipate from this part of the intelligence afforded by the late arrival. So far from the Prince Regent taking the opportunity of his release from the restrictions on his powers, as was fondly expected by many, to shake off the orders in council, we find him not only cherishing the parents of that system, but strengthening their hands by adding a Castlereagh to the ministry, than whom America does not possess a more decided enemy. From such a ministry, including the man who officially recognised the services of an emissary, deputed to foment disunion and promote civil war in the United States; who would have armed the father against the son, and the son against the father; who would have deluged our fertile fields with the blood of those who cultivate them, from such a ministry, what has America to hope?

But there is another feature of the late intelligence which has a more important bearing in relation to this country. We allude to the determination evinced by the ministry, as indicated by their speeches in Parliament and the language of the ministerial prints, to persevere in the execution of the orders in council at every hazard. We shall in our next endeavor to present to our readers some of the leading speeches in the British Parliament on these topics, from which a judgment may be formed of the probability of a cessation from this system of legalized robbery which now disgraces the British policy towards us.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA HERALD.

The House of Representatives sat till 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, deliberating on the expediency of laying an embargo for 60 days. When the doors were closed a debate ensued, in which Mr. Clay (the Speaker) and Mr. Randolph were the principal orators for and against. Mr. Bassett filled the chair. The vote to engross the bill 72 (a majority of the whole) were for the engrossing. Mr. Randolph took a very great latitude in his remarks; he read

the private proceedings of the committee to the house, and notes taken of col. Monroe's conversations before the committee: In the inferences and conclusions which he drew from these he was corrected by Messrs. Grundy and Calhoun. The majority on the final passage of the bill was about 32 votes.

The doors were closed yesterday or motion of Mr. Grundy, and there is no doubt but what there is something of a very decided character before the house, as the committee of foreign relations have always had a decided majority for energetic measures, and the time appears to have arrived for bringing them forward.

The Senate were likewise sitting with closed doors yesterday.

New Orleans, February 29.

PIRATES AND SMUGGLING.

At the request of the Collector of this port, General Hampton on the 6th inst. ordered a command of men from Baton Rouge, to go down La Fourche in order to detect smuggling from the pirates that are on our coast. The detachment was under the command of captain Gibson and Lieut. Chambers, and on their approaching near the confluence of La Fourche with the bay, met a large pirogue with a number of armed men, and the first salutation was a five musquetry from the men in the pirogue, which was returned by the detachment, briskly. The pirates finding a warm reception, all immediately abandoned their plunder, except three who are made prisoners, and with the pirogue and goods, were brought to the city on Sunday evening.

It is supposed several men of the pirogue were wounded, as considerable blood was discovered on the trace where they escaped. None of the detachment were hurt. The vigilance pursued by government will ultimately destroy the nefarious practice of smuggling, which has been carried on so long and so disgraceful to this city.

The Vincennes "Sun," of the 7th ultimo, says—"We are happy to have in our power to state that the council, which has been held at this place between the Governor and the Indians, who came in as the representatives of the Prophet, has resulted in the establishment of peace. The tomahawk has been buried; the chiefs have agreed implicitly to obey the commands of their Great Father, the President, and a select party of them from all the tribes, are to set out as soon as provision can be made for their journey, on a visit to him. The Weas and all the other tribes have withdrawn their opposition to the settlement of the new purchase—and they assert that they never would have made any, but for the persuasions of the Prophet. The head chief of the Kickapoos informed the Governor, that he had caused all the remains of our unfortunate countrymen to be re-interred, agreeably to the directions he received from the Governor when he was here in December last.

Pittsburg, March 24.

We have seen a letter from a member of congress, dated the 10th inst. which says, (speaking of the documents, part of which are published in this day's paper)—"Foster is said to be in vast consternation. His secretary, Baker stepped into the house just as the reading commenced, and appeared much agitated. He soon, however, withdrew.—This day I have heard that Foster has for some time past indicated great uneasiness, and by secret hints and innuendoes (then not understood, but now manifest) discovered his anxiety on this subject, he being in possession of all the facts relative to Henry's mission, and knowing his disappointment and chagrin, dreaded the consequence of a disclosure. The committee to whom these documents were referred, who had power to send for persons and papers, met last evening. Mr. Monroe appeared before them. His perfect acquaintance with the signature of the earl of Liverpool confirms beyond contradiction the authenticity of the papers which bear his name. The signature of governor Craig was also well known by Mr. Harper, from New-Hampshire. It appears that before Henry would make the disclosure, the president had to stipulate with him that he should not be harassed nor coerced into any further disclosures than those contained in the papers given up. You will observe several blanks in the letters printed.—In the originals these were the erasures of certain names, and words connected with them. Although erased, the names can still be read by holding the paper to the light. I did not examine the papers myself not being of the committee, but have it from those who did, Timothy ———, the celebrated author of letters justifying C. Britain, and condemning the attack on the Little Belt &c. &c. stands at the head of the list."

Why should the leading federalists flatter at Henry's disclosures? No names are mentioned—no individual is implicated. Are they conscience-struck? Why should they be anxious about the reputation of the British ministry? Is there, indeed a connection between them? Henry has told upon none of them—why should they tell upon themselves? Virginia Argus.

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

THE KINE POX STILL TRIUMPHANT.

The public have the history of Robert Dixon's family before them on the subject of the Small Pox, and Kine Pox, which it was hoped, would have carried complete conviction to the minds of the most incredulous as to the latter being a preventive to the dreadful effects of the former, and that even when combined as in some of the cases in this family, it will check the violence of the Small Pox, & at all times stands a ready friend to shield all who apply in time for its aid, against this terrible scourge of the human race. But it seems doubts are still remaining in the minds of some from whom favorable opinions were expected. It is not for me to enquire why in all ages, and in all countries mankind are credulous about matters of small moment, and unfortunately the reverse in things of the greatest importance to them. In the one case they greedily catch at every little trifling circumstance, to confirm them in folly, and absurdity, in the other demonstration, equal to holy writ is not sufficient to establish their faith.

In my last address I informed the public that as to myself I had implicit confidence in the preventive effects of the Kine Pox against the infection of the Small Pox, but that all doubts might be removed from the minds of the timid, and incredulous, I pledged myself to establish further proof on the subject, which, I trust, the subjoined certificate of Robert Dixon will demonstrate to the satisfaction of all.

Before I dismiss this important subject, I must again solicit the attention of the public to Robert Dixon's wife's case as proof how insecure all are, who have not been vaccinated, and at the same time to remind them, that they owe it to themselves as well as the community to guard against an evil, which has spread destruction wherever it has been permitted to extend its ravages, and that even inoculation, so far from being a check to its spreading, it has sometimes accelerated its progress, and kept it alive, when it might have been checked by proper precautions.

In all probability it will remain in obscurity, how Robert Dixon's wife took the contagion of the Small Pox. It is well known that the Small Pox infection will remain dormant for several months, & that one "atom" inhaled by the breath will in the course of two or three weeks produce all those terrifying effects, which were exhibited upon this unfortunate woman. The husband might have bought a pound of cotton, or tea, or coffee, or any thing else, and one "atom" might by the merest chance have adhered to these articles, or the paper in which they were wrapped and in one instant escaped to fix its venom on her nose, or mouth, or be carried into the lungs, and thus have contaminated the whole body. But not so with the kine pox, it is so contagious, and when introduced into the human body by inoculation, or vaccination, it has none of these dreadful effects, which too often accompany the small pox in cases of inoculation. It never endangers life, and does not require the least precaution, or medicine, while it excites not the least apprehension as to its result, and at the same time become a complete protection against the small pox. What reason have we to adore an Almighty Providence, that he so kindly directed the ingenious enquiries of the immortal Mr. Jenner, and enabled him to point out the way by which this monster, the small pox, might be finally banished from the face of the earth. Under these circumstances what have we not to answer for, if we do not use our efforts to accomplish so great, & so benevolent a design.

ENNALLS MARTIN.
Easton, April 4th 1812.

I certify that the report of the cases of the small and cow pox in my family, lately published in the newspapers of Easton, by Dr. Martin, is in strict conformity with my own observations; the result of which observations is a complete conviction that the cow pox is an effectual preventive of the small pox. In evidence of this truth I do testify, that three individuals (the children of Thomas Robinson) came to my house on the fourth of last month and staid from 12 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening—and further, that the son of Mr. James Ellexson spent two nights in my family from the same date—and that Mr. Ellexson himself (who had been vaccinated seven years before) and several others (who had been recently vaccinated) were often about my house while the small pox was in the family, and that none of them have discovered any symptoms of having taken the infection; although a month has elapsed since they were thus immenitely and repeatedly exposed.

ROBERT DIXON.

April 4.
The schooner Port, captain Jenkins, laden with hides and fish, hence for Bordeaux, was captured on the 22d March, in 11 fathoms water, about 20 miles from the cape of Virginia, by the Belvidere frigate! The Port received two shots between wind and water, and had her sails and rigging much cut; the frigate having fired (it is said) 25 shots at her. The valiant British captors took out the mate and crew, put 15 men aboard, and ordered the prize to the Bermudas.

The captain of the Belvidere had received intelligence of every American sailing or intended to sail for France, from British spies or consuls, doubtless in our seaports.—[Balt. Whig.

Preparation.—Ninety pieces of field artillery (part of them brass) were received at New York from Washington City last week, the carriages and harness for which are now making, and sixty of them will be ready for the field by the middle of May, for the use of the old regiment of U.S. light artillery and the two new regiments of artillery now raising. Fifty 18 pounders for travelling carriages are ordered to be completed as soon as possible.
Columbian.

A gentleman of distinction, who has passed through this City, on his way from Washington, reports, that Henry's disclosures have cost our government nothing.
Richmond Enquirer.

Died on Wednesday evening last, about 9 o'clock, very suddenly, Miss Lucy Sharp of this town, aged 40 years.

THE MEDICAL

And Surgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore.

Will meet on the 15th instant, to grant licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery in the state of Maryland.
april 7—2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Levy Court of Talbot County will meet on Saturday the 11th inst. to appoint overseers of the public roads.
By order of the Levy Court.
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
april 7, 1812—1

WANTED AN OVERSEER, A farm in Barbary, for the remainder of the year. Persons applying must bring good recommendations.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
april 7—3

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 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—8

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. March 31, 1812.

WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, William Arrindell, sen Col. Hugh Auld. B—Rebecca Black, Elizabeth H. Bowie, Frederick Barger, Benjamin B. Bond (2) Jacob Brumwell, Isaac Bailey, Mary Baldwin (2) Abraham Broom (2) Lewis Bush (2) Catherine Bush, Jonathan Benny, Jonathan N. Benny, Benjamin F. Barter, William Bryant, Garretson Blades. C—Mary Clark, Mary Cault, Capt. Clayland, John Coult, Mary Chaires, Elizabeth Colston, Jas. Crouch, John Councell, Benjamin Chandler, Edward DeCoursey, Richard Cheesman. D—Thomas Dahadaway, Elisha Dawson, Warner Dawson, Mary Dodson, George Denny, Jas. M. Donald (2) Joseph G. Duffin. E—Revd Robert Elliott. F—Captain Joseph Farland, (2) Walter L. Fountain, Captain Thomas Frazer, James Farbank, Lucretia Forster, H. any Freeman. G—Charles Gibson, Charles Goldsborough, John Goldsborough, John Gwinn. H—David Hutton, (2) George Howard, George W. Howard, Mary Harris, Henrietta Hamsley, Laban Hill, Senior, John Hessey. I—Hannah McIntire. J—Abel Jamp, Margaret Johns K—Vachel Keene, Celey Kenneman. L—Solomon Lowe, (2) John B. Logan, Samuel Logan, Gen. Jas. Lloyd, John L. Larey, Clerk of Talbot County. M—James Mackey, (2) Wm. Matthews, Rachel Matthews, James Mosley, Richard Martindale, Catharine Mason, George Moffatt. N—Benjamin C. Neff. P—Michael Pinkind, Thomas Pinkind, William Pain, Joseph Porter. R—Leydenhan T. Rossum, Edward Roberts, Elizabeth Robinson. S—John Seney (2) Preston Scott, Wm. Scott, Sarah Scott, John Sears, Ann Sharpless, Henry Stableford, Dr. William Seth, Col. Pery Spencer, William Sutton, Samuel Southland. T—William Thomas (2) Nicholas Thomas, Rachel L. Thomas, Anna Maria Tilghman, William Tarlon, Abner Turner (2) Thos. Tipples. W—Capt. James Wallace, John Wright. Y—Uriah Yarnall.
april 7—3

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md. April 1st, 1812.

DAVID ARTHUR; James Al len. B. Maria Bordley; Edward Brown; Benjamin Barger (3) John Baden; Moses Briscoe; James Brook; William Buzines; Rebecca Bactick; Michael Byren. C. Sarah Corse; Chas. Cavalier; Wm Chapman; Jas. Claypole; Benjamin Chambers; capt. Thos. Carville. D. Ann Dunn; Thos. Dunlany; Peter Dotson. E. Emory Edwards; William G. Elbert, Joseph Everitt (3) Edward Eubanks. F. Martha Freeman. G. William Gilbert; Darkey Graves; Rebecca Gooding. H. Richard Hall. K. Ezra Kelly. L. Chas. Leatherbury (2) Jas. Lambert. M. Thomas Murphey. N. Richd. Newman. P. Ann Perkins; William Park. Q. J. S. Quimby. R. Samuel Rosebury; Philip F. Rasin; Levin Rollison. S. Ann Scaire; Jno. Sherwood; John Sheward; Richard Spencer; Thomas Sparrow; Lydia Stradley. T. Henry Tenant; Joshua Thomas. W. Richard Ward; Edward Wilmer; William Wroth; Edward Woodall; Mary G. Wright; Dr. P. Wroth; Elizabeth Wickes. Y. Ann Yeats.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber having retired to his present residence principally for the purpose of educating his nephews, and wishing to render the time employed in their education useful to the public, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has rented a commodious house, and is now ready to accommodate such pupils at board as may be entrusted to his care. The learned languages, French, English, Geography and the useful part of Arithmetic, will form the course of study.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that History and Geography, ancient and modern, are essential parts of a classical education, and that these must be attended to.

As the subscriber is not at present desirous that the number of his pupils should exceed that to which his own immediate attention can be given, he observes, that no pupil will, henceforth be admitted, except those who board in his family, and those who can attend from their own homes. Mrs. Donley will attend to such parts of the education of young Ladies, as are properly her province.

TERMS
Reading, Writing, Orthography, Per gr.
Grammar, Education, Epistola-
ry Style, Arithmetic, Geogra-
phy and History, } \$ 5
With the addition of the Latin &
Greek Classics } 6 1/2
French Language, } 5
Filligree, Plain and Fancy nec-
dle work, } 3 1/2
Music, Vocal and Instrumental, } 10
The use of a Piano, } 2
Boarding for young Ladies and Gentle-
men at \$ 100 per annum; payable quarterly
in advance, exclusive of bed, bedding and
washing. D. DONLEY.
Georgetown Kent county, Md. april 7—3

MARYLAND

Kent County Orphans Court, Nov. 16, 1811.
ORDERED, that William Anderson, administrator of Charles Bailey, dec'd. cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, a notice to said dec'd's creditors to produce their claims according to law.
RICH'D BARROLL, Reg.

This is to give notice, THAT the subscriber, of Kent county, Chesapeake, obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Bailey late of Kent county, dec'd. All persons having claims against said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1812.
Wm. ANDERSON, adm'r.
april 7—3

ZACCHEUS KELLY, RETURNS his thanks to each and every person, who has given him any employ since he has been proprietor of his calling: He likewise informs them he has declined engaging any more work at present—but still feels himself in duty bound to finish all he has begun.

Let me begin from whence I came.
TAKE NOTICE, All persons who it may concern, I will pay all legal charges, instituted in consequence of a suit held in Caroline county Orphans' court, concerning the estate of Dennis Kelly, dec'd. and parties concerned; provided they exhibit them to me or my legal attorney, on Tuesday, 16th of May next, at Mr. Wm. Harrison's house, in Denton.
N. B. My ends for this is to make a comparative between the laws of Caroline county and Talbot, as I have a notion to settle myself for life soon, in my choice of the two.
I have the honor to be your humble servant,
ZACCHEUS KELLY.
april 7—m

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Centra-Ville, March 31st, 1812.

LAMBERT H. ABBOTT, B. John Brown, Benj. Brown, James Brine, Saml. Burgess, John Beard (4) maj. James Bruff (2) Henrietta M. Blake, Nathan B. ynard, Matthias Bear. C. Charles Clayton, John Clayton, Elizabeth Carradine, Elizabeth Covington, Sally Coursey, John Camper. D. Nicholas Dorsey, John Downing, sen. F. John Fisher, John W. Fortoeer. G. Wm. Gilbert, Wm. Grayson. H. Bert S. Ganable, Henry Gilder (2) The Gosler, Adon or Mary Giller. H. Francis C. Hall, Benj. Hatcheson, Robert Harrison, Tubbutt Harris, John Hutchinson. J. Nancy Johns (2) K. Eben Kennard. L. Charles Langdon, Gen. Little, Alexander Laug. M. Thomas McCosh (2) Joseph Mercklin. P. Harriet Palmer, Jno. Price, Flora Potter, Wm. Parr, Hugh Phenix. Q. John Quimby. R. James Rochester, Henry Richardson, Wm. Richardson. S. Robert Seeders (2) Charles T. S. W. H. Ann Seth, Elizabeth Seager. T. Edward Tilghman, Marmaduke Tilden, Dr. Thomas W. Sarah Wright of John John Watson, Violetta Weems, John W. Hamilton. Y. Benjamin Young.

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE, LUDON BLACK.

WILL stand the ensuing season, on Tuesdays at Easton, and on Saturdays at the Trappo—and will be let to mares at the moderate rate of five dollars the spring chance, and twenty five cents to the groom.

Ludon Black is six years old, full sixteen hands high, a jet black, and is considered a very pure foot runner.—Ludon Black was got by Nontacha, his dam by the Buckskin Hero; Buckskin Hero by Moscho out of an Ajax mare.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, N. B. The season will end on the 25th day of June. B. C.
Talbot county, april 7—m

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—(price \$1.50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the whooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentery, cholera morbus, severe griping, 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, withering 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, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

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

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so 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, pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Dr. Dyott's patent Ick Ointment—for pleasanter, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.—Price 50 cents per box.

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

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

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(Price two dollars.)
The Vegetable Balm of Life—(Price one dollar.)

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

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

Mahy's Plaster Cloth,

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY
DR. B. RUSH,
DR. P. S. PHYSICK.

And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

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

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

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A Fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by Messrs.

THOMAS & GROOMER, Easton,
Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had gratis.

March 24—1821

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

26th day of March, A. D. 1812.
ON application of John Denny, (by petition) administrator of Joseph Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of Talbot county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 26th day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve—(1812.)

JAS. PRICE, Reg. of Wills
for Talbot county.

IN compliance with the above order—
Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Denny, late of Talbot county deceased—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 30th day of September next—they may otherwise be barred from all benefit from said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1812

JOHN DENNY, adm'r
of J. Denny, deceased.

March 31—1812

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, March 17th 1812.

ON application, by petition, of George A. Smith, administrator of Jonathan Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this seventeenth day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve.

J. RICHARDSON, Reg. of Wills
for Caroline county.

IN compliance with the above order—
Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 17th day of September next, they may otherwise be barred from any benefit of said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 17th day of March, anno domini 1812.

GEO. A. SMITH, adm'r
of Jona Eaton, deceased

March 31—1812

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

JONATHAN OZMENT.
Talbot county, March 3—1812

AN ARABIAN STALLION.

The fine white Arabian Horse,

S E L I M,

Will stand this season at my farm, near the old Chapel, and be let to mares at 9 dollars the single 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 3rd 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 Taylor, of Virginia, gave \$1500 for one half of him. Selim is of the full size of the real Arab Horse, and it is a circumstance not more remarkable than true, that the stock of these horses from other mares have not only superior form, fashion and action, but that they are LARER, it is not necessary to remind sportsmen, that from the Arab horse proceeds all the fine blood-horses of England, and that they have now a chance which will scarcely happen again.—Selim is the property of Col. Taylor of Virginia, he has an uncommon fine temper, and was sent to this shore at the request of an old sportsman.—Selim will be at Easton every Tuesday, from eight o'clock in the morning until seven in the afternoon, he will be at or near Wye-Mill every Thursday and Friday until six o'clock in the 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.
Talbot county, March 31—1812

NOTICE.

A PERSON residing within a few miles of Easton, wishes to purchase a few healthy Negro LADS—and also a Girl, or Woman without children or husband, that would answer for a Nurse—likewise two or three good sound Work Horses. For further particulars apply at this office.
March 21—1812

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—1812

MARYLAND,

Worcester County, to wit:

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

JAMES B. ROBINS.
January 14, 1812—3m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, near Dover Ferry, on the night of the 23d inst. a dark Grey Canadian Horse, four years old last spring, compact, close built, and in tolerable order, with a large thick head, and a small snip on one of his nostrils, about thirteen and a half hands high, very much marked with gear on his sides—His trot is slow and rough, and caniers very dashing. Any person in whose hands he may have fallen that will give information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM FREELAND.
Talbot county, March 31—1812

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, sh'ff.
Frederick county, Md.

March 17 (24)—8

IN COUNCIL, JANUARY 16, 1812.

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

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY Clk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And be it enacted, That the horse used as Troopers, together with the arms and

other equipments belonging to an officer, non commissioned officer, or private, of the Cavalry of this State, shall be free & exempt from taxation or execution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

February (11)—8

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)—8

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

JOSEPH HASKINS.
Easton, December 31—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst. a black negro man named Waitman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow-legged and has ring holes in his ears—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen 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 15th inst. a negro man by the name of John Baptist, and then said he was the property of John Leepeter Sherryhus, since says he is a free man. He is about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, large mouth and flat nose, speaks very pleasantly when spoken to. Unless he is released I will sell him agreeably to law for his prison fees.

JOHN KEAN, Jun. Sheriff of
Harford county

Jan. 31 (Feb. 18)—8



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

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

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1812.

[No. 33.....647.]

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

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

SALE BY AUCTION.

By Virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancery Court, the subscriber will sell by public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 18th of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon—

A VALUABLE FARM, containing 240 acres, more or less, situate in Kent county, eastern shore of Maryland; about four miles from Chestertown, of which George Hanson died seized—about 200 acres of which are cleared and divided into four fields, with several lots, all under good fence—There are about 40 acres covered with valuable wood and timber. Also, on the premises, a comfortable dwelling house for a small family, with a kitchen adjoining, a well of excellent water at the door; a negro quarter, smoke house, poultry house, two corn houses, a barn with stables and granary, and a young apple orchard of excellent fruit in full bearing. The terms will be, twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale till paid, to be secured by a bond or a negotiable note with approved security.

JEREMIAH BROWNING, Trustee.
march 31—3

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

BRANCH, AT EASTON.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent for the last six months, ending the first and payable the sixth of April next, to the stock holders or their legal representatives.

JOHN KENNARD, Cashr.
march 24—4

THE MEDICAL

And Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore.

Will meet on the 15th instant, to grant licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery in the state of Maryland.
april 7—2

MERINO SHEEP.

The subscriber offers for sale, half, three quarters, seven eights, and full blood Merino Ram Lambs, at the following prices:

Half blood,	\$ 10
Three quarters blood	20
Seven eights blood	30
Full blood	50

Persons wishing to purchase, at the above prices, may apply to Mr. Thomas P. Smith, Easton, or to the subscriber. The Lambs must be taken away on or before the 20th of July next.

EDWARD LLOYD.

march 31—4

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 Anne's county. About half of the farm is cleared, and the remainder well wooded—the improvements are barely comfortable. Those inclined to purchase will apply to William Abbott, the tenant, for a view of the farm; and to Major Thomas Harris, near the land, for terms of sale.

WILLIAM GRAVES.

Kent county march 17—8

FOR SALE.

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

PERE: EMORY.

march 24—4

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, a supply of

SPRING GOODS.

Consisting of Dry Goods of various descriptions, China, Queen's Ware, Glass, &c.—All which he offers at the lowest cash prices.

SAMUEL GROOME.

march 24—4

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

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD S.

of the above kinds—Their customers and the public are respectfully invited to call and see their assortment.

THOMAS & GROOME.

march 24—3

THE STOCKHOLDERS

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

ROBERT M. KIM, Presdt.

February 26—10

RECRUITING REGULATIONS.

For the purpose of Raising the Additional army of the U. States.

The States and Territories shall be divided into six departments, thus: Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Orleans, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, and Michigan will compose one department. Head quarters at Lexington.

Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina one department. Head quarters at Columbia.

Virginia, Maryland, and the Territory of Columbia, one department. Head quarters at Washington.

Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey one department. Head quarters at Carlisle.

New York and Connecticut, one department. Head quarters at New York.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, one department. Head quarters at Boston.

A superior officer will be stationed in each department, who will have his quarters, at the place appointed for head quarters, and be charged with the recruiting service within the same.

The States and Territories will be divided into forty-eight recruiting districts, as follows:

Kentucky will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Lexington and Louisville.

Ohio will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Chillicothe and Zanesville.

Tennessee will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Knoxville and Nashville.

Orleans Territory will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at N. Orleans.

Louisiana Territory will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at St. Genevieve.

Mississippi Territory will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Washington.

Indiana Territory will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Vincennes.

Michigan Territory will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Detroit.

Georgia will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Louisville and Savannah.

South Carolina will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Columbia and Charleston.

North Carolina will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Salisbury, Fayetteville and Tarborough.

Virginia (with the eastern shore) six districts. Principal rendezvous at Fincastle, Morgantown, Lynchburgh, Winchester, and Fredericksburg.

Maryland, Columbia, and the eastern shore of Virginia, will compose three districts. Principal rendezvous at Baltimore, Fredericktown, & Easton.

Pennsylvania will compose three districts. Principal rendezvous at Philadelphia, Carlisle, and Pittsburgh.

Delaware will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Wilmington.

Jersey will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at N. Brunswick.

New York will compose five districts. Principal rendezvous at New York, Schenectady, Rome, Canandagua, and Wilksborough.

Connecticut will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Litchfield.

Rhode Island will compose one district. Principal rendezvous at Providence.

Massachusetts will compose three districts. Principal rendezvous at Boston, Springfield, and Pittsfield.

Maine will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Augusta and Portland.

Vermont will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Montpelier & Burlington.

New Hampshire will compose two districts. Principal rendezvous at Concord and Dartmouth.

An officer will be stationed in each recruiting district, who will have his quarters at the place appointed for the principal rendezvous therein, and will be charged with superintending the recruiting service, mustering, and disciplining the recruits.

The officers commanding in departments in relation to the recruiting service, will receive orders from the War Office, and will make their returns and reports, and direct their official correspondence accordingly.

The officers commanding in the recruiting districts will receive orders

from the commanding officer of the department, to whom they will report, & address their correspondence and all applications.

The company officers who shall be ordered to recruit, will receive orders from the commanding officer in the district, to whom they will report weekly, and address their correspondence.

The officers commanding in districts will report weekly to the officers commanding in the departments who will report weekly to the War Office.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES



AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy during the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the following sums, including therein the sum of four hundred thousand dollars already appropriated by the act, entitled "An act authorising the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quarter-master's stores, and small arms," be and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, one million, one hundred and twenty-three thousand, three hundred and forty-one dollars:

For provisions, five hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars:

For medicines, instruments, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, forty thousand dollars:

For repairs of vessels, three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars:

For freight, store-rent and all other contingent expenses, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars:

For the expenses of navy yards, comprising docks and other improvements, pay of superintendents, store-keepers, clerks and laborers, sixty thousand dollars:

For ordnance and ordnance stores, comprising cannon, carronades, muskets, pistols and other small arms, cannon ball and shot of every description, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars:

For the purchase of salt-petre and sulphur, and for making the same into powder, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marines, including provisions for those on shore and forage for the staff, one hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty cents:

For clothing for the same, forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty cents:

For military stores for the same, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents:

For medicines, medical services, hospital stores, and all other expenses on account of the sick, belonging to the marine corps, three thousand five hundred dollars:

For quarter master's and barrack masters' stores, officers travelling expenses, armorers' and carpenters' bills, fuel, premiums for enlisting men, musical instruments, bounty to music and other contingent expenses of the marine corps, twenty thousand dollars:

For the relief of the legal representatives of David Valenzin, deceased, being the amount of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund, two thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

February 24, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to locate the lands reserved for the use of Jefferson College, in the Mississippi Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to locate in one body the thirty-six sections of land reserved for the use of Jefferson college in the Mississippi territory, by

an act, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land and providing for the sale of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, on any lands within the said territory not sold, or otherwise disposed of, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

February 20, 1812.

Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars, at an interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum payable quarter yearly, to be applied in addition to the monies now in the Treasury, or which may be received from other sources, to defray any of the expenses which have been, or may, during the present session of Congress, be authorised by law, and for which appropriations have been or may, during the present session of Congress, be made by law: Provided,

That no engagement nor contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed, at any time after the expiration of twelve years, from the first day of January next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the register of the treasury, or by a commissioner of loans, for the sum to be borrowed by virtue of this act, or for any part thereof, bearing an interest of six per centum, and reimbursable as aforesaid; which stock, thus created, shall be transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the existing public debt of the United States; and it is hereby further declared, that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the President of the United States to cause the said certificates of stock, or any part thereof, to be sold: Provided, That no such stock shall be sold under par.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest, and such part of the principal of the said debt as the United States are now pledged annually to pay or reimburse, is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock which may be created by virtue of this act; it shall accordingly be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund yearly such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the principal as the same shall become due, and may be discharged in conformity with the terms of loan; and they are further authorised to apply from time to time, such sum or sums out of the said fund as they may think proper, towards redeeming by purchase, and at a price not above par, the principal of the said stock, or any part thereof. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter take place in the funds hereby appropriated for paying the said interest and principal sums, or any of them, in manner aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any of the banks in the district of Columbia to lend any part of the sum authorised to be borrowed by virtue of this act, any thing in any of their charters of incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

March 14, 1812.

Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of an additional military force.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the necessary expenses, to the first day of January next, of the troops to be raised by virtue of an act,

entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," passed on the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For pay, one million four hundred and six thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety five cents.

For forage, one hundred and fifty four thousand four hundred and thirty five dollars and thirty cents.

For subsistence, one million seventy four thousand and ninety seven dollars and sixty seven cents.

For clothing, eight hundred and sixty three thousand two hundred and forty four dollars.

For bounties and premiums, four hundred and forty two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the dragoons, and for the purchase of horses for the transportation of heavy artillery, ammunition and baggage, two hundred and eighty two thousand dollars.

For the quarter master's general department, including harness and other equipage, quarters, fuel, tools & transportation, four hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For contingencies, three hundred and fifty five thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and seventeen cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

February 21, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

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

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

march 10—6

ZACCHEUS KELLY.

RETURNS his thanks to each and every person, who has given him any employ since he has been proprietor of his calling: He likewise informs them he has declined engaging any more work at present—but still feels himself in duty bound to finish all he has begun.

Let me begin from whence I come.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons who it may concern, I will pay all legal charges, instituted in consequence of a suit held in Caroline county Orphan's court, concerning the estate of *David Kelly*, dec'd and parties concerned; provided they exhibit them to me or my legal attorney, on Tuesday, 26th of May next, at Mr. Joseph Harrison's house, in Denton.

N. B. My ends for this is to make a comparative between the laws of Caroline county and Talbot, as I have a notion to settle myself for life soon, in my choice of the two.

I have the honor to be your humble servant,

ZACCHEUS KELLY.

april 7—m

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this spring, about one hundred cords of Spanish Water, Black, White, or Red OAK BARK.

He will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate the highest Baltimore price. Any person or persons inclined to contract to deliver me the above quantity of Bark, will please to give me the earliest notice.

JOHN HYDE.

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

J. H.

Annapolis, march 10—6

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an embargo be and hereby is laid for the term of ninety days from and after the passing of this act, on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels in ballast with the consent of the President of the United States; and that the President be authorized to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy and revenue cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed, to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast or with the goods, wares and merchandise on board of such foreign ship or vessel when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, no registered or sea-letter vessel shall be allowed to depart from any one port of the United States to any other within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor of such vessel shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the collector of the district, from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, conditioned that the goods, wares or merchandise, with which she shall be laden shall be reloaded in some port of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade with or put on board of any other ship or vessel any goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, such ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandise shall be wholly forfeited, and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors, of any such ship or vessel, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never thereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares or merchandise imported by him or them into any of the ports of the United States, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not, and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander, knowingly offending against the provisions of this section shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine; and such penalties may be examined, mitigated or remitted, in like manner, and under like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorized and directed by the act, entitled, "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred: *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred by virtue of this act, previous to the expiration thereof, may and shall thereafter be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 4, 1812.

Approved, JAS. MADISON.

That an important crisis has arrived in the U. States is seen by every one: that it has been unavoidable, is equally certain: and that it may be made to terminate with honor and advantage to republican government cannot admit of doubt. We draw this conclusion from a firm belief that our councils will be wisely and honestly administered in every branch of the government, & that the people still possess those virtues and energies which were so eminently displayed in our revolution.

The Embargo now laid is a measure whose true character cannot be mistaken. It is not war, nor does it inevitably lead to war. But if that result is avoided, however much to be regretted, it is evident that it can only be by an honorable accommodation with the belligerents, on the various and grievous wrongs which this country has received from them.

Among the advantages to be derived from this measure are the following: It secures from pillage the vessels that are now in port; it warns the commanders of those who are abroad, to return home for safety; and it gives notice to foreign powers, that the period has arrived, when the manifold wrongs which we have received from them must be redressed.

It would be dishonorable, and might be ruinous, if, without a redress of our wrongs, war did not promptly follow the expiration of the embargo. No other alternative is left to our choice. Every other expedient has been tried, and failed. A new and more solemn position is now taken, which must be maintained. We cannot retrace our steps and abandon, perhaps forever, our most important rights. Nor can we rest longer at the point at which we now pause. We must, without a redress of wrongs, advance, and war is the next step. It would be folly in the extreme to attempt to disguise from ourselves the true character of the present Embargo. It is not an engine to be wielded in negotiation. From the privations to which it may expose the belligerents nothing ought to be expected. If relied on in that sense only, it is known that it would fail. It is a measure of precaution, intended principally as a warning to our own people, of the nature of the crisis which has arrived, and of the consequences into which it may lead. If it produces any salutary effect with the belligerents, or with either, it must be by announcing to them, that the U. S. disdaining longer to submit to dishonor, have resolved to accept the other alternative which they, by so many acts of injustice, have forced on them.

Great Britain took the lead in the career of violence and injustice. Every stage of the present war has been marked by some act which evinced the distinguished hostility of her government to this country. She has impressed our seamen from on board our own vessels, and held them in long and oppressive bondage. She has intercepted our lawful trade with nations with whom we were at peace. She has violated our jurisdiction; insulted us on our coast and in our harbors, and finally usurped the absolute dominion of the sea, forbidding our commerce with all nations with whom it does not suit her to allow it, and allowing it to none with whom she is not herself permitted to trade. She has even set up the extravagant and unheard of pretension that we should become the fraudulent vehicles of her commerce, the carriers of her manufactures to the ports of her enemies, as the condition on which we should trade there at all. Had we submitted to these oppressions, we should have sunk into a more degraded state than that of her colonies. Deprived of the profits which belong to dependent possessions, our sovereignty would have served only to expose us in a more striking light our humiliation and weakness.

France has exhibited, in her conduct towards neutral powers, the counterpart to this disgusting picture; she has been emulous, in misdeeds, of the renown of her great political compeer. If she has done less harm at sea, it was because her means were inferior to those of her rival. She declared the British islands and all the British dominions in a state of blockade, when she had not a single ship on the ocean: and whenever her cruisers could escape from her ports, their course has been marked with the desolation of our unprotected commerce. But for the want of power on the ocean, and the failure of that full measure of waste of neutral trade which has characterized the conduct of Great Britain on that element, France has supplied the deficiency by her deeds on land. By her Rambouillet, her Bayonne and other decrees, she has seized and confiscated all the vessels of the U. States and their cargoes that were in port. Nor has her deserting policy been confined to the limits of France only: It has been felt wherever her influence extended. Of this truth, Spain, Holland, Italy, &c. afford but too many examples.

If we look back to past events, we must be sensible that this crisis has been unavoidable. We should be blind to the evidence of the most striking and important facts if we did not perceive and acknowledge this great truth. It has been forced on us by the wrongs of the belligerents. It has been forced on us by the voice of the whole American people, who, deeply incensed at these wrongs, have called on their government, for redress. When it is considered, that the sole alternative presented to us, has been, between a base submission to these wrongs, & a manly assertion of their rights, there is much cause for surprise that this issue was not sooner made up.

Nat. Intel.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

In Senate—Monday, April 6.

The further consideration of the bill authorising a subscription to the laws of the United States was, on motion of Mr. Leib, postponed to the first Monday in May next.

The bill to carry into effect the provisions of the 8th section of the "Act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee," was on motion of Mr. Lloyd, referred to the committee to whom was referred the Mississippi state bill.

The act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States, was read a third time—and the question of its passage, was, after debate, determined as follows:

*For the bill—*Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bradley, Brent, Campbell, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of N. Y., Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—22.

*Against the bill—*Messrs. Condit, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Lambert, Smith of Md.—7.

So the bill was passed.

Tuesday, April 7.

Mr. Worthington, reported the bill from the House respecting surveys and patents in the district of Detroit, and the bill giving further time for payment to the purchasers of land northwest of the river Ohio, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee—

The galleries were cleared and the doors of the Senate Chamber closed.

The injunction of secrecy respecting the bill from the House of Representatives "in addition to the act entitled 'an act to raise an additional military force,' passed January 11, 1812," was taken off.

And, on motion by Mr. Anderson, the bill was read a third time.

On the question "shall the bill pass?" it was decided as follows:

*For the bill—*Messrs. Anderson, Campbell of Tenn., Condit, Crawford, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Smith of N. Y., Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.

*Against the bill—*Messrs. Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Reed, Smith of Md.—5.

So the bill passed.

Wednesday April 8.

The Senate proceeded to consider the disagreement of the House to their amendment, to the bill respecting those engaged in the late campaign on the Wabash, which expunges the allowance of extra pay to those engaged in the service.

On motion by Mr. Pope, that the Senate recede from their amendment, there were—

For receding 7
Against it 14

On motion by Mr. Leib, The Senate resolved to insist on the said amendments.

The bill to enlarge the limits of the State of Louisiana was read a third time. On its passage there were—

*For the bill—*Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Tenn., Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Smith, of Md., Smith, of N. Y., Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—21.

*Against the bill—*Messrs. Dana, Goodrich, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed—5.

So the bill passed.

The motion in the Senate to fill the blank in the Embargo bill with the word "ninety" was made by Mr. Leib, and not by Mr. Anderson, as stated in our last.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 7.

Mr. Newton from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 1, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose copies of two letters from the Collector of New York respecting a proposed purchase of the Old Federal Hall for a custom-house. It is the only public building fit for that use in the city. The situation is the most eligible that could be selected; and it is not probable that it will sell for a sum in any degree equal to the aggregate value of the grounds and buildings. In every point of view I would think it eligible to au-

thorise this Department to accept the offer of the Manhattan Company, as the only risk will be to pay some interest in case the rent of the custom-house and public stores should not be equal to the interest of the purchase money. But you will perceive that in that case no time is to be lost, as the sale takes place on the 18th inst.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Hon. THOMAS NEWTON,
Chairman of the committee of commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Newton stated that the committee had had this subject under consideration, and leave being given—

Mr. N. reported a bill to authorise the Secretary to purchase for the use of the U. S. the City Hall in New York.—Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Dixon Marshall which was read and concurred in.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee to whom was referred a bill from the Senate to incorporate the Louisiana Lead Company, reported the bill without amendment.

Mr. Law, from a select committee made unfavorable reports on the petition of Mary Palmer and of Edward Hancock; which were concurred in.

Mr. Porter obtained leave, from considerations of both public and private nature of absence from the service of the House for six weeks.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. transmitting a report of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, in conformity to a resolution of this House calling for information of debts due for work done on the Public Buildings, together with a letter of Mr. Latrobe on the same subject.

[The letter of the Superintendent transmits to the President a statement in detail made by Mr. Latrobe, by whom the expenditure had been authorised, of the amount due for work on the Public Buildings, the total or recapitulation of which is as follows:

Capitol	5967 79
Sculptors	3823 75
	-----9791 54
President's House	1633 52
General Expenses	2950
	-----514,425 06 1-4]

The message and documents were referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The House took up for consideration the amendments of the Senate to the bill authorising a detachment of the U. States. The amendments are all matters of detail, excepting a new provision for abolishing corporal punishment.—All the amendments of the Senate were agreed to, a slight verbal amendment however having been made to one of them, which required the sending the bill again to the Senate.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for the relief of Thomas Orr, were read and concurred in.

A bill was received from the Senate giving further time for registering claims in the Western land district of Orleans; which was twice read and committed to the committee of Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Kry.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what additional compensation should be allowed to the Superintendent of the Indian Department in consequence of the increased duties imposed by law on that officer.

A letter was received from Mr. Rounsavell, the witness who yesterday refused to answer at the bar of the House, explanatory of his motives &c. for refusing to answer.

Much desultory conversation and some warm discussion took place, which resulted in Mr. Rounsavell's being again called to the bar, and, having answered in the affirmative to a question whether he was willing to answer such interrogatories as should be propounded to him by the Speaker; and it having in the mean time appeared to the House that there was no occasion to question him farther; Mr. Rounsavell was declared to have purged himself from the contempt offered to the house by now submitting to answer, and was accordingly released from the custody of Sergeant at Arms. Intending hereafter to present a detail of the proceedings, the reporter has here omitted going into particulars.

Wednesday, April 8.

Mr. Fisk asked, through the Speaker, leave of absence to the end of the session. On the first vote, there were, for leave, 33, against it, 36. A quorum not having voted, another vote was taken—for leave 33, against it, 40. So leave was refused.

Mr. Bleeker asked the same leave. Granted—42 to 40.

Mr. Lacombe, one of the majority on the former vote, moved to reconsider the question of leave to Mr. Fisk, as leave had been given to another member. The vote was reconsidered, Ayes 55, and the required leave given, Ayes 54.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from Edward Clarke, stating that he has invented a mode of defending ports and harbors by means of floating forts or batteries, &c. which he prays the House to cause to be examined, &c. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House then proceeded to reconsider the bill to provide for cases of disability or absence of the Judges of the district courts of the United States, together with the message of the President of the U. States stating his reasons for refusing his signature thereto.

Mr. Gold spoke at considerable length in explanation of the objections made by the President to the bill, and exhibiting the reasons upon which he founded the opinion that 'these objections were not such as ought to defeat the passage of the bill.'

The question was then put—'Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding?'—

The following was the state of the vote on this question:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Bleeker, Burwell, Butler, Chittendon, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Kent, Lewis, Macon, Moseley, Nelson, Pearson, Pitkin, Pond, Potter, Rodman, Stewart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, White.—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Calhoun, Cheever, Clopton, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Gholson, Goodwyn, Greer, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, King, Lacombe, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, M. Bryde, M. Coy, M. Kee, M. Kim, Metcalf, New, Newbold, Ormsby, P. per, Pleasant, Quincy, Randolph, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Sheffey, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Stow, Strong, Troup, Wheaton, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Wima.—70. So the bill is lost.

Mr. Calhoun then stated that it had become his duty to call for the consideration of business of a confidential nature; and upon his motion the galleries were cleared and strangers excluded, and so remained until the House adjourned.

We have seen copies of hand bills circulating in Canada, by the British recruiting officers. They offer five guineas bounty and a quantity of land at the end of the service. The term of enlistment is three years.

The British are preparing vessels of war on the Lakes, and marching additional troops to the Forts.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The schooner Russia, Capt Long, arrived this morning—left Bordeaux 11th march. The Editor of the Federal Gazette has been politely favored with verbal intelligence, &c. Bordeaux & Paris papers to the 3d and 8th ult.

The Emperor was in Paris at latest dates—but daily expected to set out for the North. Large armies appeared to be in motion, and every thing indicated an immediate war with Russia.

Some broken regiments of disabled troops were occasionally returning from Spain. But no news from that country circulated in France—the tyranny over the press forbidding.

The U. States sloop of war Hornet, was at Cherbourg, intending to sail for home about the 14th March. She had not been interrupted by the French government, nor had any accounts reached Bordeaux of any recent seizures.

It was not known that the French government had intercepted Mr. Russell's Despatches, as reported via England.

The French emperor had issued 50 licences to trade with England. Nothing of importance in our French papers, except the following:

An article under date of Vienna, 20th February, relative to the pending negotiation between Russia and Turkey, states, that the Russian gen. Kutusow, when on the eve of leaving his H. Q. for Petersburg, received formal orders from his court to put an end to the armistice, which was accordingly done the 19th January; stipulating, however, that actual hostilities should not commence for 20 days. The Russian officers, who by their late success were in full expectation of peace, are much dissatisfied at this event. The Turks had 3 armies; had fortified Ruds, chuk and other places; and appeared determined to prosecute the war with vigor.

National debt of Great Britain.

Assuming the national debt at seven hundred millions sterling, it would weigh in hawk notes 61 tons, 17 cwt. 2 qrs. and 10 lbs. and would cover 6 2-3 square miles. If the whole were in guineas, and laid in a line close to each other, they would extend to 10,321 miles—if in shillings, to 203,959 miles, which is nearly nine times the circumference of the globe—if in penny pieces, to 4,162,878 miles, being seventeen times the distance between the earth and the moon, and what would go twice round the earth, & five times round the moon besides.

Leon. Pan.

Washington City, April 9.

We understand Gen. DEARBORN has accepted the command of the army destined for the north, and is making arrangements for raising, concentrating and organizing the troops of the additional military establishment.

WILLIAM HULL, Esq. now Governor of the territory of Michigan, is appointed a Brigadier General in the army of the United States.

We this day present to our readers the Act to lay an Embargo, passed by Congress with closed doors, together with a detail of the proceedings of the two Houses on this subject. The term of its duration, it appears, is to be ninety days, and it is to apply to all vessels, cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port. The law contains within itself the necessary provisions to ensure its execution; and for that purpose the naval force of the United States is properly put in requisition.

With the motives which induced the Executive to recommend the passage of such an act we are of course unacquainted; but presume they may be found in the circumstances to which we have heretofore adverted as sanctioning the measure—in the late inauspicious news from Europe; the hot press for seamen in England, the known intention of the government of that country to send a squadron on our coast to annoy our commerce; the late numerous captures, some of them on our coast, under the Orders in Council—together with the determined perseverance of the British government in those obnoxious measures which strike at the roots of our commerce; these, we say, are the causes to which we are inclined to refer the recommendation of this step by the President.

Under such circumstances, the adoption of this measure by Congress, by a considerable majority in the Senate, and a very large majority in the House of Representatives, proves that the spirit of the nation is up, resolved no longer to submit to the oppression and degradation, which have heretofore been inflicted on us almost with impunity by foreign powers.

The Embargo Law, is, in itself, an act equal in its operation as it affects the delinquents; at the same time that the non-impairment act is preserved in force against Great Britain for refusing to repeal the orders in council. Being limited in its duration, at the end of the Embargo, the Executive and Congress are at liberty to take what measures they think proper as to both or either of these powers; and whilst the door is left open to both powers for accommodation on fair and honorable conditions, in the mean time preparations for warlike operations may and probably will go on with great activity.

These are the prominent features of this measure, on which we have not at present time to enlarge, but to which we shall devote a column or two in our next and succeeding papers.

We will only add, at this time, that there is no danger, whilst a government supports with integrity and firmness (the rights of a people, but it will, in return receive their most ample and vigorous support. A crisis has arrived which puts to trial the virtue and patriotism of this nation; and we will not permit ourselves to doubt the result. [Nat. Intel.]

On Monday last, the Senate of the U. States were engaged in the discussion of the bill for authorizing detachments of 100,000 men from the militia to be ordered out by the President, in case the public exigencies should require it. We learn that some severe animadversion, on both sides, was mingled in the debate on the merits of the bill. The hon. G. W. Campbell, Mr. Brent, and Mr. Taylor supported the bill; & the hon. Mr. Giles, Gen. Smith and Mr. German seemed to be somewhat opposed to its passage. Mr. Giles spoke repeatedly; and contended for the expediency of raising a strong and efficient force, which alone could make a serious impression upon the enemy, in the war which may commence before the expiration of the period for which the embargo was laid. He said, he advocated strong measures on this ground only, and not from the motives which some persons had been pleased to ascribe to him. Gen. Smith is said to have opposed the bill, on the ground that it would have the effect of injuring the recruiting of troops for the army; that many militia gentlemen would hire substitutes; that they would give more to these substitutes than the bounty allowed to the new regular troops; that therefore, as these substitutes were the persons who would have enlisted into the army, the employment of them as substitutes for militia would prevent them from so enlisting into the army. The hon. gentlemen in favor of the bill advocated it on the generally received principle of the utility of militia in great national and sudden emergencies. They considered opposition to this bill as calculated to weaken the arm of government, as checking those military measures which were requisite to enable the government to meet and subdue

the alarming crisis, and as having the injurious effect of preventing, in a degree, the accomplishment of the great object which all the branches of the government seemed to have in view.

The bill passed by yeas and nays; yeas 22; nays 7.—It was then sent to the other house.

The Vice-President was much better in health, the last accounts state, than he had been. Amer.

Wm. Jones, Esq. of Philadelphia, is appointed commissary general of the army of the United States.

A nomination has been made to the Senate of a person to fill the office of Quarter Master General; but it is not yet confirmed. The gentleman designated for this office is understood to be MORGAN LEWIS, Esq. Nat. Intel.

Charleston, March 26.

Amelia Island Taken!

We had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman, who left Amelia Island on Sunday last, and who arrived this morning in the Stage from Savannah. He states, that a day or two previous to the 16th instant, Amelia Island was summoned to surrender by the revolutionists at St. Mary's, who accompanied their summons with a declaration, that the United States' troops stationed there, would assist them in taking possession of it, should they refuse. The commandant of Amelia having requested and obtained a short time to return an answer, wrote immediately to Major Laval & Commodore Campbell, to know, whether it was their intention to co-operate with them. The Major returned for answer, that having had no instructions from his Government to that effect, he should not. In the mean time, Major Laval was superseded in command by Colonel Smythe. The Commodore did not answer until the next morning, when he stated, that he had had no instructions to render such assistance, but that he should act with them on his own responsibility; and accordingly, on the 16th or 17th, proceeded to drop the gun boats down the river. Some signal guns having been fired by the Commodore, Amelia was taken possession of, without opposition, on Wednesday, the 18th, by the Spanish revolutionists, conjointly with the United States' troops. One company of riflemen was sent from Col. Smythe's command. The gentleman mentioned above, on whose information we rely with confidence, entertains no doubt, of their having proceeded immediately to St. Augustine, where, we understand, there is some considerable force.

ADDITIONAL.

A company of Riflemen, belonging to the United States army, proceeded from the American side of the St. Mary's, under the command of a lieutenant and accompanied by gen. Matthews, of Virginia to Amelia: when the patriotic forces, who had been increased by reinforcement to about 130 men, were drawn up to receive them; and the place was formally surrendered to the American arms.—The patriot flag, was now, in its turn, pulled down, and the American standard hoisted in its place. By the articles of capitulation entered into between the commander of the patriotic forces, and Don Lopez, the Spanish commandant it was stipulated that Amelia Island should remain a free port until the first of May, 1813, that it should not be subject to our restrictive laws until that time; that British and other vessels by paying proper duties, should, with their cargoes, have free admission, to sell, &c. that private property should be respected, &c. &c. It is said that all the rest of East Florida is in possession of the Revolutionists, except St. Augustine.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the army to his friend in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, dated Baton Rouge, February 27, 1812.

"Captain George Gibson, and Lieut. Talbot Chambers, (both of your town,) with a sergeant and twelve men, were sent on a secret expedition. They descended the Bayou La Fourche, and near the mouth, where it enters the bay, were fired on by a party of Pirates. The captain's party, clothed in their fatigue dresses were supposed to be citizens. Captain Gibson landed his men under a heavy fire, and sent his Lieutenant with a detachment to take the pirates in the rear—they then commenced firing, and after a few rounds (several of the party being wounded, and their retreat cut off) they threw down their arms and surrendered themselves and their booty. They consisted of an equal number with captain Gibson's party, and were armed each with a musket, brace of pistols and cutlas. The captain's party were announced. The leader with two or three of his associates, have been taken on to New Orleans, by Lieutenant Chambers—he had some months previous to this affair, fitted out a schooner, and cleared out from New Orleans, as master and owner, to a port in South America! They took from them booty in massy silver to the amount of 600 dollars, together with other articles." The extract mentions further, that Capt. Gibson had been ordered out with a stronger detachment, to rid the country along the Gulf

of Mexico, of all those marauders who infest that place. The 3d regiment are under marching orders. A new Cantonment is to be formed on the Chefunete river, to be called St. Tammany,—this will be in a new country, little inhabited, but said to be healthy, about 60 or 70 miles east of Orleans.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

6257.

A REAL 'BLACK LIST'.

And one that ought to rouse the indignation of every American who values his Liberty.

We have received from a highly respectable source at Marblehead the following communication:

"Herewith you have enclosed, the names of sixteen persons belonging to Marblehead, who have been impressed and are now on board of British ships of war, viz:

John Smith, William Hooper, John Holden, Thomas Curtis, Samuel Brimblecom, Richard Pearce, Philip Brimblecom, Paul Newhal, Israel Paton, Benjamin Ashton—[these ten the friends have letters from.] The letters are now in our possession, and may be seen at the Register office.] John Nicholson, William Homan, Thomas Mitchell, Jacob Wadden, Ambrose Dodd, William Mitchell—these six have been heard of, and are well ascertained to be on board the "floating Pandemoniums." Several of the above persons have wives and children in Marblehead, and some of them have become chargeable to the town. Some of them have been in captivity eighteen years! others various lengths of time down to six months. Copies of Protections, &c. have been sent, to no effect. Every one of the above, except Holden, was born in Marblehead; Holden was born in Salem, and has a wife and five children at Marblehead, in a wretched condition."

Besides the above, we learn from unquestionable authority, that a considerable number of Seamen who have been impressed, have made their escape or been released, after serving "His Most Gracious Majesty" for years, without ever receiving a cent for their service!

There are also about twenty seamen missing, who are supposed by their friends to have been impressed, without ever having an opportunity to make known their situation to their friends.

William Hancock, a native of Marblehead, impressed some years since, was hung on board a British ship of War, for killing a British lieut. while attempting to make his escape.

The letters in our possession from these poor fellows are truly affecting: they generally represent their situations as deplorable, some of them not having been suffered to set their feet on shore for years. They solicit their friends, in the most pressing manner, to attempt to procure their discharge; but they are shuffled about in such a manner, from ship to ship, that the letters and papers sent on by their friends scarcely ever reach them, and their efforts, are unavailing.

A picture may be drawn from these facts of the sufferings of thousands of our brave tars. This is one of the injuries sustained by our suffering country, from the nation, denominated by Pickering and the Essex Junto, as "the world's last hope," the "defenders of the liberties of the world," and which they have the unblushing audacity to assert "has done us no essential injury." They justify all her enormities; they condemn every effort of our own government to obtain redress. Can it be for a moment doubted, who those "leading men of the federal party" are that league with Henry, the British Spy, to dissolve the Union, to excite a civil war and to throw the Northern States into the arms of Britain?

John Henry.—It is enough to disturb the brain of a philosopher, to see the hardihood of the federal editors to blacken the character of Mr. MADISON on the pretended charge of rewarding Henry for disclosing the diabolical plan of the British to sever the union of the American states. Whilst our government is shamefully abused for dragging to light this abominable conspiracy (even with the aid of money) little or nothing is said by these tender hearted patriots against the INSTIGATOR AND EMPLOYER of this unprincipled emissary. Such conduct may possibly subvert the interest of the federal party—but we deny that it will advance the interest of our country—or redound to the honor of our countrymen. Admitting the federal statement to be true, that Henry received a large sum of money for making known his own infamy and that of his employers, we trust this circumstance will not divert public indignation from the instigators of the plot, and those who were intended to act a part in it. Had WASHINGTON lived to see the explosion of this plot to break that link of union which he wrought so hard to make, and which he so fervently recommended to his countrymen ever to maintain, would he have looked on it with an eye of indifference, or passed over it with silent contempt? Would the faculties of his soul have been to heap ignominy on the man who brought it to light—or would his eyes have flashed vengeance on those who had planned and proposed the conspiracy? No man can be at a loss to answer these questions.

But do any excuse the British go-

vernment, and say the documents are forgeries? Miserable apology this! The documents are genuine. And though the federal editors took this ground at first, they have now abandoned it. The key was found to be too high; and the evidence too conclusive to leave the shadow of doubt.

To conclude—What earthly calamity so dreadful to Americans as civil war? What national evil to be compared with a dissolution of the federal compact? Yet the British government or at least British agents, have contributed and endeavored to effect this.—Does not our blood freeze at the thought!—All the atrocities of the British during the American war would have been child play to this conspiracy had it succeeded. The burning of our towns—the blood thirsty barbarity of the Indians on our frontiers then—and the capture of our vessels—the impressions of our seamen—and the national indignities heaped on us since the termination of that glorious conflict, would bear no comparison with it.

For the sake of our country—for the sake of decency, let us hear more from these pretended disciples of Washington of the iniquity of the British in fomenting dissensions and attempting to break the federal league—and less about our worthy Chief Magistrate who has obtained undeniable proof of their wickedness, and laid it before the American public.—Or let us in the nefarious plot—and that they manifest their uneasiness in the same way that the pigeon does when wounded, by his fluttering!

Who are the Essex Junto?

This question has been aptly answered in the following Yankee manner:

Who bewailed Hamiltons death more than Washington's? Who vilified Adams, Hancock, Jefferson, Madison and Gerry? Who has passionately contended, that "Britain has done us no injury?" Who has justified the attack on the Chesapeake? Who condemned Com. Rogers for returning the fire of a British man of war? Who caused the incendiary letter to be sent to Gov. Gerry? Who are they who drink the health of King George, at their tables, instead of their own Chief Magistrate? Who were ready to devour with kindness the insolent Jackson, because he insulted our government? And who were the particular friends and caressers of Henry? Whose were the houses he most frequented, and the tables at which he was most domesticated? And who, who we ask, have lately, in conclave said to each other, "I told you he would betray us?"

Extract of a letter to Wm. Ruffin, Esq. post master in Cincinnati, dated Shawnee town (below mouth of the Wabash) 3d March, 1812.

"I embrace this moment of my stopping at this place, to inform you that the Indians are embodied about 200 miles from this place, to amount of near 1500, with hostile intent; principally of the Kickapoo tribe and stragglers, headed by the Kickapoo chief. Several corps of volunteers marched from this place on Sunday last, to keep a good look for them. There are a few in the vicinity of the town, who are to have a hearing this day; and unless they are more friendly than supposed, the inhabitants appear disposed to give a good account of them.

New Orleans, March 2.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The people of this city were yesterday gratified with the sight of four companies of United States infantry under command of Captain Atkinson, marching into town on their way to Chifoncton. We will venture to say that a finer body of men never appeared on the American continent.

The London papers state, that the Marquis Wellesley resigned his office in consequence of the Prince Regent's retaining Mr. Percival in the cabinet as first minister. In his audience, he told the Prince that he "could not continue to act under Mr. Percival."—Nat. Intel.

Something Mysterious.—It has just come to light, that Mr. Coore, aid de camp to Sir George Prevost, was in this town some time since. The federal papers of yesterday were instructed to say, that he did not appear in disguise, but (to them) how does it happen that it has been kept a secret till this time? It has always been the custom with the "leading federalists" on the approach of a distinguished character to make it known by issuing a bulletin. The approach of Francis James Jackson was duly announced, and a number of the "choice spirits" went out, met him on his way, and escorted him into town, and gave him a dinner at the exchange! But Mr. Coore pays a visit at a certain time, and none but certain men must know it. There is more in this business "than meets the eye." Look out!

It is now stated for the first time, that Mr. Morier, the late British Charge des Affaires, was in this town a short time before Mr. Coore, and that a convocation of "choice spirits" was held, no doubt, for the purpose of renewing their mutual pledge of "integrity of intention."—East. Pat.

The British 50 gun ship, supposed a Guerrier, and a frigate were off the Cape of Delaware on Friday last, in 10 fathoms water, with American ensigns flying. After the pilots went along side they hauled down the American ensign and hoisted St. George's flag. They enquired of the pilots whether any American vessels of war were cruising along the coast. Prob. by the British government have condescended to station a few ships, &c. along our coasts "to protect" the flour trade, which at the present moment is very brisk, by giving a few passports to those of our vessels who from neglect or hurry have gone out without procuring them from the British con ul. Wilm. Watchman.

More like War.—The Governor, says the Albany Gazette, by an instruction from the President of the United States has ordered out 1000 militia of this state, to garrison our northern and western frontiers.—500 we understand are intended for Niagara, 500 for Oswego, and the residue probably for Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—BLOCKADED.

Within the last few days, two British frigates, one of them the Guerrier, have taken a station in our bay, in ten fathom water—no vessel whatever is suffered to pass until after having been boarded and examined. Both frigates shew the American colours, the better to disguise their intentions. The Guerrier had one of our pilots on board who was required to give all the information he could furnish relative to the station, and state of the American frigates—Aurora.

COMMOTION IN FLORIDA.

For some days past various vague rumors have been afloat of a revolution in East Florida, and particularly that Amelia Island was given up to the United States troops. We find the following articles in a Charleston paper of the 27th; and from other sources statements of a like tenor are received, varying as to circumstances but agreeing in the result. In the absence of any other information on this head than what is afforded by the public prints, we should imagine that the commotion in that country has not received the least aid or countenance from the government of the United States, although some of its citizens appear to have engaged in it. A few days probably will throw more light on this subject, of which we know nothing now but that the event has occurred which is described below. Nat. Intel.

The brig Eliza Haley, Capt. Bartlett, 55 days from Plymouth Eng. (as a cartel) arrived at this port yesterday, with seventy passengers, being the captives and crews of American vessels, captured and carried into England, by our "loving friends" the English. Some few of them were impressed American seamen. It will be observed, that these are crews of vessels captured previous to those recorded on our first page. Another cartel, filled with distressed American seamen, was to sail immediately after. The Eliza has broad dispatches for government. Boston Patriot.

The Prince Regent proclaimed a general Fast for the 5th of February. Many of his best Subjects have already fasted so long, that a general feast would be more agreeable! [Tran. Amer.]

Cure for the Cancer.—The following receipt for the cure of cancer, is recommended upon very respectable authority as an easy, sure and simple remedy; it is copied from the Belfast News Letter. Boil the West Turkey Figs in new milk, which will thicken by being boiled in it. Apply them broken or whole to the affected part, and the part must be washed every time the poultice is changed with some milk. Remember always to use a fresh poultice night and morning, and at least once more in the day, and drink about a quarter of a pint of the milk that the figs are boiled in, twice in the 24 hours if the stomach will bear it. This course must be steadily observed for three or four months at least. The cure of an old man who died at the age of one hundred and five, was effected with about 6 lbs of figs only. The cancer which began at a corner of the mouth had cut through his jaw, cheek, and half way down his throat; yet was so perfectly cured as never to show any tendency to return.—But on any such appearance the figs should be applied. The first application will be attended with a great deal of pain; but afterwards the patient will find ease and relief from every dressing. A woman cured by this remedy had been afflicted with the cancer for above ten years—and her breast bled excessively. Twelve pounds of figs cured her.

Died on Tuesday last, Mr. John W. Price, of this County.

ATTENTION.

THE Members of the Talbot Patriot Troop, (and all persons wishing to become members) are particularly requested to attend in Easton, at Mr. Peacock's INN, on Saturday the 25th inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. when business interesting and highly important will be laid before them. A. B. april 14—3

IN CHANCERY, APRIL 1, 1812.

ORDERED, That the sale made by James Chaplain, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Morrey, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 8th day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton; before the 8th day of May next. The amount of sale is stated to be \$200.—True copy. Test. NICHOLS. BAKER, Reg. Cur. Can: april 14—3

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber having retired to his present residence principally for the purpose of educating his nephews, and wishing to render the time employed in this education useful to the public, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has rented a commodious house, and is now ready to accommodate such pupils at board as may be entrusted to his care. The learned languages, French, English, Geography and the useful part of Arithmetic, will form the course of study.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that History and Geography, ancient and modern, are essential parts of a classical education, and that these must be attended to.

As the subscriber is not at present desirous that the number of his pupils should exceed that to which his own immediate attention can be given, he observes, that no pupil will, henceforth be admitted, except those who board in his family, and those who can attend from their own homes. Mrs. Donlevy will attend to such parts of the education of young Ladies, as are properly her province.

TERMS.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Grammar, Elocution, Epistolary Style, Arithmetic, Geography and History. \$5
With the addition of the Latin & Greek Classics 6 1/2
French Language, 5
Filligree, Plain and Fancy needle work, 3 1/2
Music, Vocal and Instrumental, 10
The use of a Piano, 2

Boarding for young Ladies and Gentlemen at \$100 per annum: payable quarterly in advance, exclusive of bed, bedding and washing.
D. DONLEVY.
Georgetown, Kent county, Md. April 7—3

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 Leever'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

WANTED AN OVERSEER.

A farm in Banbury, for the remainder of the year. Persons applying must bring good recommendations.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

April 7—3

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans Court, Nov. 16, 1811.

ORDERED, that William Anderson, adm'r of Charles Bailey, dec'd. cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, a notice to said dec'd's creditors to produce their claims according to law.

RICH'D. BARROLL, Reg.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Bailey, late of Kent county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1812.

Wm. ANDERSON, adm'r.

April 7—3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

26th day of March, A. D. 1812.

ON application of John Denny, (by petition) administrator of Joseph Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of Talbot county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 26th day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve—(1812.)

JAS. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot county

IN compliance with the above order.—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Denny, late of Talbot county dec'd.—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 30th day of September next—they may otherwise be barred from all benefit from said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1812.

JOHN DENNY, adm'r of J. Denny, deceased.

March 31—3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to make them known.

ELIZA LEONARD, ex'x.

Wm. A. LEONARD, ex'or of John C. Leonard, dec'd.

March 31—3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, March 17th 1812.

ON application, by petition, of George A. Smith, administrator of Jonathan Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this seventeenth day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve.

J. RICHARDSON, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN compliance with the above order.—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 17th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be barred from any benefit of said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 17th day of March, anno domini 1812.

GEO. A. SMITH, adm'r of Jona. Eaton, deceased.

March 31—3

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Eastern Shore Manufacturing Company, are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 5th day of the 5th month (May) next, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing seven Directors to take charge of the Institution.

By order of the Commissioners, ROBT. MOORE, Sec'y

March 31—3

N.B. The subscription books of said company to be kept open every TUESDAY (all the aforesaid election) at the shop of Thomas H. Dawson, in Easton.

FURS AND PELTRIES.

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

Among these are about 1,500lb. beaver, 17,000 muskrats, 16,000 racoons, some Skunks, wolves, cats, otter and ground hog, and a parcel of shaved deer skins; Indian dressed deer and elk skins, buffalo robes, deer's tallow, buffalo horns and Indian mats.

J. MASON, Sup. Ind. Tr.

Indian Office, March 24—4

LAND FOR SALE.

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

JAMES THOMAS.

March 17—m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally that he has commenced in Greensboro, (Maryland) the Spinning Wheel making business, Windsor and Rush tom Chair making.—Also, the Glazing business.—Paintings of all colours done with neatness and dispatch; the subscriber thinks himself inferior to none in all the above points of workmanship. All persons that favour the subscriber with any kind of work in his line, will meet with general satisfaction and dispatch.

The public's most obedient servant, WILLIAM HAIRGROVE.

March 24—4

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via 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

A LARGE SUPPLY OF BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. March 31, 1812.

WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, Wil-
liam Arringdill, sen. Col. Hugh
Auld. B—Rebecca Black, Elizabeth B.
Bowie, Frederick Barger, Benjamin B. Ber-
nard (2) Jacob Brumwell, Isaac Bailey, Ma-
ry Baldwin (2) Abigail Broom (2) Lewis
Bush (2) Catharine Bush, Jonathan Benny,
Jonathan N. Benny, Benjamin F. Barster
ed, William Bryant, Garretson Blades. C
—Mary Clark, Mary Cault, Capt. Clay-
land, John Coult, Mary Chaires, Elizabeth
Colston, Jas. Crouch, John Council, Ben-
jamin Chandler, Edward DeCoursey, Rich-
ard Cheesman. D—Thomas Duhadaway,
Elisha Dawson, Worner Dawson, Mary
Dodson, George Denny, Jas. McDonald,
(2) Joseph G. Daffin. E—Rev'd. Robert
Elliott. F—Captain Joseph Farland, (2)
Walter L. Fountain, Captain Thomas Fra-
zier, James Fairbank, Lucretia Forster,
Henry Freeman. G—Charles Gibson,
Charles Goldaborough, John Goldaborough
John Gwinn. H—David Hutton, (2)
George Howard, George W. Howard, Ma-
ry Harris, Henrietta Hensley, Laban Hill,
Senior, John Hessey. I—Hannah M. In-
tire. J—Abel Jump, Margaret Johns.
K—Vachel Keene, Celey Kenneman. L—
Solomon Lowe, (2) John B. Logan, Sa-
muel Logan, Gen. Jas. Lloyd, John L. La-
rey, Clerk of Talbot County. M—James
Mackey, (2) Wm. Matthews, Rachel Mat-
thews, James Mosley, Richard Martindale,
Catharine Mason, George Moffatt. N—
Benjamin C. Neff. P—Michael Pinkind,
Thomas Pinkind, William Pain, Joseph
Porter. R—Leydenhan T. Russum, Ed-
ward Roberts, Elizabeth Robinson. S—
John Seney (2) Preston Scott, Wm. Scott,
Sarah Scott, John Sears, Ann Sharpless,
Henry Stableford, Dr. William Seth, Col.
Pery Spencer, William Sutton, Samuel
Southernland. T—William Thomas (2)
Nicholas Thomas, Rachel L. Thomas, An-
na Maria Tilghman, William Tarlon. Ab-
ner Turner (2) Thos. Tipping. W—Capt.
James Wallace, John Wright. Y—Uriah
Varnall.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centre Vills. March 31st, 1812.

LAMBERT H. ABBOTT. B.
John Brown, Benj. Brown, James
Brine, Saml. Burgess, John Beard (4) maj.
James Bruff (2) Henrietta M. Blake. N.
than B. ynard, Matthias Bear. C. Charles
Clayton, John Clayton, Elizabeth Carra-
dine, Elizabeth Covington, Sally Coarsey,
John Camper. D—Nicholas Dorsey, John
Downing, sen. F. John Fisher, John W.
Forkner. G. Wm. Gilbert, Wm. Gray-
son, Robert S. Gamble, Henry Gilder (2)
The Goaler, Adna or Mary Gillet. H.
Francis C. Hall, Benj. Hatcheson, Robert
Harrison, Tarbutt Harris, John Hutchinson.
J. Nancy Johns (2) K. Eben Kennard. L.
Charles Langdon, Geo. Little, Alexander
Lang. M. Thomas McCosh (2) Joseph
Merreklin. P. Harriet Palmer, Jno. Price
Flora Porter, Wm. Parr, Hugh Phenix.
Q. John Quimby. R. James Rochester,
Henry Richardson, Wm. Richardson. S.
Robert Seeders (2) Charles T. Sewell.
Ann Seth, Elizabeth Seegar. T. Edward
Tilghman, Marmaduke Tilden, Dr. Tho-
mas. W. Sarah Wright of John, John
Watson, Violetta Weems, John William-
son. Y. Benjamin Young.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md. April 1st, 1812.

DAVID ARTHUR; James Al-
len. B. Maria Bordley; Edw.
Brown; Benjamin Barger (3) John Bud-
den; Moses Briscoe; James Brook;
William Buzines; Rebecca Bastick;
Michael Byren. C. Sarah Corae; Chas.
Cavalier; Wm. Chapman; Jas. Clay-
pole; Benjamin Chambers; capt. Thos.
Carville. D. Ann Dunn; Thos. Du-
laney; Peter Dotson. E. Emory Ed-
wards; William G. Elbert; Joseph
Everitt (3) Edward Eubanks. F. Mar-
tha Freeman. G. William Gilbert;
Darkey Graves; Rebecca Gooding. H.
Richard Hall. K. Ezra Kelly. L. Chas.
Leatherbury (2) Jas. Lambert. M. Tho-
mas Murphey. N. Richd. Newman. P.
Ann Perkins; William Park. Q. Jas.
Quimby. R. Samuel Rpsbury; Philip
F. Rasin; Levin Rollison. S. Ann
Seairs; Jno. Shorwood; John Sheward;
Richard Spencer; Thomas Sparrow;
Lydia Stradley. T. Henry Tenant; Jo-
shua Thomas. W. Richard Ward; Ed-
ward Wilmer; William Wright; Ed-
ward Woodall; Mary C. Wright; Dr.
P. Wroth; Elizabeth Wickes. Y. An-
Yeats.

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE,

LOUDON BLACK.

WILL stand the ensuing season, on
Tuesdays at Easton, and on Satur-
days at the Trappe—and will be let to mare
at the moderate rate of five dollars the
spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the
groom.

Loudon Black is six years old, full sixteen
hands high, a jet black, and is considered a
very sure foal getter.—Loudon Black was
got by Nontocha, his dam by the Buckakin
Hero; Buckakin Hero, by Moscho, out of
an Ajax mare.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER.

N.B. The season will end on the 25th
day of June.

Talbot county, April 7—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 linden 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 Hartford county.
March 13 (24)—3

A LIST OF PERSONS

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

Persons' Names.

Persons' Names.	sums due.
John S. Brooks	\$ 39
Peter Casnave's heirs	1 44
Catharine Calder	8
Collins Cary	8
Thomas Donaldson	2 56
George Fitzhugh	52
Elias & J. W. Glenn	16
Benjamin Galloway	6 42
Robert Gover	32
Otho Hughes	32
Peter Huff	94
Levy Hughes	32
Baker Johnson	19 86
David Kerr	64
David Kerr, jun.	32
Thomas & James Cook	1 86
Henry Kuhn	32
Edward Kemp	1 55
Nicholas Leake	16
James Martin	37 1/2
Luther Martin	4 82 1/2
James R. Morris	8
Gilbert Murdock	8
Robert McClann	16
William Neil	8
Richard Potts	1 95
William Potts	5 78
Robert Peter, jun.	10 33
Anthony Reintzell	64
Abner Ritchie	1 12
James Reid	8
John Ritchie	6 44 1/2
John Randall	8
Thomas Roberts	1 16 1/2
Richard Ridgley	2 59
Romulus Riggs	2 37 1/2
Benjamin Stallings	8
Robert C. Stanley	8
John Williams	8
John H. Stone's heirs	1 99
Benjamin Stoddert	6 44
Nicholas Storm	72 1/2
John Stephens	8
Thomas & Samuel Turner	32
Josias Thompson	77
James Williams	1 91 1/2
John Willmott, jun.	8
Richard Weightman	8
Marcus L. Warring	8
Frederick Helms	8
William Johnson	12
William Longberry	47
Henry Miller	13 1/2
Samuel Durbin	47
William Ward	12
Hermann Alricks	47
William S. Boyd	16
Dennis Corbett	12 1/2
David Cook	6
James M. Langan	6
David Griffith's heirs	69
Elie Williams (shoemaker)	25
Otho & Elie Williams	6
James Young	9
James Beatty	3 28 1/2
Charles Beatty	4 15 1/2
William Lee	3 27 1/2
Joseph Tomlinson	1 53
Benjamin Johnson	24
Daniel Johnson	20
John C. Jones' heirs	70 1/2
William Sterrett	45
Samuel Swearingen	28
Charles A. Warfield	1 10
Samuel Coolidge & others	2 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

By order of the Commissioners of the tax
for Allegany county.

AQUILA ARELL BROWNE, CLK.

March 25 (March 1)—5

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 a gain, or 40 dollars if taken out of the county, and brought home, or 25 dollars if with in the county.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Easton, December 31—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst. a black negro man named Waiman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is low 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 Cratober's Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland.

CYRUS BELL.

December 31—6m

NOTICE.

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

March 24—m

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 be 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

AN ARABIAN STALLION.

The fine white Arabian Horse, S E L I M,

WILL stand this season at my farm, near the old Chapel, and be let to mares at 9 dollars the single 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 LARGES, 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, the property of Col. Taylor of Virginia, he has an uncommon fine temper, and was sent to this shore at the request of an old sportsman.—Selim will be at Easton every Tuesday, from eight o'clock in the morning until seven in the afternoon, he will be at or near Wye-Mill every Thursday and Friday until six o'clock in the 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.

Talbot county, March 31—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, near Dover Ferry, on the night of the 23d inst. a dark Grey Canadian Horse, four years old last spring compact, close built, and in tolerable order, with a large thick head, and a small snip on one of his nostrils, about thirteen and an half hands high, very much marked with gear on his sides.—His trot is slow and rough, and can'ters very dashingly. Any person in whose hands he may have fallen that will give information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM FREELAND.

Talbot county, March 31—3

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.



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, APRIL 21, 1812.

[No. 34.....648.]

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

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

ATTENTION.

THE Members of the "Tulbot Patriot Troop," (and all persons wishing to become members, are particularly requested to attend in Easton, at Mr. Peacock's "INN," on Saturday the 25th inst. at ten o'clock A. M. when business interesting and highly important will be laid before them.

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 Anne's county. About half of the farm is cleared, and the remainder well wooded—the improvements are barely comfortable. Those inclined to purchase will apply to William Abbott, the tenant, for a view of the farm; and to major Thomas Harris, near the land, for terms of sale.

WILLIAM GRAVES.

Kent county, march 17—8

MERINO SHEEP.

THE subscriber offers for sale, half, three quarters, seven eighths, and full blood Merino Ram Lambs, at the following prices:

Half blood, \$10

Three quarters blood, 20

Seven eighths blood, 30

Full blood, 50

Persons wishing to purchase, at the above prices, may apply to Mr. Thomas P. Smith, Easton, or to the subscriber. The Lambs must be taken away on or before the 20th of July next. EDWARD LLOYD.

March 31—4

IN CHANCERY APRIL 1 1812.

ORDERED, That the sale made by James Cha. Lin. Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Harvey, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 8th day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three consecutive weeks in the Star at Easton before the 8th day of May next. The amount of sale is stated to be \$200.—T. S. NICHOLS, Reg. Cur. Can.

April 14—3

THE STOCKHOLDERS

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

ROBERT M. KIM, Presdt.

February 25—10

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber having retired to his present residence principally for the purpose of educating his nephews, and wishing to render the time employed in their education useful to the public, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has rented a commodious house, and is now ready to accommodate such pupils at board as may be entrusted to his care. The learned languages, French, English, Geography and the useful part of Arithmetic, will form the course of study.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that History and Geography, ancient and modern, are essential parts of a classical education, and that these must be attended to. As the subscriber is not at present desirous that the number of his pupils should exceed that to which his own immediate attention can be given, he observes, that no pupil will, henceforth be admitted, except those who board in his family, and those who can attend from their own homes. Mrs. Donlevy will attend to such parts of the education of young Ladies, as are properly her province.

TERMS.

Reading Writing Orthography, Grammar Education Epistolar, Style Arithmetic, Geography and History, \$5
With the addition of the Latin & Greek Classics, 60
French Language, 5
Pilligree Plain and Fancy needle work, 3
Music, Vocal and Instrumental, 10
The use of a Piano, 2

Boarding for young Ladies and Gentlemen at \$100 per annum: payable quarterly in advance, exclusive of bed, bedding and washing.

D. DONLEVY.

Georgetown, Kent county, Md. April 7—3

NOTICE.

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

March 24—m

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan-officers and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expense of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; for defraying the expenses of surveying the public lands; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of four months and a half continuance, two hundred and one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars:

For the expense of fire wood, stationery, printing and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, fifty thousand dollars:

For all contingent expenses of the library of Congress, and for the librarian's allowances for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, eight hundred dollars:

For compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars:

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in that department, including the sum of one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars in addition to the sum allowed for the compensation of his clerks by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, twelve thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars:

For compensation to a clerk on old records in the said department, for the year eighteen hundred and eleven, and the year eighteen hundred and twelve, fifteen hundred and seventy-four dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks in the said Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand seven hundred and fifty cents:

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said department, one thousand and three hundred and fifty dollars:

For printing and distributing the laws of the first session of the twelfth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, five thousand five hundred dollars:

For printing and binding five hundred copies of the census of one thousand eight hundred and ten, four thousand six hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and the further sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars to make good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, seventeen thousand and seventy-four dollars and eighty-one cents:

For expense of translating foreign languages, allowance to the persons employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, and for stationery and printing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand dollars:

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents:

For expense of stationery, printing and incidental and contingent expenses, of the Comptroller's office, five hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars:

For expense of stationery, printing and incidental and contingent expenses of the Auditor's office, five hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, five thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-five cents:

For expense of stationery, printing and incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasurer's office, three hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and two cents:

For additional compensation to the clerks in the Treasury department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," six thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars and seven cents:

For compensation to the messenger of the Register's office, for stamping and arranging ships' registers, ninety dollars:

For expense of stationery, printing and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Register's office, including books for the public stocks, and for the arrangement of the marine records, two thousand eight hundred dollars:

For fuel and other contingent and incidental expenses of the treasury department, four thousand dollars:

For the purchase of books, maps and charts for the use of the Treasury department, four hundred dollars:

For compensation to a superintendent, employed to secure the buildings and records of the treasury department, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, including the expense of two watchmen, the repairs of two fire engines, buckets, lanterns and other incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand one hundred dollars:

For defraying the expense of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, twelve hundred dollars:

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars for clerk hire in addition to the sum allowed by the act of April twenty first, one thousand eight hundred and six, eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars:

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War, one thousand dollars:

For compensation to the accountant of the War Department, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of two thousand dollars for clerk hire in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, twelve thousand six hundred and ten dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks in the war department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," two thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars:

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the War Department, one thousand dollars:

For compensation to the clerks employed in the pay-master's office, including the sum of three hundred and twelve dollars for deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and a further sum of one thousand two hundred dollars in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, four thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars:

For contingent expenses in the said office, two hundred dollars:

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, and for expense of stationery, store rent and fuel for said office, including the sum of five hundred dollars for compensation to clerks in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, five thousand one hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, eight thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars:

For expenses of stationery, fuel, printing and other contingent expenses in the said office, two thousand dollars:

For compensation to the Accountant of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand one hundred and ten dollars:

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the Navy, one thousand dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks in the Navy Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled

"An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out of certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars:

For compensation to the post master general, assistant post master general, clerks and persons employed in the post master general's office, including the sum of two thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars for compensation to clerks in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars:

For the expense of fuel, house rent for the messenger, candles, stationery, chests, &c. incident to the post-master general's office, two thousand five hundred dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks employed in the post-master general's office, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand four hundred and one dollar and seventy-five cents:

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the clerks of the commissioners of loans, and for allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorised expense of the several loan offices, fifteen thousand dollars:

For compensation to the surveyor general, and his clerks, three thousand two hundred dollars:

For compensation to the surveyor of the land south of Tennessee, clerks employed in his office, and for stationery and other contingencies, including the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for clerk hire in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object, four thousand seven hundred dollars:

For compensation to the officers of the mint, viz:

The director, two thousand dollars:

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars:

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars:

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars, and

One clerk, at five hundred dollars:

For wages to the persons employed in melting, coining, carpenter's, millwright's and smith's work, including the sum of one thousand dollars, allowed to an assistant coiner and die forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, and of six hundred dollars, allowed to an assistant engraver, eight thousand five hundred dollars:

For repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bar iron, lead, steel, pot ash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars:

For an allowance for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, three thousand dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Territory of Orleans, thirteen thousand dollars:

For clerk hire, expense of stationery, and other contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi Territory, including the sum of six hundred dollars for clerk hire in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, ten thousand six hundred dollars:

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana Territory, six thousand six hundred dollars:

For expense of stationery, office rent and other contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars:

For expense of stationery, office rent and other contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Louisiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars:

For expense of stationery, office rent and other contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars:

For expense of stationery, office rent and other contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars:

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and two associate judges for the district of Columbia; to the attorney general, and to the district judge of the territory of Orleans, including the sum of one thousand salaries for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, allowed to the judges of the district of Columbia by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, sixty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars:

For the like compensation granted to the several district attorneys of the United States, three thousand four hundred dollars:

For compensation granted to the several marshals for the districts of Maine; New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, East and West Tennessee and Orleans, two thousand two hundred dollars:

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors & witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars:

For the payment of a balance due for the salary of Robert H. Harrison, deceased, formerly a judge of the supreme court of the United States, the same having heretofore been carried to the surplus fund, five hundred and fifty six dollars and sixteen cents:

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present government, nine hundred and sixty dollars:

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, ninety eight thousand dollars:

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, stakes of channels, bars and shoals, and certain contingent expenses, ninety three thousand one hundred dollars and sixty seven cents:

For defraying the expense of surveying the public land within the several territories of the United States, forty eight thousand six hundred and twenty dollars:

For surveying the coast of the United States, being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the credit of the surplus fund, forty nine thousand two hundred and eighty four dollars and twenty five cents:

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, seventy three thousand dollars:

For the contingent expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, one hundred thousand dollars:

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, fifty thousand dollars:

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, fifteen thousand dollars:

For defraying the expenses of regulating laying out, and making a road from Cumberland in the State of Maryland to Ohio, agreeable to an act of Congress passed the twenty ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, being so much of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, at the close of the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, three thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars and sixty cents:

For expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain, in relation to the captures of American vessels, and defending causes elsewhere, four thousand dollars:

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, four thousand dollars:

For defraying the expenses authorised by the eleventh section of the act of March the second, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled, "an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," to be drawn annually by the President of the United States, for the payment of agents, assistant agents and clerks, including the sum of eleven thousand and sixty two dollars and fifty cents, which had accrued by said act, for the year eighteen hundred and eleven, twenty five thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and seventy six cents:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by an act making provision for the debt of the United States, and out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. LAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

February 26, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.



General Advertiser.

EASTON...TUESDAY MORNING,
APRIL 21, 1812.

DENTON, Tuesday, 14th April, 1812

Agreeably to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Caroline county from the different districts, was held at the Court House in this place, for the purpose of adopting suitable regulations for the ensuing election—when Colonel WILLIAM WHITELEY was called to the Chair, and Col. ROBERT ORRELL appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, on motion, a committee composed of Messrs. Thos. Saulsbury, Thomas Culbreth, Albany Jump, Henry Driver, Nathan B. Downes, Anthony Ross, and Peregrine F. Bayard, were appointed to consider and report resolutions calculated to embrace the object of the meeting; who having retired, after some time returned and made a report, which after being read, discussed, and amended, was adopted as follows, viz:

WHEREAS to perpetuate the UNION, concentrate the interest, and ensure the success of the Democratic Republicans against their political opponents, it becomes necessary to adopt some equitable mode for the selection and nomination of Candidates, whereby the general will may be fully and fairly ascertained, and the conflicting interest of political friends entirely reconciled—that the whole face and strength of the consolidated ranks of Democracy may present to their political opponents the utter futility of resistance against such an overwhelming phalanx. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of Caroline county, meet at the several places of holding elections in the respective election districts of said county, on MONDAY the 18th day of May next (being Whitsun Monday) and when so met, that they proceed to appoint three Judges and one Clerk in each district respectively, who shall thereupon open an election for seven deputies in each of the said respective districts.

Resolved, That the Clerks in each of the said districts keep a fair list of the polls for their respective district, & make return thereof on the Tuesday succeeding the said district elections, to the superintending committee, hereinafter appointed, who shall convene on that day at Denton, for the purpose of receiving said returns. And the said superintending committee shall thereupon appoint a day for the meeting of the said deputies, to proceed to the nomination of four candidates as Delegates to the General Assembly, and one candidate for Sheriff of Caroline county; and at the same time to appoint seven persons to meet the deputies of Talbot and Queen Anne's to select a suitable person to be taken up for the next Congress—and likewise to appoint six deputies to meet those of Talbot county & the upper district of Dorchester county, to select a person to be supported as Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That Messrs. John Boon, Albany Jump, and William Hardesty, of the upper district; Messrs. Henry Driver, Thomas Culbreth, and John Tillison, of the middle district; and Messrs. Peter Willis, George A. Smith, and Jacob Wright, of the lower district, be superintending committee, whose duty it shall be to give public notice, by a vertisement, of the time appointed for meeting of the deputies in order to proceed to the nomination of candidates as aforesaid, and to call a meeting of meetings of the Democratic Republicans, when they may think necessary, and generally to superintend the Democratic interests of Caroline county, until superseded by another appointment.

Resolved, That there be a Committee of Vigilance appointed in each election district whose duty it shall be to confer from time to time with the superintending committee, on all matters relative to the election; and to use all lawful and honorable ways and means to secure the success of the Republican Ticket.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed for the respective districts, viz: Messrs. Andrew Baggs, Thomas Mason, Robert Hardesty, James Pearce, James McGuire, Nehemiah Townsend, and Nathan Whithy, for the upper district; Messrs. Thomas Saulsbury, Levin Swiggett, Edward Carter, Nathan B. Downes, James Orrell, William A. Cooper, and Robert Orrell, for the middle district; and Messrs. Levin Wright, (of L.) Frederick Holbrook, Henry Willis, George Collins, Severn Dawson, Abel Couty, and Richard Andrew, for the lower district.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, countersigned by the Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.
Wm. WHITELEY, Chair'n.
ROBERT ORRELL, Sec'y.

The public attention has been drawn to the approaching arrival of the Hornet, as the period when the measures of our government would take a decisive character, or rather their final cast. We are among those who have attached to this event a high degree of importance, and have therefore looked to it with the utmost solicitude.

But if the reports which we now hear

are true, that with England all hope of honorable accommodation is at an end, and that with France our negotiations are in a forwardness encouraging expectations of a favorable result, where is the motive for longer delay? The final step ought to be taken; and that step is WAR. By what course of measures we have reached the present crisis, is not now a question for freemen and patriots to discuss. It exists; and it is by open and manly war only that we can get through it with honor and advantage to the country. Our wrongs have been great; our cause is just; and if we are decided and firm, success is inevitable.

Let war therefore be forthwith proclaimed against England. With her there can be no motive for delay. Any further discussion, any new attempt at negotiation, would be as fruitless as it would be dishonorable. With France we shall still be at liberty to pursue the course which circumstances may require. The advance she has already made by the repeal of her decrees; the manner of its reception by our government, and the prospect which exists of an amicable accommodation, entitle her to this preference. If she acquiesces herself to the just claims of the U. States, we shall have good cause to applaud our conduct in it, and if she fails we shall always be in time to place her on the ground of her adversary. And on that ground, in that event, it is hoped she will be placed.

But it is said that we are not prepared for war, and ought therefore not to declare it. This is an idle objection, which can have weight with the timid and pusillanimous only. The fact is otherwise. Our preparations are adequate to every essential object. Do we apprehend danger to ourselves? From what quarter will it assail us? From England, and by invasion? The idea is too absurd to merit a moment's consideration. Where are her troops? But lately, she decimated an invasion of her own dominions, from her powerful and menacing neighbor. That danger, it is true, has diminished, but it has not entirely, and forever, disappeared. A gallant effort, which called forth the whole energies of the nation, has put it at a distance, but still it is one of those sparks which peer above the horizon, & excite alarm even in those least liable to it. The war in the peninsula, which lingers, requires strong armies to support it. She maintains an army in Sicily; another in India; and a strong force in Ireland, and along her own coast and in the West Indies. Can any one believe, that under such circumstances, the British government could be so infatuated, or rather mad, as to send troops here for the purpose of invasion? The experience and the fortune of our revolution when we were comparatively in an infant state, have doubtless taught her an useful lesson which cannot have been forgotten. Since that period our population has increased three-fold, whilst hers has remained almost stationary. The condition of civilized world, too, has changed. Although G. Britain has nothing to fear, as to her independence, and her military operations are extensive and distant, the contest is evidently maintained by her rather for safety than for conquest. Have we cause to dread an attack from her neighboring provinces? That apprehension is still more groundless. Seven or eight millions of people have nothing to dread from 300,000. From the moment that war is declared, the British colonies will be put on the defensive, and soon after we get in motion must sink under the pressure. Little predatory incursions on our frontier will not be encouraged by those who know that we can retort them ten-fold, and pursue and punish the authors, retire where they may, if they remain in this hemisphere. Nor is any serious danger to be apprehended from their savage allies. Our frontier may be easily protected against them. The colonial governments, aware of our superiority, and of the certainty of their subjugation in case of war, will feel their responsibility for the conduct of the Indian tribes, and keep them in order. But should the war lately terminated be renewed, the struggle will be short. Numberless expeditions from different quarters may be led forth against them. A single campaign would drive these unfortunate people into the most distant and desert wilds.

But our coast and seaport towns are exposed and may be annoyed. Even this danger, which exists in a certain degree, has been much exaggerated. No land force can be brought to bear against them, because Great Britain has none to spare for such a service; and without a land force, no great impression can be made. Ships of war cannot approach near the coast, except at the entrance of our great bays and rivers. They cannot annoy the sea coast, generally by their cannon; and if detachments of marines should be sent on shore, they may be repelled by the militia where they land. It is, however, unusual for incursions to be made on land from ships of war by sailors or marines. The law of nations forbids

and humanity revolts, at the idea of mere wanton desolation; & in that light only can such incursions be viewed. In the present war between G. Britain and France, which has been prosecuted with so much violence and animosity, an example of this kind, on either side, is recollected. In our revolutionary war, in which the object of G. Britain was conquest, no great injury was sustained in this mode. Some of our towns, it is admitted, may be exposed to danger from ships of war, but with suitable precautions it will soon vanish. No ship of war can stand long before a good battery well manned & well supplied with heavy artillery. An attack by ships of war only, on any of our towns, could have no object but that of distressing the inhabitants; and if those towns are put in such a state of defence, as to enable them to repel the attack, as all of them are, or soon may be, it is not probable that the experiment would be made, or, if once made, that it would be repeated. The importance of the protection of our seaport towns is sensibly felt. It is a subject which claims the particular attention of the government, and that attention has doubtless been already bestowed on it.

The great question on which the United States have to decide, is, whether they will relinquish the ground which they now hold, or maintain it with the firmness and vigor becoming freemen. That the sense of the nation favors the latter course, is proved by a series of important and solemn facts, which speak a language not to be misunderstood. From the first attack by Great Britain on our neutral rights in 1805, to the present day, these facts have been multiplied, yearly, by the acts of Congress, by the proceedings of the State Legislatures, and by the voice of the People. Let not the Representatives of the People, therefore, in either branch of the government, disappoint their reasonable wishes and just expectations.

The pretensions of Great Britain, so unjustly set up, & pertinaciously maintained, by her orders in council, not to enumerate other wrongs, particularly the impressment of our seamen, arrogate to her the complete dominion of the sea, and the exclusion of every flag from it, which does not sail under her license, and on the conditions which she imposes. These pretensions involve no local interest, nor are they of a transient nature. In their operation they violate the rights, and would deeply the best interests, of the whole American people. If we yield to them, at this time, the cause may be considered as abandoned. There will be no rallying point hereafter. Future attempts to retaliate the wrongs of foreign powers and to vindicate our most sacred rights, will be in vain. The subject must be dismissed from the debates of Congress, and from our diplomatic discussions. An allusion to it will excite contempt abroad, and mortification and shame at home. Should any of our vessels be hereafter seized & condemned, however unjustly, and that all will be seized and condemned may be confidently expected, we must be silent, or be heard by foreign powers in the humble language of petition only.

Nat. Intel.

IMPORTANT INDIAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated Fort Madison, March 8, 1812.

We receive assurances every day by friendly Indians, that we are to be attacked at this post, by several nations, as soon as the river opens. I am convinced that an attack will be made here some time in the spring, and it is my opinion that the Indians will take this post, and murder every white person at it, unless we are reinforced in a very short time.

We are at this time surrounded by scouting parties, who watch our movements; and one of those parties, a few days past, caught one of the soldiers near half a mile from the fort, & most inhumanly murdered him. He was absent two days without our knowing what had become of him—afterwards he was found by some friendly Indians who brought him in. The sight was enough to chill the blood of any feeling heart. His head was severed from his body, both his arms, cut off, & his heart taken out.

The Indians are no doubt stimulated by the British to acts of such horrid barbarity. Several Americans have escaped death by telling the Savages that they were Englishmen! The Indians have said that the English gave them a high price for every American's scalp they could bring in!

Our situation at this time is truly unpleasant, and from appearances we are to get no relief! Our numbers are so small, that if an Indian was to come in view of the garrison and massacre a man, we could not spare men to pursue and take him!

On the first of this month, five discharged soldiers, and a man that Mr. G. hired, left this place for St. Louis. I send my horse by the man, who agreed to take care of him in the neighborhood of St. Louis, until I arrived there. I

am however apprehensive that the Indians have killed all the men and taken my horse, as a Sac Indian informed me to day, that he saw a large horse's track near this, which appeared to be going up the river.

I am very apprehensive, that boats ascending the river this spring will be robbed, and of course the crews killed.

It is reported that the Indians are about to cut off all communication between this place and St. Louis, both by land and water, so that we cannot be reinforced.

A very friendly chief of the Sac nation told Mr. J. and myself, that unless we were reinforced within a short time, we should be massacred without discrimination; and that there were five nations had joined to take this fort and Fort Chicago, on Lake Michigan. He mentioned four of the nations, viz: Winnibagoes, Pottawatamies, Shawanese and Delawares—that they wait for the river to open, so that they can descend in canoes. From appearances, the ice will break up in the course of a few days.

Accounts from St. Louis, L. T. to the 21st ult. speak of continued hostile movements amongst the Indian tribes. By the two following paragraphs, from the Louisiana Gazette of that date, we find that the law, passed at the present session, for raising six companies of mounted rangers, has been already executed to valuable purposes:

"The new company of rangers now doing duty in the district of St. Charles, are perhaps, as fine a body of hardy woodsmen as ever took the field. They cover, by constant and rapid movement, that tract of country from Salt River on the Mississippi to the Missouri near Leure."

"The company of rangers raised in the Illinois, under the command of Capt. Whitesides, have marched to the most exposed section of their frontier: report says that they are as fine a company as ever trod the tented field."—Nat. Intel.

Boston, April 11.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Lothaire, Jackson, from Liverpool in 20 days, arrived at this port on Sunday last. She brings London dates to the 15th and Liverpool to the 18th ult. They contain nothing of importance. The orders in council were still in operation, and no prospect appeared of their repeal, though they had been again the subject of discussion. The king was alive, and as well as at the last dates. Mails from Anhalt state, that Bonaparte is to take the command of the French army in the North in person. It is divided into four grand detachments of 50,000 men each. Massena commands the first; Davoust the second; Oudinot the third; and Berthier the fourth. The French troops have left Hamburg for the Polish frontiers. Hamburg is to be garrisoned by the Danes.

The accounts respecting Prussia are contradictory—some assuring us that she will join France, others that she will unite with Russia, that she has positively rejected all the demands of Bonaparte to admit French troops into Colberg, and that her army is in excellent condition.

The Swedish government has published full details of the hostile treatment which Swedish Pomerania has experienced from the French. A joint declaration of war from Russia, Prussia and Sweden, is the prevailing expectation at Stockholm.

A manufactory has been established in Naples for extracting sugar from chestnuts. The first trials have produced sugar which is in no degree inferior to that produced from the cane.

Honest Federalists—look at the following acknowledgement of a gentleman lately an ardent champion in the cause of Federalism.

Mr. Breck, of Northampton, the writer of the following letter, has heretofore been a decided federalist. He is a gentleman of intelligence independent in his fortune, and of irreproachable character. Upon perusing with attention the documents of the British Spy, he has become fully convinced of the intimate connection that subsisted between Henry and certain leading federalists, as well as of the base attempt of the British government to excite internal war, and separate the states. An attentive perusal of Henry's documents, cannot fail to produce the same effect on the mind of every honest federalist.

[Bos. Pat.]

Northampton, March 26, 1812.

SIR—Upon the strength of a long and intimate acquaintance with you, I take the liberty to enclose to you certain official documents, which force an irresistible conviction on my mind, that a wicked and dangerous conspiracy, has existed and now exists, between the leading federalists in New England particularly, at Boston, and the British government. I request you to pay particular attention to those letters which are undersigned with my pen; but if the perusal of the whole correspondence between governor Craig & Henry the Spy, does not convince you of the truth of

such a conspiracy, I do not know if conviction would follow, if one should rise from the dead. I have no object in addressing you on this subject but the good of my country; and I have no desire that you should adopt my belief until you are convinced yourself. If this conspiracy really exists, and of that I have no doubt, I conjure you by the love of all that is near & dear to us that this thing be not winked out of sight, and that you will have firmness enough to express your honest conviction.

Your friend, &c.

JOHN BRECK.

New York, April 15.

Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the U. S. frigates President Com. Rogers, and Essex, sailed from this port on a cruise. When the frigates got opposite Castle Williams, they fired from 6 to 8 twenty four pound shots at the castle, for the purpose of trying its strength, which we are happy to state was found to be ball proof, and more than answers the most sanguine expectations. Three balls were fired into one of the embrasures, which did little other damage than shattering the gun carriage. One 24 pound shot struck the wall of the castle, a little above the 2d tier of guns, and made an indentation in a stone nearly 6 inches, without defacing it in any other manner. The frigates then proceeded on their course, and in the evening came to anchor at the watering place, Staten Island. We understand the Commodore will try a similar experiment on Fort Richmond, when he passes the Narrows. [Mer. Adv.]

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the ship Canton, Allen, which arrived at this port last evening, in 36 days from Lisbon, we learn verbally, that Lord Wellington at the head of 70,000 troops was near Elvas, which place he would reach about the 10th of March; and that the French army under Gen. Marmont, consisting of about 60,000 men was within 70 miles of Badajoz. A great battle between the two armies was expected to take place before the 20th of March.

The bill for admitting all British goods, belonging to American citizens or actually contracted for, previous to the issuing of the President's proclamation of November 2, 1810, was under consideration of the House of Representatives yesterday & the day before, and is now postponed to Monday week. A motion to postpone the subject indefinitely was negatived by a majority of ten votes. It is due, however, to our mercantile friends, and others interested, to intimate to them that this vote is by no means decisive in favor of the bill; and to caution them against being too sanguine in the expectations of its passage, founded on that vote. Should no change take place in the present state of things we believe its passage will be warmly contested, and perhaps ultimately defeated, in one or the other House of Congress.

Nat. Intel.

Burlington, Vt. April 2.

It is stated by a gentleman who has arrived in this place direct from Montreal, and who resides at the latter place, that the noted capt. John Henry was, a few days previous to the publication of his disclosures at Washington, appointed by the Governor of Canada, high sheriff for the district of Quebec; an office said to be worth, at least, 10,000 dollars a year. From a knowledge of the gentleman who brings the information, we have no doubt of the truth of the statement. Thus it seems, that the man who is cried down by a certain party as one of the most abandoned villains on the whole face of the earth, has been appointed to one of the most important and lucrative offices in the gift of the Canadian government.

New Hampshire Election.—The "Dartmouth Gazette" received yesterday morning, gives the final returns for Governor in New Hampshire.

For Gilman (Fed) 13,971

Plummer (Dem) 13,528

Federal Majority 543

In that state, no candidate for Governor is elected by the people, unless he receives more votes than all other candidates for the same office. Whether Mr. Gilman, the Federal candidate, is the Governor Elect, now depends on the fact, whether there are as many as 543 scattering votes—a fact which will not be ascertained until the meeting of the Legislature of that State.

An American frigate and crew. The United States is commanded by Commodore Decatur, who is but 33 years of age, and has a crew, which he has been about two years in training, every man of which (excepting an older seaman who saved his life at Tripoli) is younger than himself, and a native American citizen, and one third of which have been from 2 to 6 years on board of British men of war.—Such a vessel will not disgrace her flag. N. Y. Columbian.

From the Dublin Evening Post, of 15th January, 1812.

"Randolph's speech is so degraded by personal allusions, and illiberal sarcasms, as to do honor to no one but a billingsgate fisherwoman. With all his genius and talents, his petulance and spleen render him a perfect snarling Thersites, utterly unworthy of the place he holds, & a scandal to his constituents who send him there."



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Whereupon, on motion, a committee composed of Messrs. Thos. Saulsbury, Thomas Culbreth, Alenby Jump, Henry Driver, Nathan B. Downes, Anthony Ross, and Peregrine F. Bayard, were appointed to consider and report resolutions calculated to embrace the object of the meeting; who having retired, after some time returned and made a report, which after being read, discussed, and amended, was adopted as follows, viz:

WHEREAS to perpetuate the UNION, concentrate the interest, and ensure the success of the Democratic Republicans against their political opponents, it becomes necessary to adopt some equitable mode for the selection and nomination of Candidates, whereby the general will may be fully and fairly ascertained, and the conflicting interest of political friends entirely reconciled—that the whole face and strength of the consolidated ranks of Democracy may present to their political opponents the utter futility of resistance against such an overwhelming phalanx. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of Caroline county, meet at the several places of holding elections in the respective election districts of said county, on MONDAY the 18th day of May next (being Whitsun Monday) and when so met, that they proceed to appoint three Judges and one Clerk in each district respectively, who shall thereupon open an election for seven deputies in each of the said respective districts.

Resolved, That the Clerks in each of the said districts keep a fair list of the polls for their respective districts, and make return thereof on the Tuesday succeeding the said district elections, to the superintending committee, hereinafter appointed, who shall convene on that day at Denton, for the purpose of receiving said returns. And the said superintending committee shall thereupon appoint a day for the meeting of the said deputies, to proceed to the nomination of four candidates as Delegates to the General Assembly, and one candidate for Sheriff of Caroline county; and at the same time to appoint seven persons to meet the deputies of Talbot and Queen Ann's to select a suitable person to be taken up for the next Congress—and likewise to appoint six deputies to meet those of Talbot county & the upper district of Dorchester county, to select a person to be supported as Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That Messrs. John Boon, Alenby Jump, and William Hardeste, of the upper district; Messrs. Henry Driver, Thomas Culbreth, and John T. Hinson, of the middle district; and Messrs. Peter Willis, George A. Smith, and Jacob Wright, of the lower district, be superintending committee, whose duty it shall be to give public notice, by a vertisement, of the time appointed for meeting of the deputies in order to proceed to the nomination of candidates as aforesaid, and to call a meeting of meetings of the Democratic Republicans, when they may think necessary, and generally to superintend the Democratic interests of Caroline county, until superseded by another appointment.

Resolved, That there be a Committee of Vigilance appointed in each election district whose duty it shall be to confer from time to time with the superintending committee, on all matters relative to the election; and to use all lawful and honorable ways and means to secure the success of the Republican Ticket.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed for the respective districts, viz: Messrs. Andrew Baggs, Thomas Mason, Robert Hardeste, James Pease, James McGuire, Nehemiah Townsend, and Nathan Whiteby, for the upper district; Messrs. Thomas Saulsbury, Levin Swiggett, Edward Carter, Nathan B. Downes, James Orrell, William A. Cooper, and Robert Orrell, for the middle district; and Messrs. Levin Wright, (of L.) Frederick Holbrook, Henry Willis, George Collins, Severn Dawson, Abel Couty, and Richard Andrew, for the lower district.

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

Wm. WHITELEY, Chairman.
ROBERT ORRELL, Sec'y.

The public attention has been drawn to the approaching arrival of the Horner, as the period when the measures of our government would take a decisive character, or rather their final cast. We are among those who have attached to this event a high degree of importance, and have therefore looked to it with the utmost solicitude.

But if the reports which we now hear

are true, that with England all hope of honorable accommodation is at an end, and that with France our negotiations are in a forwardness encouraging expectations of a favorable result, where is the motive for longer delay? The final step ought to be taken; and that step is WAR. By what course of measures we have reached the present crisis, is not now a question for freemen and patriots to discuss. It exists; and it is by open and manly war only that we can get through it with honor and advantage to the country. Our wrongs have been great; our cause is just; and if we are decided and firm, success is inevitable.

Let war therefore be forthwith proclaimed against England. With her there can be no motive for delay. Any further discussion, any new attempt at negotiation, would be as fruitless as it would be dishonorable. With France we shall still be at liberty to pursue the course which circumstances may require. The advance she has already made by the repeal of her decrees; the manner of its reception by our government, and the prospect which exists of an amicable accommodation, entitle her to this preference. If she acquiesces herself to the just claims of the U. States, we shall have good cause to applaud our conduct in it, and if she fails we shall always be in time to place her on the ground of her adversary. And on that ground, in that event, it is hoped she will be placed.

But it is said that we are not prepared for war, and ought therefore not to declare it. This is an idle objection, which can have weight with the timid and pusillanimous only. The fact is otherwise. Our preparations are adequate to every essential object. Do we apprehend danger to ourselves? From what quarter will it assail us? From England, and by invasion? The idea is too absurd to merit a moment's consideration. Where are her troops?

But lately, she dreaded an invasion of her own dominions, from her powerful and menacing neighbor. That danger, it is true, has diminished, but it has not entirely, and forever, disappeared. A gallant effort, which called forth the whole energies of the nation, has put it at a distance, but still it is one of those sparks which peer above the horizon, & excite alarm even in those least liable to it. The war in the peninsula, which lingers, requires strong armies to support it. She maintains an army in Sicily; another in India; and a strong force in Ireland, and along her own coast and in the West Indies. Can any one believe, that under such circumstances, the British government could be so infatuated, or rather mad, as to send troops here for the purpose of invasion? The experience and the fortune of our revolution when we were comparatively in an infant state, have doubtless taught her an useful lesson which cannot have been forgotten. Since that period our population has increased three-fold, whilst her's has remained almost stationary. The condition of civilized world, too, has changed. Although G. Britain has nothing to fear, as to her independence, and her military operations are extensive and distant, the contest is evidently maintained by her rather for safety than for conquest. Have we cause to dread an attack from her neighboring provinces?

That apprehension is still more groundless. Seven or eight millions of people have nothing to dread from 300,000. From the moment that war is declared, the British colonies will be put on the defensive, and soon after we get in motion must sink under the pyrrhus. Little predatory incursions on our frontier will not be encouraged by those who know that we can retort them ten-fold, and pursue and punish the authors, where they may, if they remain in this hemisphere. Nor is any serious danger to be apprehended from their savage allies. Our frontier may be easily protected against them. The colonial governments, aware of our superiority, and of the certainty of their subjugation in case of war, will feel their responsibility for the conduct of the Indian tribes, and keep them in order. But should the war lately terminated be renewed, the struggle will be short. Numberless expeditions from different quarters may be led forth against them. A single campaign would drive these unfortunate people into the most distant and desert wilds.

But our coast and seaport towns are exposed and may be annoyed. Even this danger, which exists in a certain degree, has been much exaggerated. No land force can be brought to bear against them, because Great Britain has none to spare for such a service; and without a land force, no great impression can be made. Ships of war cannot approach near the coast, except at the entrance of our great bays and rivers. They cannot annoy the sea coast, generally by their cannon; and if detachments of marines should be sent on shore, they may be repelled by the militia where they land. It is, however, unusual for incursions to be made on and from ships of war by sailors or marines. The law of nations forbids,

and humanity revolts, at the idea of mere wanton desolation; & in that light only can such incursions be viewed. In the present war between G. Britain and France, which has been prosecuted with so much violence and animosity, an example of this kind, on either side, is recollected. In our revolutionary war, in which the object of G. Britain was conquest, no great injury was sustained in this mode. Some of our towns, it is admitted, may be exposed to danger from ships of war, but with suitable precautions it will soon vanish. No ship of war can stand long before a good battery well manned & well supplied with heavy artillery. An attack by ships of war only, on any of our towns, could have no object but that of distressing the inhabitants; and if those towns are put in such a state of defence, as to enable them to repel the attack, as all of them are, or soon may be, it is not probable that the experiment would be made, or, if once made, that it would be repeated. The importance of the protection of our seaport towns is sensibly felt. It is a subject which claims the particular attention of the government, and that attention has doubtless been already bestowed on it.

The great question on which the United States have to decide, is, whether they will relinquish the ground which they now hold, or maintain it with the firmness and vigor becoming freemen. That the sense of the nation favors the latter course, is proved by a series of important and solemn facts, which speak a language not to be misunderstood. From the first attack by Great Britain on our neutral rights in 1805, to the present day, these facts have been multiplied, yearly, by the acts of Congress, by the proceedings of the State Legislatures, and by the voice of the people. Let not the Representatives of the People, therefore, in either branch of the government, disappoint their reasonable wishes and just expectations.

The pretensions of Great Britain, so unjustly set up, & pertinaciously maintained, by her orders in council, not to enumerate other wrongs, particularly the impressment of our seamen, arrogate to her the complete dominion of the sea, and the exclusion of every flag from it, which does not sail under her license, and on the conditions which she imposes. These pretensions involve no local interest, nor are they of a transient nature. In their operation they violate the rights, and would deeply affect the best interests, of the whole American people. If we yield to them, at this time, the cause may be considered as abandoned. There will be no rallying point hereafter. Future attempts to retaliate the wrongs of foreign powers and to vindicate our most sacred rights, will be in vain. The subject must be dismissed from the debates of Congress, and from our diplomatic discussions. An allusion to it will excite contempt abroad, and mortification and shame at home. Should any of our vessels be hereafter seized & condemned, however unjustly, and that all will be seized and condemned may be confidently expected, we must be silent, or be heard by foreign powers in the humble language of petition only.

Nat. Intel.

IMPORTANT INDIAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated Fort Madison, March 8, 1812.

We receive assurances every day by friendly Indians, that we are to be attacked at this post, by several nations, as soon as the river opens. I am convinced that an attack will be made here some time in the spring, and it is my opinion that the Indians will take this post, and murder every white person at it, unless we are reinforced in a very short time.

We are at this time surrounded by scouting parties, who watch our movements; and one of those parties, a few days past, caught one of the soldiers near half a mile from the fort, & most inhumanly murdered him. He was absent two days without our knowing what had become of him—afterwards he was found by some friendly Indians who brought him in. The sight was enough to chill the blood of any feeling heart. His head was severed from his body, both his arms cut off, & his heart taken out.

The Indians are no doubt stimulated by the British to acts of such horrid barbarity. Several Americans have escaped death by telling the Savages that they were Englishmen!—The Indians have said that the English gave them a high price for every American's scalp they could bring in!

Our situation at this time is truly unpleasant, and from appearances we are to get no relief! Our numbers are so small, that if an Indian was to come in view of the garrison and massacre a man, we could not spare men to pursue and take him!

On the first of this month, five discharged soldiers, and a man that Mr. G. hired, left this place for St. Louis. I sent my horse by the man, who agreed to take care of him in the neighborhood of St. Louis, until I arrived there. I

am however apprehensive that the Indians have killed all the men and taken my horse, as a Sac Indian informed me to day, that he saw a large horse's track near this, which appeared to be going up the river.

I am very apprehensive, that boats ascending the river this spring will be robbed, and of course the crews killed.

It is reported that the Indians are about to cut off all communication between this place and St. Louis, both by land and water, so that we cannot be reinforced.

A very friendly chief of the Sac nation told Mr. J. and myself, that unless we were reinforced within a short time, we should be massacred without discrimination; and that there were five nations had joined to take this fort and Fort Chicago, on Lake Michigan. He mentioned four of the nations, viz:—Winnibagoes, Pottawatamies, Shawanese and Delawarees—that they wait for the river to open, so that they can descend in canoes. From appearances, the ice will break up in the course of a few days.

Accounts from St. Louis, L. T. to the 21st ult. speak of continued hostile movements amongst the Indian tribes. By the two following paragraphs, from the Louisiana Gazette of that date, we find that the law, passed at the present session, for raising six companies of mounted rangers, has been already executed to valuable purposes:

"The new company of rangers now doing duty in the district of St. Charles, are perhaps, as fine a body of hardy woodsmen as ever took the field. They cover, by constant and rapid movement, that tract of country from Salt River on the Mississippi to the Missouri near Leuire."

"The company of rangers raised in the Illinois, under the command of Capt. Whitesides, have marched to the most exposed section of their frontier: report says that they are as fine a company as ever trod the tented field."—Nat. Intel.

Boston, April 11.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Lothaire, Jackson, from Liverpool in 20 days, arrived at this port on Sunday last. She brings London dates to the 15th and Liverpool to the 18th ult. They contain nothing of importance. The orders in council were still in operation, and no prospect appeared of their repeal, though they had been again the subject of discussion. The king was alive, and as well as at the last dates. Mails from Anhalt state, that Bonaparte is to take the command of the French army in the North in person. It is divided into four grand detachments of 50,000 men each. Massena commands the first; Davoust the second; Oudinot the third; and Berthier the fourth. The French troops have left Hamburg for the Polish frontiers. Hamburg is to be garrisoned by the Danes.

The accounts respecting Prussia are contradictory—some assuring us that she will join France, others that she will unite with Russia, that she has positively rejected all the demands of Bonaparte to admit French troops into Colberg, and that her army is in excellent condition.

The Swedish government has published full details of the hostile treatment which Swedish Pomerania has experienced from the French. A joint declaration of war from Russia, Prussia and Sweden, is the prevailing expectation at Stockholm.

A manufactory has been established in Naples for extracting sugar from chestnuts. The first trials have produced sugar which is in no degree inferior to that produced from the cane.

Honest Federalists—look at the following acknowledgedgement of a gentleman lately an ardent champion in the cause of Federalism.

Mr. Breck, of Northampton, the writer of the following letter, has heretofore been a decided federalist. He is a gentleman of intelligence independent in his fortune, and of irreproachable character. Upon perusing with attention the documents of the British Spy, he has become fully convinced of the intimate connection that subsisted between Henry and certain leading federalists, as well as of the base attempt of the British government to excite internal war, and separate the states.—An attentive perusal of Henry's documents, cannot fail to produce the same effect on the mind of every honest federalist.

[Bos. Pat.

Northampton, March 26, 1812.

SIR—Upon the strength of a long and intimate acquaintance with you, I take the liberty to enclose to you certain official documents, which force an irresistible conviction on my mind, that a wicked and dangerous conspiracy, has existed and now exists, between the leading federalists in New England particularly, at Boston, and the British government. I request you to pay particular attention to those letters which are underscored with my pen; but if the perusal of the whole correspondence between governor Craig & Henry the Spy, does not convince you of the truth of

such a conspiracy, I do not know if conviction would follow, if one should rise from the dead. I have no object in addressing you on this subject but the good of my country; and I have no desire that you should adopt my belief until you are convinced yourself. If this conspiracy really exists, and of that I have no doubt, I conjure you by the love of all that is dear to us that this thing be not winked out of sight, and that you will have firmness enough to express your honest conviction.

Your friend, &c.

JOHN BRECK.

New York, April 15.

Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the U. S. frigates President Com. Rogers, and Essex, sailed from this port on a cruise. When the frigates got opposite Castle Williams, they fired from 6 to 8 twenty four pound shots at the castle, for the purpose of trying its strength, which we are happy to state was found to be ball proof, and more than answers the most sanguine expectations. Three balls were fired into one of the embrasures, which did little other damage than shattering the gun carriage. One 24 pound shot struck the wall of the castle, a little above the 2d tier of guns, and made an indentation in a stone nearly 6 inches, without defacing it in any other manner. The frigates then proceeded on their course, and in the evening came to anchor at the watering place, Staten Island. We understand the Commodore will try a similar experiment on Fort Richmond, when he passes the Narrows. [Mer. Adv.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the ship Canton, Allen, which arrived at this port last evening, in 36 days from Lisbon, we learn verbally, that Lord Wellington at the head of 70,000 troops was near Elvas, which place he would reach about the 10th of March; and that the French army under Gen. Marmont, consisting of about 69,000 men was within 70 miles of Badajoz. A great battle between the two armies was expected to take place before the 20th of March.

The bill for admitting all British goods, belonging to American citizens or actually contracted for, previous to the issuing of the President's proclamation of November 2, 1810, was under consideration of the House of Representatives yesterday & the day before, and is now postponed to Monday week. A motion to postpone the subject indefinitely was negatived by a majority of ten votes. It is due, however, to our mercantile friends, and others interested, to intimate to them that this vote is by no means decisive in favor of the bill; and to caution them against being too sanguine in the expectations of its passage, founded on that vote. Should no change take place in the present state of things we believe its passage will be warmly contested, and perhaps ultimately defeated, in one or the other House of Congress.

Nat. Intel.

Burlington, Vt. April 2.

It is stated by a gentleman who has arrived in this place direct from Montreal, and who resides at the latter place, that the noted capt. John Henry was, a few days previous to the publication of his disclosures at Washington, appointed by the Governor of Canada, high sheriff for the district of Quebec; an office said to be worth, at least, 10,000 dollars a year. From a knowledge of the gentleman who brings the information, we have no doubt of the truth of the statement. Thus it seems, that the man who is cried down by a certain party as one of the most abandoned villains on the whole face of the earth, has been appointed to one of the most important and lucrative offices in the gift of the Canadian government.

New Hampshire Election.—The Dartmouth Gazette, received yesterday morning, gives the final returns for Governor in New Hampshire.

For Gilman (Fed)	13,971
Plummer (Dem)	13,528

Federal Majority 543

In that state, no candidate for Governor is elected by the people, unless he receives more votes than all other candidates for the same office. Whether Mr. Gilman, the Federal candidate, is the Governor Elect, now depends on the fact, whether there are as many as 543 scattering votes—a fact which will not be ascertained until the meeting of the Legislature of that State.

An American frigate and crew. The United States is commanded by Commodore Decatur, who is but 33 years of age, and has a crew, which he has been about two years in training, every man of which (excepting an older seaman who saved his life at Tripoli) is younger than himself, and a native American citizen, and one third of which have been from 2 to 6 years on board of British men of war.—Such a vessel will not disgrace her flag.

N. Y. Columbian.

From the Dublin Evening Post, of 15th January, 1812.

"Randolph's speech is so degraded by personal allusions, and illiberal sarcasms, as to do honor to no one but a billingsgate fishwoman. With all his genius and talents, his petulance and spleen render him a perfect snarling Theriac, utterly unworthy of the place he holds, & a scandal to his constituents who send him there."

Advices from Paris, as late as the 14th of March, have been received in Philadelphia, which state that all matters in dispute between the United States and France, have been amicably adjusted, and that a treaty of commerce has been likewise agreed upon, and was to be forwarded by the Hornet. Some other important matters were also said to be mutually agreed upon in a separate treaty. We have seen several letters, all concurring in this information—and there remains not the least doubt on our minds of its authenticity.—*Aurora.*

A letter has been received at Washington by the Post Master General, Mr. G. Granger, from our Minister, Mr. Barlow, at Paris, stating that he had concluded signing a treaty which he had concluded with France and would detain the Hornet a few days, to send it out in her. Some letters from Washington speak of it as a commercial treaty; some of more than one treaty, as the Hornet is hourly expected, the nature of the treaty will soon be known. By the southern mail of yesterday, no certainty exists that the Hornet is in the Potomac. *Sun.*

The London Courier of Feb. 29 contains a paragraph, extracted from the Baltimore Federal Republican, puffing off some party given in this City last winter by Mr. Foster the British Minister, from which, the Federal Republican intimates (and no doubt the people of England believe) Mr. Madison (yes, Mr. Madison—the President of the United States) absent himself—to save appearances! Good heavens! to what uses is the noble art of printing prostituted, when such stuff as this is disseminated through the medium of the press, which should be sacred to liberty, truth, and decency.

In the same column of the Courier with these elegant extracts, we find some contemptible ribaldry of the Courier, in which much amusement is made at the expense of the House of Representatives, on the subject of "the lengthy debates, whether six or two frigates shall be built to cope with the Navy of England." If the insolent jeering tone of the Courier towards this nation is indicative of the disposition of the ministry, as we believe it to be, no time should be lost in making them (to use a quaint schoolboy phrase) laugh on the other side of their mouth. *[Nat. Int.]*

New Orleans, March 9.

We are informed from a respectable source, that Gen. W. Hampton has received orders to hold himself in readiness to take possession of Mobile in case any foreign troops are landed there; and in case any foreign troops are landed in Pensacola, to drive them from thence and display the American flag on the ramparts. No person who is not a resident of this country can form an idea of the many difficulties we labor under by the Spaniards occupying one of the most advantageous positions for commercial business on the waters of the Mobile. The custom house officers are so strict that it is impossible to procure any one article from there, without paying high duties or incurring the penalties of the law. *Mobile Contin.*

Wilmington, 15th April.

On last Saturday night about 10 o'clock the Cutter General Greene was run down while lying at anchor in the river Delaware, with two lights upon deck and all hands at their quarters, between Port Penn and Lorton's Wood, by the brig Doty, of Philadelphia, Capt. Remington—Capt. R. had on board as pilot, Cook Clampt, of Lewis town, bound in. The General Greene is ordered into port to refit.

Captain Spillman, of the schr. Emily, arrived here last week from Jaquemel, has politely favored us with the following extract from his log book: Alex. Herald. On the 11th of March in lat. 20 N. was boarded by the French privateer le Felx, and treated very politely—the captain paid for what he had from us, bread, beef, &c. and stated that he was from Bayonne direct, and his orders from the French Emperor were to treat all Americans with the greatest respect.

Vessels burnt by the French.

The Federal electioneering story that 17 American vessels had been burnt by two French frigates, turns out to be a hoax as we expected. A gentleman who arrived at Newburyport in the schr. from St. Barts, which was said to have brought the news, declares that a very different report was current there, to wit—That said French frigates had recently burnt 17 vessels, 15 of which were English, Spanish and Portuguese—the other two were probably those of which we have previously heard. *Salem Reg.*

The Boston Gazette gives the returns for governor from 391 towns, as follows: Gerry—40,321—Strong—49,553. It adds, there are 12 more towns to be heard from in Massachusetts proper and 91 in the Province of Maine. The increase of republican votes since last year is 6305; of federal votes is 11,146—total increase is 17,451—Federal majority 4811.

The Commissioners of Fortifications for this port have this day gone to the Narrows, to view the works in that quarter. Next week the regiments of artillery in this city commence exercising the heavy cannon in the forts two days in a week.—*N. Y. C.*

Mr. Purviance, who arrived here yesterday in the ship Friends, from London, is the bearer of dispatches to our Government from the American Ministers at the different Courts of Europe.—*Nor. Her.*

MORE OF AMELIA ISLAND.

A gentleman from Savannah, writes his friend in this city.—"Since the surrender of Amelia Island, the Vixen sloop of war, five gun boats, and a detachment of United States troops have arrived there. An attack was momentarily expected from the British. The old veteran of 76, Governor Milledore, was preparing to give them a warm reception. Several vessels with valuable cargoes belonging to American citizens, will be ordered up the river St. Mary's, as a place of security, or to their respective destinations. Their safety having been jeopardized at Amelia, by the proceedings in that country. "Since writing the foregoing, I am informed the city of St. Augustine was summoned to surrender by the invading army. The governor returned for answer that he was ready and willing to surrender to the arms of the United States. Final result not known."

Capt. Henry's Toast.—The following toast was given by Henry, the British Spy, at the table of one of the "choice spirits" in this town, with whom he had been dining. "30,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry, and our friend at the head of them." *Quere.* Can any of the leading characters in this political drama explain this? *Bos. Pat.*

The Vermont Republican states, that the toast—"THE NATION OF NEW ENGLAND"—drank at Burlington in the year when Henry was active in his treason there was not only drank by—ISAAC TICHENOR, then governor of Vermont, but actually given out by him originally.

In this State, Elizabeth Cope, alias Tice, has been convicted of maliciously cutting off the ears of a boy, 6 years of age. She has been sentenced to 9 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

INCREASE.

Mr. Richard Andrew, aged 82 years, now living at the Walnut Traces, in Caroline county, in this state, can probably boast of what few can equal, in the following posterity:

11 Children,
110 Grand Children,
84 Great Grand Children,

Total 205

P. S.—Some of his children having some time since removed to the westward, addition no doubt might be made to the above.

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 bed, 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, Esq.,
of Wm. Dixon, deceased.

Eastern, 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 Eastern—The terms are—one half of the purchase money down, the residue in six months with interest, the purchaser paying 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.

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

April 21—4

MILITIA ORDERS.

THE Mechanic Militia Company of Eastern, are requested to meet at the usual place of parade (in the Landing Woods,) on Saturday the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. the roll to be called at 10, with arms and accoutrements in complete order agreeably to law. By order of the Captain,

THOS. SHIELDS, jun. sec'y.

April 21—1

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

EARTHEN & STONE WARE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed the superintendence of the POTTERING BUSINESS, (which he has conducted for three years previous to the 10th of June, 1811, by a partner) and that he is using his best endeavors to keep a supply of neatly Earthen 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, Chesnut; 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—603
N. B. My object in part advertising, is that many orders designed for me, have been heeded to others through mistake. D. B.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares and merchandise for a limited time. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That it shall not be lawful, during the continuance of the act entitled, "An act laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," to export from the United States or the territories thereof, in any manner whatever, any specie, nor any goods, wares or merchandise of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture; and if any person shall, with intent to evade this law, export or attempt to export any specie, goods, wares or merchandise from the United States or the territories thereof, either by land or water, such specie, goods, wares or merchandise, together with the vessel, boat, raft, cart, waggon, sleigh or other carriage in which the same shall have been exported, or attempted to be exported, shall, together with the tackle, apparel, horses, mules and oxen, be forfeited, and the owner or owners of such specie, goods, wares or merchandise and every other person knowingly concerned in such prohibited exportation, on conviction thereof, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for every such offence: *Provided,* however, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of vessels, which, according to the act last above mentioned, are or may be permitted to depart in the manner and under the restrictions provided by the said act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ any part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States, or the territories thereof, as may be judged necessary, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or the illegal exportation of any specie, or of any goods, wares or merchandise contrary to the provisions of this act, or of the last abovementioned act, and for the purpose of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody, any such ship or vessel, specie, goods, wares or merchandise.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered and distributed, and be mitigated in the manner provided by the act entitled, "An act laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time;" and also, that the penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act may be recovered subsequently to the expiration thereof, in the same manner as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 14, 1812.

Approved: JAS. MADISON.

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 " " 25	" 1,250
5,000 " " 7	" 35,000

5,001 prizes, \$95,000
10,500 blanks, not near two
10,500 blanks to a prize.

10,000 Tickets at 6 dollars \$96,000
Five hundred Tickets to be drawn each day.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

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

Benjamin Chambers,	Chester Town.
Thomas Whittington,	
Richard Frisby,	Chester Hill.
Thomas Worrell,	
James Houston,	Chesapeake.
William Chambers, Contrevoille.	
James Butcher,	Chesapeake.
William Sudder,	
James Brown,	Queen Ann's county,
Samuel Betts.	

April 21—6

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 Eastern. The American, Whigs, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck.
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 a 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 Serjeant's 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 serjeant file in the rear of the first outward flank files of their respective troops; and the junior cornet in serjeant 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 serjeant; the cornet in the centre, covered by a corporal; a serjeant on the right of every sub-division, except the right sub-division, covered by a corporal, or intelligent private; and the Quartermaster, Serjeant, 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 a 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 lie on the right side; sword (not particularized). Sword belt (not particularized) to be worn under the coat. Hilt 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 schabache, 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—4

STATE OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AUGITON, Esq. having produced to the Governor an Exequatur, 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,
Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of two weeks in the Whig, Federal Gazette, A nation and Sun at Baltimore; the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; Briggs's paper, at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald, National Intelligencer, and the Star at Eastern.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY.

April 14, (21)—4

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 agreeably 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 undervalued in this low degrading 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

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 J. Shaw 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 there-of, 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 13th day of April, anno domini 1812

AMBROSE WHITE, Adm'r.
of J. Matthews, deceased.

April 21—3

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, George Town Cross Roads, Md. April 13, 1812.

CORNELIUS COMEGYS. James Connor, John Cassey, Edw. Dawes, (2) Maj. John Dames, John W. Fothering, John Etherington, Samuel Groveoor, William Grayson, William Greenwood, John Garland, John Hester, Cuthbert Hall, Peregrine Hendrickson, George Hunt, Richard Holding, Mrs. Gidney, Marcella Keene, Jesse Kneel, James Maywell, Joseph Mann, Lancelot Mollitt, Philip C. Rasin, William Sparman, Henry Sisson, Simon Smith, Edward Sewell, Wilbur Shady, Ann Tilar, Woody Thompson, Shady Woodland. April 21—

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEEN'S WARE, &c.
THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a supply of
G O O D S,
of the above kinds:—Their customers and the public are respectfully invited to call and see their assortment.
THOMAS & GROOME.
march 21—m

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

ZACCHEUS KELLY,
RETURNS his thanks to each and every person, who has given him any employ since he has been proprietor of his calling: He likewise informs them he has declined engaging any more work at present—but still feels himself in duty bound to finish all he has begun.
Let me begin from whence I came.
TAKE NOTICE
All persons who it may concern, I will pay all legal charges, incurred in consequence of a suit held in Caroline county Orphan's court, concerning the estate of *Dennis Kelly*, dec'd and parties concerned; provided they exhibit them to me or my legal attorney, on Tuesday, 26th of May next, at Mr. Joseph Harrison's house, in Denton.
N. B. My ends for this is to make a comparative between the laws of Caroline county and Talbot, as I have a notion to settle myself for life soon, in my choice of the two.
I have the honor to be your humble servant,
ZACCHEUS KELLY
april 7—m

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 Leasing'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—m

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

NOTICE.
On application of *Margaret Rogers*, of Queen Ann's County, in writing of me in the recess of the Court as one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as she can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to her petition; and being attested by competent testimony that she hath resided in the State of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to her application.—an Having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said County, upon an execution against the body of the said Margaret Rogers—I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Margaret Rogers be discharged from imprisonment, and that she appear before the County Court of Queen Ann's County, on the first Saturday in May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to her by her creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for her creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct that the said Margaret Rogers do give notice to her creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every three weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in May Term next. Given under my hand this 24th day of December, 1811.
LEMUEL FURNELL.
January 28—1812

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md. April 1st, 1812.
A. DAVID ARTHUR; James Allen; ten B. Maria Dealey; Edw. Brown; Benjamin Barger (3) John B. Borden; Moses Briscoe; James Brook; William Buzines; Rebecca Bastick; Michael Byren. C. Sarah Corse; Chas. Cavalier; Wm Chapman; Jas. Claypole; Benjamin Chambers; Capt. Thos. Carville. D. Ann Dunn; Thos. Dulancy; Peter Dotson. E. Emory Edwards; William G. Elbert. J. Joseph Everitt (3) Edward Eubanks. F. Martha Freeman. G. William Gilbert; Darkey Graves; Rebecca Gooding. H. Richard Hall K. Ezra Kelly. L. Chas. Leatherbury (2) Jas. Lambert M. Thomas Murphy N. Richd. Newman P. Ann Perkins; William Park Q. Jas. Quimby. R. Samuel Rosebury; Phillip F. Rasin; Levin Rodison. S. Ann Seairs; Jno. Sherwood; John Sheward; Richard Spencer; Thomas Sparrow; Lydia Stradley. T. Henry Tenant; Joshua Thomas. W. Richard Ward; Edward Wilmer; William Wroth; Edward Woodall; Mary C. Wright; Dr. P. Wroth; Elizabeth Wickes. Y. Ann Years.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Centre Ville, Md. April 31st, 1812.
A. LAMBERT H. ABBOTT B. John Brown, Benj. Brown, James Brine, Saml Burgess, John Beard (4) Maj. James Bruff (2) Henrietta M. Blake N. than B. ynard, Matthias Bear. C. Charles Clayton John Clayton. Elizabeth Carra dine. Elizabeth Covington Sally Coursey. John Camper D. Nicholas Dorsey. John Downing, sen. F. John Fisher. John W. Forkner. G. Wm Gilbert, Wm. Grayson, Robert S. Gamble Henry Gilder (2) The Goaler, Adna or Mary Giller. H. Francis C. Hall Benj. Hatcherson Robert Harrison, Turbutt Harris John Hutchinson. J. Nancy Johns (2) K. Eben Kennard. L. Charles Langdon. Geo. Little. Alexander Lang. M. Thomas M. Cosh (2) Joseph Merrekin. P. Harriet Palmer Jno. Price. Flora Potter. Wm. Parr, Hugh Phenix Q. John Quimby. R. James Rochester. Henry Richardson, Wm. Richardson. S. Robert Seeders (2) Charles T. Sewell. Ann Seth, Elizabeth Seager. T. Edward Tighman, Marmaduke Tilden Dr. Thomas W. Sarah Wright of John. John Watson. Violetta Wams. John Williamson. Y. Benjamin Young.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. March 31, 1812.
A. WILLIAM A. ABBOTT. W. I. am Arrington, sen. Col. Hugh Auld B. Rebecca Black, Elizabeth B. Bowie, Frederick Barger, Benjamin B. Brnard (2) Jacob Brumwell Isaac B. Biley. Mary Baldwin (2) Abraham Broom (2) Lewis Bush (2) Catharine Bu h, Jannah B. any Jonathan N. Benny. Benjamin B. Bastered. William Bryant, Garrison Blades. C. Mary Clark. Mary Cault Capt. Chy land, John Cault Mary Chaires, Elizabeth Colston, Jas. Crouch. John Cunnell B. njamin Chandler, Edward D. Cunnell, Richard Cheesman. D. Thomas Dahedaway, Elisha Dawson, Warner Dawson, Mary Dodson, George D. any, Jas. M. Donald (2) Joseph G. D. sin. E. K. and Robert Elliott. F. Capt. Joseph Thomas (3) Walter L. Fountain, Capt. in Thomas Frazier, James Fairbank, Lucetta Foster, Henry Freeman. G. Charles Gibson, Charles Goldborough, John Goldborough John Gwinn. H. David Hatten. (2) George Howard, George W. Howard, Mary Harris, Henrietta Hensley, Leban Hill, Senior John Hessey. I. Hannah M. Intire. J. Abel Kemp, Margaret Johns K. Rachel Keene, Celey Kennehan L. Solomon Lowe, (2) John B. Logan, Samuel Logan, Gen. Jas. Lloyd, John L. Lacey, Clerk of Talbot County, M. James Mackey, (2) Wm. Matthews, Rachel Mat thews, James Mosley, Richard Martindale, Catharine Mason, George Moffet. N. Benjamin C. Neff. P. Michael Pinkind, Thomas Pinkind, William Pain, Joseph Porter. R. Leydenhan T. Russum, Edward Roberts Elizabeth Robinson. S. John Seney (2) Preston Scott, Wm. Scott Sarah Scott, John Sears, Ann Shapless, Henry Stableford, Dr. William Sch. Col. Perry Spencer, William Sutton, Samuel Southland. T. William Thomas (2) Nicholas Thomas Rachel L. Thomas. Anna Maria Tighman, William Turlon Abner Turner (2) Thos. Tipping. W. Capt. James Wallace, John Wright. Y. Uriah Varnell.
april 7—m

MARYLAND.
Kent County Orphans Court. No. 16, 1811
ORDERED, that William Anderson, adm'r of Charles Bailey, dec'd. cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, a notice to said dec'd's creditors to produce their claims according to law.
RICH'D BARROLL, Reg.
This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Charles Bailey*, late of Kent county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1812.
Wm. ANDERSON, adm'r.
april 7—m

WANTED AN OVERSEER.
A farm in Banbury, for the remainder of the year. Persons applying, must bring good recommendations.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
april 7—m

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES,
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,
T. W. DYOTT, M.D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson.
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 whooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentery, 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, gleets, 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, withering the heart with inexpressible anguish and exciting the most dreadful agitations of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful trances 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) is 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 face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.
Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Butters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.
For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so difficult to families residing in all the countries, bordering on the marshes, a few drops of this medicine, taken three or four times a day, will effectually remove the cause, and prevent the return of the disease. It has been testified, after the hark 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, pains, flatulencies, indigestion, costiveness, hypochondria and hysteric complaints, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout.
Dr. Dyott's patent Itch Ointment—for cleanliness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.—Price 50 cents per box.
Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—Price 50 cents.
Circassian Ey 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 Heria—Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)
The Restorative Descriptive—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.
Dr. Dyott's Plaster Cloth.
APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY
DR. B. RUSH.
DR. P. S. PHYSICK.
And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.
Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.
Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M.D.
A Fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by Messrs.
THOMAS & GROOME, Easton, Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had gratis.
march 24—1812

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Centre Ville, Md. March 31st, 1812.
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RICH'D BARROLL, Reg.
This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Charles Bailey*, late of Kent county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1812.
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april 7—m

WANTED AN OVERSEER.
A farm in Banbury, for the remainder of the year. Persons applying, must bring good recommendations.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
april 7—m

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES,
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,
T. W. DYOTT, M.D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson.
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 whooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentery, 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, gleets, 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, withering the heart with inexpressible anguish and exciting the most dreadful agitations of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful trances 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) is 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 face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.
Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Butters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.
For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so difficult to families residing in all the countries, bordering on the marshes, a few drops of this medicine, taken three or four times a day, will effectually remove the cause, and prevent the return of the disease. It has been testified, after the hark 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, pains, flatulencies, indigestion, costiveness, hypochondria and hysteric complaints, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout.
Dr. Dyott's patent Itch Ointment—for cleanliness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.—Price 50 cents per box.
Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—Price 50 cents.
Circassian Ey 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 Heria—Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)
The Restorative Descriptive—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.
Dr. Dyott's Plaster Cloth.
APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY
DR. B. RUSH.
DR. P. S. PHYSICK.
And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.
Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.
Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M.D.
A Fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by Messrs.
THOMAS & GROOME, Easton, Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had gratis.
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A farm in Banbury, for the remainder of the year. Persons applying, must bring good recommendations.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
april 7—m

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

Persons' Names.	sums due.
John S. Brooks	39
Peter Casnave's heirs	1 44
Catharine Caldor	8
Collins Cary	8
Thomas Donaldson	2 56
George Fitzhugh	52
Elias & J. W. Glenn	16
Benjamin Galloway	6 42
Robert Gover	32
Otho Hughs	32
Peter Huff	91
Levy Hughs	32
Baker Johnson	19 86
David Kerr	61
David Kerr jun.	32
Thomas & James Cook	1 86
Henry Kuhn	8
Edward Kemp	1 55
Nicholas Leake	16
James Martin	37 1/2
Luther Martin	4 82
James R. Morris	8
Gilbert Murdoch	8
Robert McClann	16
William Neil	8
Richard Potts	1 95
William Potts	5 78
Robert Peter, jun.	10 33
Anthony Reintzell	64
Abner Ritchie	1 12
James Reid	8
John Rit-his	6 41 1/2
John Rendall	8
Thomas Roberts	1 16 1/2
Richard Ridgley	2 50
Romulus Riggs	2 37 1/2
Benjamin Stallings	8
Robert C. Stanley	8
John Williams	8
John H. Stone's heirs	1 99
Benjamin Stoldt	6 41
Nicholas Storm	72 1/2
John Stephens	8
Thomas & Samuel Turner	32
Joasia Thompson	77
James Williams	1 91 1/2
John Willmott, jun.	8
Richard Wrightman	8
Marcus L. Warring	8
Frederick Williams	8
William Johnson	8
William Longberry	12
Henry Miller	47
Samuel Durbin	13 1/2
William Ward	47
Hermonius Alricks	12
William S. Boyd	16
Dennis Corbett	12 1/2
David Cook	6
James M. Langan	6
David Griffith's heirs	69
Elie Williams (shoemaker)	25
Otho & Elie Williams	6
James Young	9
James Beatty	3 20 1/2
Charles Leuty	4 15 1/2
William Lee	3 27 1/2
Joseph Tomlinson	1 51
Benjamin Johnson	21
Daniel Johnson	20
John C. Jones' heirs	70 1/2
William Sterrett	45
Samuel Seawrighten	28
Charles A. Warfield	1 10
Samuel Coolidge & others	2 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That if the county charges due on the lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons shall not be paid to *Leonard Boyd*, Collector of said county or to *Jeremiah Sullivan*, of the city of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice completed, to wit: on the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.
By order of the Commissioners of the tax for Allegany county.
AQUILLA ARELL BROWNE, CLK.
6th Decr 1811

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—I is not known what clothes he has on, as he had a variety and would of course change them. It is probable he has made for Philadelphia, as his father is living there—or he may be skulking about Mr Isaac Purnell's in Caroline county, being nearly connected with several of his negroes. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and secured, so that I get him a gain, or 40 dollars if taken out of the county, and brought home, or 25 dollars if with in the county.
JOSEPH HASKINS.
Easton, December 31—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named *Waitman*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow legged and has ring holes in his ears.—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a 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

AN APABIAN STALLION.
The fine white Arabian Horse,
S E L I M,
WILL stand this season on my farm, near the old Chapel, and be let to mares at 6 dollars the single cop, or 12 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 true Arabian, indeed he is perhaps only the 2nd Arabian that was ever introduced 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 Arabian 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 large, 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 or 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 NABE.
Talbot county, March 31—m

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE, LUDON BLACK.
WILL stand the ensuing season, on Tuesdays at Easton and on Saturdays at the Trappe—and will be let to mares at the moderate rate of five dollars the springs chance, and twenty five cents to the groom.
Ludon Black is six years old, full sixteen hands high a jet black, and is considered a very sure foal getter.—Ludon Black was got by *Nontouch*, his dam by the Backskin Hero; Buckskin Hero by Moscho, out of an Ajax mare.
BENJAMIN CHANDLER.
N. B. The season will end on the 25th day of June.
B. C.
Talbot county, April 7—m

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 in 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—1812

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



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, APRIL 28, 1812.

[No. 35.....649.]

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

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES



(BY AUTHORITY.)
AN ACT

To establish a Quarter-master's Department, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is established a Quarter-master's Department for the army of the United States, to consist of a quarter-master general, four deputy quarter-masters, and as many assistant deputy quarter-masters as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public service may require; the quarter-master general and deputy quarter-masters to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the assistant deputy quarter-masters by the President alone. And he hereby is authorized moreover to appoint such additional number of deputy quarter-masters, not exceeding four, to be taken from the line or not, at his discretion, as in his judgment the public service may require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master general shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general, under the act of the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, with forage for two additional horses; the deputy quarter-masters, when not taken from the line, shall be entitled to receive sixty dollars per month, five rations per day and forage for two horses; but if taken from the line, then such additional pay and emoluments as shall be equal to the foregoing provision; the assistant deputy quarter-masters, when not taken from the line, shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse; but if taken from the line, then such additional pay and emoluments as shall be equal to the foregoing provision.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in addition to their duties in the field, it shall be the duty of the quarter-master general, his deputies, and assistant deputies, when there directed by the Secretary of War, to purchase military stores, camp equipage and other articles requisite for the troops, and generally to procure and provide means of transport for the army, its stores, artillery and camp equipage. That the quarter-master general shall account as often as may be required, and at least once in three months, with the Department of War, in such manner as shall be prescribed, for all property which may pass through his hands, or the hands of the subordinate officers in his department, or that may be in his or their care or possession, and for all monies which he or they may expend in discharging their respective duties; that he shall be responsible for the regularity and correctness of all returns in his department, and that he, his deputies and assistant deputies, before they enter on the execution of their respective offices, shall severally take an oath faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a commissary general of purchases, and as many deputy commissaries as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public service may require, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissary general of purchases, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of War, to conduct the procuring and providing of all arms, military stores, clothing, and generally all articles of supply requisite for the military service of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the deputy commissaries, when directed thereto, either by the Secretary of War, the commissary general of purchases, or in case of necessity, by the commanding general, quarter-master general, or deputy quarter-masters, to purchase all such of the aforesaid articles as may be requisite for the military service of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That neither the quarter-master general nor the commissary general shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be owner in whole or in part of any sea vessel, nor shall either of them purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, public lands or any other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or

disposal of any public securities of any state, or of the U. States, or take or apply to his own use, any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department, other than what shall be allowed by law; and if either the said quarter-master general or commissary general shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act, the parties so shall, upon conviction, forfeit to the United States the penalty of three thousand dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, and shall be removed from office, and be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the commissary general of purchases shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the compensation of a deputy commissary shall not exceed two and one half per centum on the public monies disbursed by him, nor in any instance the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general of purchases shall, before he enters upon his duties, give bond with sufficient surety to be approved of by the Secretary of War, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars; and the deputy commissaries each in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of their office respectively, which bonds shall be lodged with the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of May next, so much of the act entitled "An act to establish the office of purveyor of public supplies," as relates to the appointment and services of a purveyor of public supplies, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and in the mean time, the purveyor shall deliver over to the commissary general or one of his deputies, the public stores and property of all sorts in his possession, who shall receipt to him for the same.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets to and from the quarter-master general and commissary general, shall be free from postage.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed for the compensation of the necessary clerks in the quarter-master general's office, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars a year; and for the compensation of the Clerks of the commissary general, a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum, with such books and stationery as may be necessary to the quarter-master general and commissary general's departments.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master general be authorized to appoint a principal waggon master and as many waggon masters, as he may judge necessary for the service of the army, not exceeding one to each brigade, whose duty shall be, under the direction of the quarter-master general or any of his deputies, to provide and conduct the waggons and other means of transport necessary and proper for the military service of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That no waggon master shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in any waggon, or means of transport employed in the service of the United States; nor in the purchase or sale of any horses, harness, waggons or other means of transport, procured for, or belonging to the United States, except, as agent for the United States.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the principal waggon master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for one horse, and each waggon master shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the quarter-master general be authorized to appoint one principal forage master, and as many assistant forage masters as the nature of the service may require, not exceeding one to each brigade, whose duty shall be, under the direction of the quarter-master general, or any of his deputies, to provide and deliver out forage necessary and proper for the military service of the United States; nor shall any forage master be directly or indirectly concerned in the purchase or sale of any article of forage procured for or belonging to the United States, except as an agent for the United States.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the principal forage master shall be entitled to receive forty dollars per month, three rations per day and forage for two horses; and that the other forage masters shall be entitled to receive thirty dollars per month, two rations per day and forage for one horse.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That there shall be four conductors of artillery, who shall be appointed by the President alone, each of whom shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of artillery.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That this act shall go into operation on the first day of April next; and that so much of the act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States as respects the appointment of military agents and assistant military agents, be and the same is hereby repealed, from and after that day; but all those agents shall continue to perform their respective duties in the mean time, and until the deputy and assistant deputy quarter-masters shall be appointed and ready to enter on the execution of their respective offices; to whom the said military agents and assistant military agents shall then deliver all the public stores and property in their possession.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That all persons attached to the public service by virtue of this act, shall be subject to military law, except the deputy commissaries.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the President may, and he hereby is authorized in the recess of the Senate, to appoint the quarter-master general, deputy quarter-masters, commissary general and deputy commissaries, or any of them; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 28, 1812.
Approved, JAS. MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to "an act providing for the accommodation of the General Post Office, and Patent Office, 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 Post Master General, under the direction of the President of the United States, be authorized to repair and finish, in a suitable manner for the accommodation of the Post Office Department and the Patent Office, the two stories in the building purchased for the government, by authority of the aforesaid act, being the first and second stories, including also sundry repairs on the outside and in the garret of said building, upon the principles stated in the report of the Post Master General, dated January fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the repairs can be properly made, and before the commencement of the next annual session of Congress, the General Post Office and the City Post Office shall be removed to said public building.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of completing the aforesaid work, there be appropriated, from any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand, two hundred and forty seven dollars and sixty one cents, including the sum of two thousand, three hundred dollars now in the Treasury, and also, the sum of one thousand, three hundred and ninety three dollars and seventy cents, now in the hands of Thomas Munroe, Superintendent of the City of Washington, being unexpended balances of the sum of twenty thousand dollars, authorized by the act of April, twenty eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ten, which act is a supplement.

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

March 7, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Board of Commissioners west of Pad River.

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, be, and they are hereby directed to audit and settle the accounts of the Board of Commissioners west of Pad River, in the Mississippi Territory, as to allow each of them the sum of six dollars per day for every day's actual attendance on the Board, subsequent to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, except for the eighty four days already provided for.

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

March 10, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the defence of our Maritime frontier.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, in addition to the sums already appropriated, for the purposes of fortifying and defending the maritime frontier of the United States; and

that the same be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

March 10, 1812.
Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Giving further time for registering claims to land in the Western 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 western 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 Opelousas; 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 person or persons shall not be 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 Opelousas, shall have the same powers and perform the same duties in relation to the claims 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; and 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 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 duty 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 land 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.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 10, 1812.
Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To alter the time of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States at Knoxville in the district of East Tennessee, in the State of Tennessee.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the first section of an act, entitled, "an act to amend an act entitled an act establishing Circuit Courts and abridging the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the Districts of Kentucky, Tennessee & Ohio," passed on the twenty second day of March, eighteen hundred and eight, as provides that the sessions of the said Circuit Courts shall be held at Knoxville, in East Tennessee, on the third Monday of October annually, shall be and is hereby repealed; and from and after the passing of this act, the said Circuit Courts shall be held at Knoxville, in the district of East Tennessee, on the second Monday, in October, annually, and continue until all the business therein depending be disposed of, and that all actions, causes, pleas, processes and other proceedings relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which shall be returnable to or depending in the said Circuit Court of the United States, to be held at Knoxville, on the third Monday of October next, shall be returned, and held, continued to and be proceeded upon on the second Monday in October next, in the same manner they would have been if this change had not been made.

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

March 10, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the Naval Establishment.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be immediately repaired, equipped and put into actual service, the frigates Chesapeake, Constellation and Adams; and that a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers and seamen of the navy may be increased so far as may be necessary to officer man & equip the vessels so to be put into service, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, annually for three years, namely, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be appropriated towards the purchase and supply of a stock of every description of timber required for ship building and other navy purchases; and that the first appropriation thereof be made in the purchase of timber suitable for rebuilding the frigates Philadelphia, Gen. Green, New York and Boston.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sums herein specifically appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That as soon as it shall be deemed compatible with the good of the public service, the gun boats now in commission be laid up, and, with those not in commission, be distributed in the several harbors of the maritime frontier which are most exposed to attack, to be carefully kept and used as circumstances may require.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Purser in the navy of the United States shall be appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that from and after the first day of May next, no person shall act in the character of Purser, who shall not have been thus first nominated and appointed, except Purser on distant service, who shall not remain in service after the first day of July next, unless nominated and appointed as aforesaid. And every Purser, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond with two or more sufficient sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to perform all the duties of Purser in the navy of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 30, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Granting to the corporation of the city of New Orleans the use and possession of a lot in the said city.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States to the use, possession and occupation of a space of one hundred and fifty by one hundred and twenty five feet of a vacant lot of ground, in the City of New Orleans, bounded by Bienville and Custom House streets, and by Levee street and the high road, be, and the same is hereby vested in the corporation of the said City. And the said corporation is authorized to use, possess and occupy the same for the purpose of erecting or causing to be erected and kept in operation a Steam Engine, or Engines, for conveying water into the said City and all buildings necessary to the said purpose: Provided, That if the said space of ground shall not be occupied for the said purpose within the term of three years from and after the passing of this act, or shall at any time thereafter cease to be so occupied, for the term of three years, the right and claim of the United States thereto shall remain unimpaired: And provided also, That this act shall not effect the claim or claims of any individual or individuals if any such there be.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

April 3, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Repeal the tenth section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the tenth section of the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

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.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to require of the Executives of the several States and Territories, 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 one hundred thousand militia, officers included, to be apportioned by the President of the United States, from the latest militia returns in the Department of War: and, in cases where such returns have not been made, by such other data as he shall judge equitable.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the detachment of militia aforesaid shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the opinion and discretion of the constitutional authority in the respective States and Territories; the President of the United States apportioning the general officers among the respective States and Territories, as he may deem proper, and the commissioned officers of the militia, when called into actual service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and emoluments as the officers of the army of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said detachment shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous: and during the time of their service the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall be entitled to the same pay and rations as is provided by law for the militia of the United States when called into actual service.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to call into actual service any part, or the whole of said detachment, in all the exigencies provided by the constitution, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the said detachment shall be subject to the penalties of the act, entitled "an act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, passed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five," and if a part only of said detachment shall be called into actual service, they shall be taken from such part thereof, as the President of the United States shall deem proper.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of whipping, as provided by several of the rules and articles of war, as now used and practised, stoppage of pay, confinement and deprivation of part of the rations shall be substituted in such manner as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any non-commissioned officer or private belonging to the aforesaid detachment of militia, who shall, while in actual service, be convicted before any court martial of any offence, which before the passing of this act might or could have subjected such person to be whipped, shall for the first offence, be put under such stoppages of pay as such court martial shall adjudge, not exceeding the one half of one month's pay for any one offence; but such offender may, moreover, at the discretion of such court martial, be confined under guard, on allowance of half rations, any length of time, not exceeding ten days for any one offence, or may, at the discretion of such court martial, be publicly drugged out of the army.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards defraying any expenses incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof and no longer.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 10, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

LOUISIANA.

From congress we learn that a bill has been reported for the admission of Louisiana as a state into the Union. The increase of our population and of our national strength are subjects of national congratulation. The bounds of this portion of our country will probably be soon determined, particularly as we are daily discovering the country which lies between Louisiana and Mexico. Humboldt, in the noticing the intendency of San Louis Potosi, remarks, "Since the cession of Louisiana to the U. States, the bounds between the province of Texas, and the country of Natchitoches, a country which is an integral part of the confederation of American Republics, have become the subject of a political discussion." Some were of opinion that the territory of Louisiana might be extended to the left bank of the river North, as they say, "all the country called by the Mexicans the province of Texas, anciently belonged to Louisiana." Now the United States ought to possess this last province in the whole extent of rights in which it was possessed by France before its cession to Spain; and neither the new denomination introduced by the Viceroy of Mexico, nor the progress of population from Texas towards the east, can derogate from the lawful ties of the congress.

Salem Reg.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, APRIL 21, 1812.

On motion, by Mr. Smith of N. Y.

Resolved, unanimously, That from an unintended respect to the late George Clinton, Vice President of the U. States and President of the Senate the chair of the President of the Senate be shrouded with black during the present session; and as a further testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of the Senate will go into mourning and wear a black crape round the left arm for thirty days.

And the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, April 22.

Mr. Smith of Md. presented the petition of Peter Hoffman, jun. and others, respecting a vessel brought back to port by the revenue cutter under the embargo law. The memorial was referred to Messrs. Smith of Md. Bibb and Campbell of Ten.

The resolution of the House appointing a committee to join a committee to be appointed by the Senate to enquire into the practicability of a recess, was taken up and agreed to; and Messrs. Bradley, Reed, Worthington, Goodrich, and Lloyd appointed a committee in pursuance thereof.

The report of the select committee recommending the postponement of the bill for admitting Mississippi into the Union, was taken up, and the bill postponed to the first Monday in Dec. next.

Mr. Dana, from the committee on that subject, reported in part a bill concerning merchant vessels armed for defence; and the bill was read and passed to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 21.

The House met at the hour of nine o'clock.

Mr. Tallmadge on behalf of the committee of arrangement respecting the funeral of the late Vice President of the United States, stated their proceedings. When the arrangement agreed on.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge,

Resolved unanimously, That from an unintended respect to the late George Clinton, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair be shrouded with black during the present session; and as a further testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members will go into mourning, and wear black crape on the left arm.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge,

Resolved unanimously, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of George Clinton, deceased, late Vice President of the U. States, to day at 4 o'clock.

And then the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 22.

Mr. Lowndes presented the memorial of Eli Whitney, praying an extension of his patent for the Cotton Gin; which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of Joseph — of Boston, praying that the ship Ganges may be permitted to enter a port of the United States. This is a case, the circumstances of which are nearly as follows: This vessel sailed, subsequently to the President's proclamation of Nov. 1810, to the East Indies, under orders to go from a British port to a native port, in order to take in a load wherewith to return home. When the vessel arrived at Calcutta, it was found by a new order of the British government, that the vessel was prohibited from going coastwise, the consequence of which was that the purpose of the voyage could not be accomplished. They then took on board at Calcutta a cargo equal in value to that carried, in giving heavy bonds to reland the same in some port of the U. States, and now, that they had arrived off the coast, the vessel could not enter because of the inhibitory law, &c. and were precluded by the bonds given in India from carrying the cargo elsewhere. The petition prays permission to enter into a port of the U. States, there to remain with the cargo until by some general law such vessels should be admitted.

— Referred.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill to make further provision for the settlements of claims to lands in the district of Louisiana.—Twice read and referred.

Mr. Newbold, Mr. Reed and Mr. Stow obtained leave of absence to the end of the session.

A bill from the Senate giving the government buildings in the city of New Orleans to the government of the new state; and a bill for the relief of Thomas and William Streshly, were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States.

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

Among the incidents to the unexampled increase and expanding interests of the American nation, under the fostering influence of free constitutions and just laws, has been a corresponding accumulation of duties in the several departments of the government:—And this has been necessarily the greater, in consequence of the peculiar state of our foreign relations, and the connection of these with our internal administration.

The extensive and multiplied preparations into which the U. States are at length driven, for maintaining their violated rights, have caused this augmentation of business to press on the Department of War particularly, with a weight disproportionate to the powers of any single officer; with no other aids than are authorized by existing laws. With a

view to a more adequate arrangement for the essential objects of that Department, I recommend to the early consideration of Congress, a provision for two subordinate appointments therein, with such compensations annexed as may be reasonably expected by citizens duly qualified for the important functions which may be properly assigned to them.

JAMES MADISON.

April 20th, 1812.

The message having been read, on motion of Mr. Harper, it was referred to a select committee. And the following persons were appointed the said committee. Messrs. Harper, Williams, Plessan's, Troup, Champion.

On motion of Mr. Cathoun, the House resumed the consideration of the bill making further provision for the army of the U. States.

The motion for striking out the section authorising the appointment of two additional brigadier generals, whenever in his opinion the public service shall require it, being still under consideration—the question was taken thereon, and negatively; Yeas 36—Nays 55.

The bill was further amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill from the Senate to establish a Land Office in the Treasury Department. The amendments thereto recommended by the committee of Public Lands having been agreed to, the bill was gone through and ordered by the House to be read a third time to-morrow.

The bill for the relief of John N. Stout went through a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill making further provision for the Corps of Engineers.

A motion was under consideration to amend the bill by authorising the location of the Military Academy, wherever in the opinion of the President of the U. States, the public service may be most benefited by it.

Considerable debate took place on this motion, which has so often been discussed on the floor of this House. The argument against the motion is, that West Point, where it is now located, is so decidedly the most eligible and central spot, and that it is improper therefore even to vest the President with a discretionary power to remove the Academy elsewhere.

The motion for amendment was supported by Messrs. Wright, Williams and Macon, and opposed by Messrs. Stow, Mitchell and Tallmadge.

The decision on the motion for amendment was carried in the affirmative.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended; and before any question was taken thereon, the House adjourned.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR OF THE AU BORA—DATED

London, 29th January, 1812.

"You ask my opinion upon such sundry subjects, which I shall give freely & candidly as far as I am able.

"1st. The orders in council will not be repealed—nor the property we have detained paid for nor restored; indeed I suppose all the gold and silver in Britain would not at present be sufficient to pay it.

"2d. The most surprising thing is, that in the midst of wars, taxes are multiplied without number: the country is increasing in its agriculture, manufactures, trade, commerce, shipping, canals, cutting rail roads, turnpike roads, buses like palaces, building and filled with furniture fit for Princes and Kings—our foreign trade is but a bagatelle to our home trade; every article of dress whatsoever, for men or women, is British.—No foreign manufactured goods are allowed to be imported, but to be warehoused under the king's keys and exported. Every article of furniture is British.—China imported by the East India company, as well as every article of manufactured goods, whether cotton or silk that is imported, must all be exported again. Every thing used in Britain must be manufactured at home—tea, wine and spirits excepted, and very little now of this last is imported. We distill our own spirits now, moly whiskey, gin & brandy, and it is said consumes one half of the grain we grow. Coffee, sugar, &c. being from our own plantations, I reckon as our own. The shipping that enters any of our ports of what is called the coasting trade, is ten times the quantity of foreign trade. I said ten coasting vessels entered for one from abroad, it would be highest the truth to say twenty coasting vessels enter for one from abroad.

"Our great capitals, are a great benefit to our manufactures, and these are greatly increased by a paper money. It is supposed the note circulation issued by the banks in Britia, amount 100 millions sterling, or 440 millions of dollars. It is not long since that Scotland advertised for manufactures to open cash accounts with them, and give them a cash discount of from 1200 to 2000 days upon one endorser, when they require to from a merchant and shop-keeper.—This also allow a manufacturer 4 per cent. if he has surplus money at any time in the bank, when they allow the merchant 3 per cent. Manufacturers are reckoned to scatter the notes in smaller sums to their workmen by which means the notes keep longer in circulation.

"You say will be really independent of France, Spain and the other European nations, till we manufacture the major part of your own clothing & household furniture. In this way you are luxury useful to a nation.

But in the present state of your country is

is ruin. You should therefore turn this idea into one hundred different shapes in your paper, and repeat it again and again.—Every new article manufactured should be mentioned, and when it makes progress, repeated, and encourage your correspondents to point out new articles.

"Congress ought to be petitioned every winter or session, again and again, by every branch of manufacturers in every state, to grant protecting duties, till like the unjust judge in the gospel, they be wearied out and obliged to do justice.

"What would you think of recommending to the planters in the southern states to grant a premium to introduce the tea tree or shrub, now that tobacco, rice and cotton, seem to be over done. Brazil cotton seed should also be introduced. It is a species betwixt your common Georgia & Sea Island. Where common Georgia has been selling (till of late) at 10d. per lb and Sea Island at 2s. per lb. Brazil sold at 1s. and 6d. and 1s. and 7d. per lb. All cotton, whatever the quality, pays the same duty.

"The Spanish Junta or Cortes have agreed with the British some time ago to admit of no fish being imported but from Britain or her colonies—we will drive you to hostilities, whether you will or not."

AWFUL CALAMITY!

The following melancholy narration was addressed to a respectable merchant of Baltimore, who has favored us with a copy for our readers:

RUINS OF LA GUIRA, April 2, 1812.

Dear Sir,

"Many times in my life have I experienced the goodness of a Merciful God towards me, but never so conspicuously as in my preservation during the tremendous exertion of His Power, which has shaken the mountains to their foundation, and levelled the greatest part of this City, as also that of Caracas, with the ground—thousands & tens of thousands have been buried, and most of them lie beneath the ruins! The stench arising from the dead bodies, is intolerable—such of them as could be come at have been thrown into the sea, or collected into heaps and burned to ashes. It is imagined that seven eighths of the houses in this City are demolished, and of those which still stand, there are perhaps twenty that will be found tenable. The Custom House, which was built very strong, is not much injured—the house which I occupy is three stories high and was likewise very strong—it stood the shock without falling, but it was so much injured that I do not intend to sleep in it, especially as we are constantly kept in a state of alarm by the frequent shocks which have daily taken place ever since the twenty-sixth ultimo—When the first great shock occurred I ran out of my house, and in my amazement, I turned round and beheld it rocking like a cradle, with the roaring of the earthquake, the screams of the people, and the crashing, perhaps, of a thousand buildings, made the scene horrible beyond description!"

FROM CORBET'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

The last ten years.—This day ten years ago (the 1st of January, 1802) I sat down to write the first number of the Register. When I look back to that time, and consider how the country then stood, what a contrast presents itself to my mind!

The preliminaries of peace (of Amiens) had just then been concluded; the price of provisions had just then been lowered; the people were on topic for commerce & manufactures; every print shop window presented something demonstrative of friendship with Bonaparte, and the Attorney General Mr. Percival (now the prime minister) stood ready to prosecute, by information ex-officio, any one who dared to write what was called a libel upon that new friend of England. Now, what is the picture?

A war with that same Bonaparte, for the possession of the island of Malta, has led to the overthrow of every state formerly in alliance with us. A war for the island of Malta has put into the hands of that Bonaparte the whole of Italy from the confines of France down to the shores of Calabria.

It has united the seven united provinces to France. It has raised a new kingdom in the heart of Germany under a brother of Napoleon, in which kingdom are included the ancient dominions of the house of Brunswick.

It has driven from their thrones the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal, and has gone pretty far towards putting those countries also into the hands of Bonaparte.

It has made a naval arsenal at Antwerp, whence has already issued many ships of the line. It has paved the way for France becoming a great naval power.

It has added five hundred millions to the national debt of England. It has banished gold from circulation. It has ruined Commerce and Manufactures in England.

It has, in this respect, produced a new order of things, both in Europe and in America, both of which can now dispense with British goods.

What inroads have been made upon English liberty during this period, I shall not, and need not, attempt to describe; and, as to the weight of taxes, who need be told of that?

Our state is now such as it never was before; and, that man must be blind indeed, who does not see that it is daily becoming more and more perilous. Ask any man, be he of what party, he may, what he thinks of the present state of things, and you will find that he expects, that a great change, of some sort or other, will take place ere long.

He cannot tell what it will be—he cannot guess—he is full of fears—and that is all. The very hiring of the press, whose trade it is to buoy up the spirits of the people, have no longer any plausible grounds of hope to hold out. They have uttered falsehoods so long, they have played off so many tricks, that their budget seems, at last, to be quite empty.—What will the state of the country be, then at the end of the next ten years?

What shall I have to record, before I come to the end of the next twenty volumes of this work?—I will hazard no speculation; nor, indeed, is it in the power of any man to form any idea of what is likely to be; but, I think, one may venture to say, that the conduct of this government will not change—that, let this party be in power, the system will, as long as it can, go on; and that it will continue to produce effects similar to those that it has already produced. How long the system will last, no man can tell; but we may, by observing what it has done in the last ten years, judge of what it will do in each succeeding year; and, if we suppose its existence for another ten, we may form some idea of what our state will then be.

At any rate, come what will, the people will have to blame the "Jacobins and Levellers." They

were against the war, which has produced all the evil effects we witness. They were for any de French republicanism alone—they have had no hand in any of the measures that have been pursued; they have had no power, and are liable to no responsibility, and no blame—they have been an object of incessant attack and abuse. The next ten years will show whether they have merited this, or any part of it. If the country shall be preserved by the present system; if it shall find itself secure from without and happy within at the end of the next ten years, why, then, I shall be ready to allow that the "Jacobins and Levellers" have been in error; but, if the contrary should prove to be the case, surely we shall then hear them acquitted; surely we shall no longer see them the object of attack and abuse.

It is the common practice of men, to judge from experience.—If a farmer finds that the mowing of his land in a certain way produces loss instead of gain, he loses no time in changing his course; and so it is with all other men who act according to the dictates of reason. But, it would really seem, that governments act upon no such principle; that they are wholly deaf to the voice of experience; that they either do not see, or that seeing, they heed not—the consequences of their measures. Were not this the case, how could it possibly be, that no change should have taken place in the measures of any of the old governments since we have seen annihilated? In no instance have we seen them attempt to make any change; nay they seem to have grown more and more attached to their current systems in proportion as the evil consequences of them become manifest to all the world. It can be accounted for only in this way:—that the persons in the enjoyment of power and of the emoluments belonging to power, have thought, that they would lose both by a reformation as effectually as by a destruction of the Government; and, therefore, that, as they could lose no more by the latter than by the former, they have, in every case, endeavored to uphold corruptions and abuses, to the last possible moment, though they clearly saw the destructive consequences that must finally ensue. Destruction being, to them, the same thing as reformation in its effects, they have preferred the former to the latter, because the latter must, of course, be earlier in its operation. To tell a man in the enjoyment of the fruits of such a system, that the government would be finally destroyed unless it was speedily reformed, was not likely to weigh with him in favor of reformation; because he saw, at the same time, that, to him, reformation of the government was, in fact, destruction; and, therefore, the latter it came, the less grievous it was to him.—Here we have the real cause of what has been called the blindness of the old governments, but which was nothing more than the natural desire of those who lived by corruptions and abuses, to live as long as they could. We here see, also, the cause of that preservation of opinions, which has invariably increased as the old governments felt their dangers increase. Those who enjoyed the wealth sucked from the veins of the people, by the means of corruptions and abuses would naturally make use of their power to prevent the propagation of opinions calculated to undermine and overthrow those abuses; and, as the danger of destruction became more imminent, the endeavors to prevent it would, of course, become more active. The persecution has, therefore, in all those cases, been the effect of fear; and, it is well known, that cruelty is never so great as where it is such a foundation. Look at the murders that are committed, and you will find nine tenths of them arising from the same cause. It is the fear of detection that draws the murderer's knife and steals his heart. The tyrants of Africa are bloody from fear. They kill others lest those others should kill them. They kill others lest those others should steal their hearts. The persecution of the propagation of opinions, which we have witnessed in the old governments, now no more, have proceeded from the same cause as the terrible murders at Paris and the Williamites; the fear of exposure, and the consequent infamy and punishment. When men have expressed their surprise at seeing those old governments grow more and more tyrannical and cruel in proportion as their situation became perilous; when they have exclaimed: "how blind! how mad! I thus to excite additional hatred against themselves at such a time, when they ought to see that they stand so much in need of the good will of the people!" When men have thus exclaimed, they have not duly considered the motive of the government; if they had, they would have felt no surprise.

It has been often asserted that the conduct of the leaders of the federal party was the principal cause of the embarrassed situation of our public affairs, particularly with respect to our relations with foreign nations. But they, good pious souls, strongly protest against the accusation, and swear roundly that they are the exclusive patriots; that all the talents, religion and patriotism are embraced in their party. We may allow their claim to their proportion of the first, but to both the latter we must demur. We grant they are very clamorous in favour of church and state religion—that a religious sect may be supported with exclusive privileges, protected by the sword of civil law. But their is demonstrative evidence that churches may exist where the spirit of religion is unknown. It might be gratifying to the pride of some clerical dignitaries, to be invested with the power of forcing it over men's consciences, and enforcing conviction of the orthodoxy of their religion, by the means often resorted to for supporting state religion—fagot and torture.

It is a fine exemplification of their patriotism, that, so outrageous has been their abuse of the American, and so bold their justification of the British government, that a special embassy was dispatched to arrange the plan, openly avowed, by federal leaders, for dissolving the union of those states, arming the northern section of the country against the southern, and allowing New England with the British colonies. How soon was their patriotism cooled after the outrage on the Chesapeake? Some of them uttered a few faint murmurs of disapprobation, at first view of the transaction, but they were soon silenced by the imperative voice of federal leaders, and a short period witnessed their perfect concord in justifying the outrage.

When Erskine's arrangement was known, ay, I told you so, said these patriots—Britain was always generous—she has always offered the same terms, but our Frenchified administration would not accept them; and they even went so far as to pass some faint eulogy upon Mr. Madison for his impartiality and readiness to restore the sinking fortunes of the country to the prosperity of ancient times. Now Great Britain would be our firm ally, and the republicans banners be unfurled against the imperial standard. The first return from England brought the announcement of that arrangement by the British government. How soon their tone was changed! Scarce a murmur against Great Britain—after a short silence, they came out in full cry against the administration for having wheedled Mr. Erskine into an arrangement he was not authorized to make, for the express purpose of exciting an irritation against that country, and provoking an unjust and unnecessary war!

When yankee bravery elated the insolence of Bingham in the Little Belt, how industrious were these patriots, to fix the blame on the American government and the gallant Rogers.—They holdly stated that Rogers had orders to provoke a rencontre, as a trial whether British patience might not be exhausted, and she be provoked to revenge the insults she had received from the American government—and Tim Pickering (the disgrace and curse of the country) filled columns of the federal papers to prove commodore Rogers the aggressor, that Bingham only performed his duty, and that it was such an insult to the honor of the British flag, as could not be overlooked or forgiven.

The damning evidence of British party con-

ained in the disclosures of Henry, does not in the least weaken their affection for that government, nor silence their clamor against our own. Where is the federal paper that censured this refinement on political turpitude? So far from being reprehended by them, they have declared that the publicity of Henry's letters by the American government was an insult to Great Britain!! Would not the people of the United States have considered the government treacherous to them, had the correspondence been withheld; A foreign agency is fomenting treason in the heart of the country, and government shall not protect the people of it, to put them on their guard, lest the peridious plots of our ruin should be concealed. This indeed would have been a master stroke of policy!

The impression of thousands of our seamen, and the capture of millions of our property, cannot arouse a spark of indignation in the breasts of these patriots. Both are palliated, because, in their phraseology, Britain is fighting for the liberties of mankind, and is "the world's last hope."

Fellow citizens! Examining this short retrospect, every article of which is drawn from fact, and ask yourselves, what kind of patriots are actuated the leaders of the party self-styled federal—the disciples of Washington. We are probably on the eve of a war with the power whose past patriots have justified in all their monstrous aggressions. Honest men, who have been misled by designing, will you, can you longer follow them in their mad career? — N. H. Gazette.

MELANCHOLY.

By the arrival of the schooner Independence, Betts, this morning from Laguna, we learn that Caracas, Laguna, and the adjacent villages were destroyed in a great measure by an Earthquake. Twenty five hundred in Laguna and about ten thousand in Caracas are said to have perished in the ruins. One American alone fell a victim to the catastrophe. A Mr. William Cromwell, of New York. The first & severest shock at Laguna, &c. was felt at 4 P. M. on the 26th day of March: four shocks at Betts on the night following, but not sufficiently severe to do any damage. On the 27th all the survivors were employed in digging the dead from under the ruins, from whence they were put in lighters carried outside of the shipping and thrown into the sea. On the 28th of March the sea was so rough that they desisted, built a large fire near the wharf and burnt forty at a time in one fire. On the 29th the storm was so great that they had to desist from digging up any more from under the ruins. The survivors picked their tents on the plains of Magdaro. On the 4th of April there was another very heavy shock that caused the vessels to tremble as if on a ridge of rocks, and from the schooner Independence the mountains were seen moving like ships in a heavy sea, and large pieces sailing off them. At the Independence called at Hall past five P. M. the damage by the last shock was not known. S. M.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Laguna to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated 4 Laguna, April 4th, 1812.

The dreadful Earthquake which has laid in ruins the cities of Caracas and Laguna, and the adjacent country, by which more than 3000 houses have been destroyed, happened on the 26th March, at 7 minutes past 4 o'clock, the explosion was so violent that it buried in its ruins more than 8 or 10,000 persons.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 21.

It is with feelings of unmitigated veneration for the character of the Revolutionary Hero, the Patriot and Statesman, combined in one, that we announce that the venerable GEORGE CLINTON IS NO MORE. He expired about nine o'clock yesterday morning, at his lodgings in this city, after an illness of about four weeks continuance.

Immediately after the announcement of the above melancholy event, both Houses of Congress adjourned. They met to-morrow morning earlier than usual to receive the report of their joint committee and authorize the necessary arrangements for the funeral obsequies.

ORDER OF PROCESSION FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE HON. GEORGE CLINTON, Late VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States.

The committee of arrangement will attend at Mr. O'Neal's, the late residence of the deceased, this day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A detachment of cavalry from the District of Columbia will assemble there at the same time. At half past 2 o'clock, P. M. the corpse of the Vice-President will be removed from Mr. O'Neal's to the Capitol, in charge of the committee of arrangement, escorted by the cavalry.

On their arrival at the Capitol, the corpse will be taken from the hearse and deposited in the Capitol until 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the procession will move in the following order:

1. The Cavalry.
2. The Marine Corps.
3. The Chaplains to both Houses of Congress.
4. The Physicians who attended the deceased.

THE HEARSE.

PALL-BEARERS.


Mr. Tallmadge,	Mr. Macon,
Mr. Sammons,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Sewer,
Mr. M. Clay,	Mr. Wright.

6. The Family Mourners.
7. The President of the United States.
8. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States.
9. The Senate of the United States as Chief Mourners, preceded by their President pro tem. and Secretary.
10. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.
11. The House of Representatives of the United States, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.
12. The Heads of Departments.
13. The Officers of Government.
14. Citizens and Strangers.

APRIL 23.

The mortal remains of the late Vice-President of the United States were on Tuesday evening interred in the burial ground near the Navy Yard in this city, in the presence of a concourse of people greater than ever has been gathered together on any similar occasion. The hearse with its escort reached the Capital about 4 o'clock, and the procession moved thence in about half an hour after wards, in the order which was announced in our last. The scene was awful and impressive. The martial parade, the gleaming arms and nodding plumes of the military corps which preceded the hearse—the solemn melody of the martial band, which attuned all hearts to melancholy—the sable hearse, attended by eight veteran pall-bearers, who bore on their shoulders the well-known carriage of the deceased—the Chief Magistrate of the Nation mourning the loss of one of its noblest sons—the Senate deploring the loss of a revered President—But why particularly describe the lengthened train? Suffice it to say, that this assemblage of mournful and interesting objects inspired feelings suited to the occasion. When a CLINTON descended to the tomb of his ancestors, it is fit that the whole nation bow the general loss, and history immortalize his name. Hallowed be the name of the honored dead!

Not having heard anything confirmatory of the late report of the arrival of the *Hornet*, the account from Norfolk, which we published some days ago, must be considered as unfounded.



GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1812.

Massachusetts Election.

In 464 towns, Mr. Strong has	51,831 votes,
Mr. Gerry	50,143

Federal majority 1,691

Returns not all in.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thos. G. Watkins, of Tennessee, to Capt. Jacob Ellison, of this county, dated 2d of March, Tenn. March 26.

DEAR SIR—We have this moment received orders to march against the Creek Indians. They have killed twenty families on Elk river. We march this moment. — [Frank's pay.]

Party spirit is extremely high at this time in Massachusetts. As a specimen of its poisonous influence, when at such a height, we may mention that the federal papers in Boston begin to threaten, in very intelligible language, an armed opposition to the national authorities, if they should make war upon England; and they advise weekly federalists not to subscribe loans to government. On the other hand the Chronicle intimates, that the physical force of the state resides in the republicans, and will be used if necessary, to put down the rebellious oppositionists. The two parties are nearly equal in numbers, if we may judge from the elections. The federalists will have the governor; the republicans, a great majority in the state senate. It is probable that the house of representatives will also be republican. The senate being republican, they will be able to thwart any violent and infamous proceedings in the state legislature which the Essex Junto may contemplate. The Junto Gazette strongly indicates the storm which might have been expected, if all branches of the state government had been federal. We rejoice that they are not.

HOSTILE PREPARATIONS.

We understand that his excellency Governor Tompkins has received orders and instructions from the secretary at war to detach and organize thirteen thousand of the militia of this state for immediate service, for which ammunition, stores, &c. are provided, and orders for draughting are expected to be issued forthwith. Peter P. Porter, esq. is appointed by his excellency, quartermaster general for this state. Every thing indicates a determination on our government to proceed to the *ultima ratio*. — [Columbian.]

CHILICOTHE, April 8.

Orders have been issued to major general M. Arthur to take the requisite measures for detaching from his district, a due proportion of the reserve militia in rapid order by our government, who are to proceed to Cincinnati, there to receive arms and ammunition, and march immediately to Detroit, to join our troops, more detachments from other parts of our country, preparatory to some grand and decisive enterprise against the enemy of America and of our rights! — [Anti-H.]

MARCHING ORDERS.

We are informed that Capt. M. Barry, of the 1st company of Rangers, has received orders to march on Monday next for Urbana, in the county of Champaign, where he will be met by Gen. Meigs, who will give necessary orders for the protection of the frontier. We understand that the company is not yet completed, but it is expected the ranks will be filled up by the time they reach the place of rendezvous.

The President of the United States has called on the Governor of this state for twelve hundred men, to march immediately for Detroit. The Governor has accordingly issued his orders to the commandants of divisions, who are each to furnish 300 men, to be divided into five companies. A draft will be immediately made on the militia, unless a sufficient number should volunteer their services. We understand that several gentlemen, in this county, are at present engaged in raising volunteer companies.

Raleigh, April 10.

We understand that Gen. Pett has been ordered to rejoin to Columbia, where the headquarters of the Southern army is to be established, and that he has received from the War Department a large sum of money for the recruiting service which is shortly to commence.

Major Swift, of the United States Engineers, has received orders from the War Department to visit the fortifications in Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, to direct proper repairs and alterations, and to order supplies of all necessary ordnance and stores for war, to repair to Washington, and report on his proceedings. — [Eas. Con.]

The *Endargo* terminates on the fourth of July, 1812! Is it accidental? or is it providential! On that holy day, it is hoped, that every American will consult his best feelings, and stand ready to obey the commands of his God and his country, in sternly supporting, and manfully defending that first of earthly blessings, national independence! In a country where there is no want of sickness, but fruitful seasons, and blessed with *cool, rain and hemp*, and a brave militia, there can be no reason for fearing much longer, the *Tiger* of the land, or the *Shark* of the ocean. The nations of old considered a solemn sacrifice as part of their council of war. A three months embargo is a solemn national sacrifice preparatory to a higher grade of devotion! — [Bos. Pat.]

FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is a truth, that the federal papers are so filled with falsehoods, that one scarcely knows what they may rely on as facts.

Those papers lately assured us that Bonaparte had seized the United States' sloop of war *Hornet* in retaliation for the detention of the *Exchange*. This turns out to be *false*.

They lately acquainted us with the seizure of the American dispatches by the French government. It now appears that it was the British government that seized them, and that it was with difficulty our minister could recover them.

They informed us a week or two ago of the burning of 17 American vessels by two French frigates. A gentleman who arrived at Newburyport in the same vessel which was said to have brought this news from St. Barts, declares that a very different report was current there, viz. that the said French frigates had recently burnt 17 vessels, 15 of which were English, Spanish and Portuguese.

We were lately told that 11 American vessels had been seized by Bonaparte. We have good grounds for believing that these eleven vessels had been first captured and condemned by our good friends the British, and then by these British good friends sent to France under the American flag and paper as if they were yet American property!

The contents of federal papers ought to be "received in evidence" with great caution, and many grains of allowance. Doubtless they sometimes tell the truth, but it is difficult to know when it is! — [Tren. True Amer.]

Should *Republicans* resort to taxation to defray the expenses of a war brought on by the tyranny and rapacity of the British Government, encouraged by the weakness of the "British party in America," the People cannot forget that it was *these same Republicans* that repudiated the taxes some years ago, when they had been wondrously imposed by federalists. Had the federalists remained in office, these taxes would undoubtedly have been continued from that time to this, however unnecessary. However, by Republicans coming in, the People have at last been freed from these taxes for a long time past, and will only have to pay them when it becomes absolutely necessary. — [ib.]

The necessity of borrowing money by our Government is certainly to be regretted. But, who produced this necessity? We answer with truth, the Federal Party, who, by their opposition to their own government, and encouragement of a foreign power, have made it necessary for us to prepare for war with that power so encouraged. And who has a better right to borrow than the Republican administration, who have paid above forty millions of the principal of the public debt, besides keeping down the interests—and all this without the aid of a number of Taxes, which Federalists had laid on, but which Republicans took off?

The New York Columbian intimates, (if we understand it) that DE WITT CLINTON was opposed to the American Bank. Yet if we are not misinformed, Mr. Clinton gave the casting vote in Committee of the Senate in favor of that Bank. We like not this "rowing one way and looking another." We like every man to avow what he is, and to be what he pretends. — [ib.]

The New York Evening Post, of April 11, contains an article extracted from the Montreal Courier, purporting to be a copy of a letter from JOHN HENRY, (the Agent to whom we are indebted for advertisement of British Federalism) to his friend in Canada, dated at New York, March 6, 1812. This article is so palpable and gross a forgery, a manoeuvre so contemptible, as not to be worth a remark, but to awaken our vigilance, and put us on our guard against the incessant intrigues of the British government and its satellites, and their unremitted attempts to sow dissension throughout this country. Henry's disclosures had paralysed the British interest in this country so greatly, that a desperate remedy became necessary, and a forgery is resorted to, to weaken their force—a fit agent for the purpose of those who had sacrificed to their profane hands on the holy ark of our Union. — [Nat. Intel.]

Recruiting for the additional military force has commenced, and promises to progress vigorously and with much success, if we judge from the facts which have come to our knowledge. By the 25th of last March, we learn on enquiry, that recruiting instructions and money for recruits, were forwarded to every quarter of the country. The appropriations for the support of the additional military force were made on the 21st of February; on the 24th of February near 600 nominations of officers for that rank were made to the Senate; on the 12th of March those nominations were confirmed by the Senate, and within three days thereafter the mails carried official notices of appointment to the Officers to every section of the country. The law for the establishment of a Quarter Masters Department did not pass until the 28th ult.—immediately after which the recruiting orders were issued. We have collated these facts, in order to explain, to those brave spirits whose valor cannot be delayed, the reason why the hour of preparation has seemed to them to "limp so tediously along." — [ib.]

Refugees in Canada. We are informed by an intelligent gentleman of this village, who has just returned from a journey to Canada, that a frigate had recently taken place between a portion of the militia of the province of Little York, I. C. and the regular troops, in which twenty persons lost their lives. Further particulars hereafter, if the report proves true. — [Nat. Her.]

Smuggling. We are informed that 8 or 10 sleighs loaded with tea, tobacco and India goods, have lately been seized by the custom-house officers of St. John's, and properly secured. Several hundred chests of tea, together with quantities of other prohibited and dutiable goods are on our lines, and the owners thereof waiting favorable moments to put their illegal projects into execution. — [Montreal Her.]

A Lively member. In the late charter election in Hudson, four republican and three federal candidates were first by the number of 360 votes given to each, on opposite tickets. Two others were tied by 361 of a side. None of the close elections in that city have been quite so near to no election at all this time. The general success was in favor of republicans. — [Col.]

PENNSYLVANIA.—It is the opinion of the best informed, those who have the best opportunities of information, and who feel most anxious upon the subject that the *army quota* of this state, twenty nine companies, will be completed in three months. — [Press.]

New York, April 20.

The frigates President and Essex sailed from the watering place on Saturday morning, bound on a cruise; but owing to head winds, came to anchor within the Hook.

The two Houses will probably adjourn on Monday week, for 20 or 30 days, according to suppositions here—it will be very short, perhaps not more than 20 days. — [Lex. Herald.]

NAKED ANGLO-FEDERALISM.

From the Port Folio.

"Republicanism is the ape and the cockatrice, which have poisoned half the nations."

From the New York Evening Post.

"The celebration of the 4th of July, is a custom more honored in the breach, than in the observance."

From the Boston Anthology.

"We never fought for a Republic; the form of our government was the result of necessity not the offspring of choice."

From the Boston Repository.

"We know, if the embargo is not removed, our citizens will ere long set us restrictions at defiance, it behoves us to speak for STRIKE WE MUST, if speaking does not answer."

From the Boston Gazette.

"It is better to suffer the amputation of a limb, than to lose the whole body—Wherefore, then, is New England asleep? Have we no Moses to lead us out of Egypt?"

From a Boston Federal Hand-Bill.

"We hope—an eternal separation—between the northern states, and the nabobs of the south."

From the Boston Centinel.

"All minor political controversies, all inferior distinctions, are absorbed in this great national question—between Virginia & the northern states."

A destructive storm took place in Frederick county on Sunday afternoon. Many farms have been greatly injured by it. Fruit trees and fields of grain suffered peculiar damage.

Gen. Pinckney has accepted the commission of a major general.

Col. BOYD, commander of the 5th Reg't U. S. Infantry, at the battle on the Wabash, arrived in town last evening, and is cordially welcomed by his friends. — [Bos. Pat.]

YANKEE DOODLE. By returns made to the War Office, we learn that in one week *Three Thousand men* were enlisted.

MARRIED. on the 22d inst. by the Reverend William Hardacre, Mr. James Sangston, to Miss Ann B. Robinson, both of Denton.

DIED. on Monday, the 20th inst. in the 41st year of her age, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah Haddaway, consort of Thos. L. Haddaway, Esq.

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.

ALSO, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE, With his usual supply of GROCERIES, &c. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Easton, April 23—4

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

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 SHINGLE S, 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 23—m

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 23—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 23—m

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.

Also, an assortment of LEATHER, of the Baltimore tannage, of a good quality. All of these articles will be sold low for cash. Our customers and the public generally are invited to call and see our assortment. VALIANT & WILLIS. Easton, April 23—3

THOMAS DAWSON, TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Neal, nearly opposite the Union Tavern, he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He will receive the newest fashions, from the first Merchant Tailors in Baltimore, as they occur; and from his long experience as FOREMAN in some of them, he flatters himself that upon trial he will be able to give general satisfaction, therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B. A LAD that can come well recommended will be taken apprentice to the above. Easton, April 23—3

THE SUBSCRIBER, TAKES this method of informing his 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 flatters herself that as she worked some time with Miss Lucy Sharp, and by her own strict attention, that she may gain a share of the public patronage. MARGARET C. DORAN. April 23—3

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD, situated in Qu. Ann's county, 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 23—6

NOTICE.

ALL person 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. SAMUEL ROBERTS, Adm'r of P. Green, deceased. April 23—3

NOTICE.

ALL those persons who purchased property of the Executors of J. L. Edmondson, dec'd. at their sale in October, 1810, and have not yet paid for the same, are requested to take notice, that since will be instituted on their notes to the ensuing May term, unless they shall be taken up by the 10th of next month. CHARLOTTE L. EDMONDSON, J. EDMONDSON, Ex's April 23—4

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. April 23—3

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing about 270 acres of Land, and is situated within three and a half miles of the Head of Chester, immediately on the Smyrna road leading from Rowe's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county. About half of the farm is cleared, and the remainder well wooded. The improvements are barely comfortable. Those inclined to purchase will apply to William Abbott, the tenant, for a view of the farm; and to Mr. Thomas Hurd, near the land, for terms of sale. WILLIAM GRAVES. Kent county, March 17—5

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, Wing, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown. By order, NINIAN FINKNEY, CLK.

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 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 inst. 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. By order, JOHN GASSAWAY, Adjutant General. April 28—5

ATTENTION!

THE "Easton Light Infantry Blue" are requested to appear on parade, on FRIDAY the 1st day of May, at their usual time and place, in uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order, LAMBERT REARDON, Lieut. N. B. It is hoped the company will be out generally, as there will be business of importance before them. April 28—1

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. Havard's field, to be drilled agreeably to law. By order, HUGH AULD, Jan. Lieut. Col. N. B. Commissioned officers of the 4th regiment are invited. April 23—3

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. April 23—3

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 botswain. Whoever 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 HIELSBY. Near the Trappe, Talbot? — 3 county, April 23.

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 canter. There are no artificial marks on him. Given under my hand, this 20th day of April, 1812. THOMAS B. TURPINE, 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. RACHEL HALL. April 23—3

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 1st of September last, a bright mottled 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 hears, hawls 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 foreteeth are large and stand wide apart; when spoken to he stammers a little, and has a down look; he is about 36 years of age. They both took with them a variety of clothes of the best quality—their coarse clothes were ketsey 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 23—3

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 31st of March, an apprentice boy, named JEREMIAH M. MORGAN. Had on when he went away, a blue coat and drab pantaloons. He had been an apprentice to the tailoring business, and it is probable he may be working at that business. If returned all persons from employing said boy, and all masters of vessels from carrying him, shall be entitled to the above reward. SAMUEL N. COPPER. Centreville, April 23—3



FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FAREWELL TO PEACE.

I have woo'd thee, meek-eyed Peace,
To thee I have tun'd the vocal shell;
Now, the darling strain must cease—
Harsher notes the Clarion swell;
Then fare thee well! for 'till that hour
That sees my country's wrongs redress'd,
Disgrace would be thy baneful power,
If still I clasp'd thee to my breast:
And yet, so leucantous is thy reign,
So sweet thy Aramantine bowers,
That like the Cygnet's dying strain,
It soothes—yet grieves the parting hours.
But fare thee well! My Country calls—
'Twere basest Treason now to shrink;
I haste to guard her sacred walls—
Link'd with her fate, to swim or sink.
OUR COUNTRY CALLS—FREEMAN AWAKE!
Rise like the Lion from his lair!
Though Comets glare, and Earthquakes shake,
What men can do, that bravely dare!
Till the proud Tyrant of the waves,
That this fair Freedom's dear bought land;
That rather than be England's slave,
We'll fight, and die upon the strand:
FOR HERE sweet LIBERTY resides,
And roves amidst our mountains wild;
Content, in humble guise abides,
And Innocence, as sportive child:
Guard then these blessings from the foe;
Unfurl the standard—plant it high!
Strike, strike, one great, one common blow;
Live free, or in the "last ditch die!"
SPIRIT OF FIRE! Awake! Behold
The traitors on your vitals prey!
'Tis British fraud—'tis British gold,
Which steals your liberties away.
Yet should the storm of warfare rage,
And man 'gainst man sustain the shock,
Whilst ye the awful battle wage—
Oh! dare not MEXIC's plea to mock!
MEXIC, morality's best charm—
MEXIC, the attribute of Heaven,
War of its guilt can half disarm,
And bid the Warrior rise forlorn.
SPIRIT OF VENGEANCE! hear the plea,
Thy bleeding brother hastes to see!
Stop, stop the carnage—see thy flee—
Oh! cease to conquer for the grave!
SOLDIER! thy duty bids thee fight,
Thy feelings bid the spare the foe;
Knowing thy wrongs, obey what's right,
Now dare to strike a coward's blow.
Arise, Columbia's Eagle, rise!
And imp once more thy drooping wing!
And as thou soar'st through native skies,
May victory triumphant spring!
Then gentle PEACE, my meek-eyed love,
Again we'll climb the mountain's light:
Again through verdant valleys rove,
And live and love with new delight.
April 9, 1812.

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, tables, 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, Ex'or.
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.
ELIZABETH NICOLS.
April 21—4

LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

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 thereon, 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 13th day of April, anno domini 1812.
AMBROSE WHITE, Adm'r.
of J. Matthews, deceased.
april 21—3

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
5,500 7	.	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.

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 W. Huntington, Richard Frisby, Thomas Worrell, James Houston, William Chambers, Centerville, James Butler, Church Hill, William Sudler, Queen Ann's county, James Brown, near Church Hill, Samuel Betts.

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 agreeably to his wish, he got them, not withstanding 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 undermined 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

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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 Leavering's store, Cheapside.
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

THE STOCKHOLDERS

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

IN CHANCERY, APRIL 1, 1812.

ORDERED, That the sale made by James Chaplain, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Harvey, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 8th day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, before the 8th day of May next. The amount of sale is stated to be \$300.—True copy. Test,
NICHOLS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.
april 14—3

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 Grover, William Grayson, William Greenwood, John Garland, John Hoxter, Cathbert Hall, Peregrine Hendrickson, George Hough, Richard Holding, Mrs. Holding, Marcellus Keene, Jesse Knock, James Maxwell, Joseph Mann, Lancelot Moffett, Philip F. Rasin, William Spearman, Harry Sutton, Simon Smith, Edward Sewell, Winbert Tschudy, Ann Tillar, Woody Thompson, Shady Woodland.—april 21—

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

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, White, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown, and the Maryland Herald, at Mager's Town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

ROBERT BOWIE, CLERK.

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 training, and of adopting a 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, and 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 (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 in such 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 Service of the Rank:

Resolved, That the captains of troops when in squadron or line, shall take position 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 service file in the rear of the first outward flank files of their respective troops—and the junior cornet in service file in the rear of the centre of the squadron.

And as it does not appear to us that 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 captain takes 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 "rumpet 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 epaulettes and sword knot, red silk sash to tie on the right side; sword (not particularized) to be worn under the coat. Hilt 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).

tom, 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 epaulettes and sword knot, red silk sash to tie on the right side; sword (not particularized) to be worn under the coat. Hilt 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 adapt 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 indented to be thrown over the saddle and holsters, and a breast plate and crupper.

Given under my hand, and the seal (L.S.) of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By His Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY,

april 21—4 Clerk of the Council.

STATE OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AUGUSTON, Esq. having produced to the Governor an Exequatur, signed by the President of the United States, & sealed with the seal of the said state, recognizing him as consul from His Majesty the King of Sweden, for the Port of Baltimore: Ordered, by and 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 AUGUSTON, 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,

Secretary 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; Borgia's paper, at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald, National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton.

By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

april 14, (21)—4

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, sh'ff. Frederick county, Md.
march 17 (24)—3

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 linden jacket and petticoat, appears to be about 26 or 27 years of age.—She says she is the property of William Smith of Pohalan county, Virginia. Unless she is released she will be sold for her prison fees, agreeably to law.
JOHN KEAN, Sh'ff. of Harford county.
March 13 (24)—9

AN ARABIAN STALLION.

The fine white Arabian Horse.

S. E. I. M.

WILL stand this season at my farm, near the old Chapel, and be let to mares 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 or 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.
Talbot county, March 31—m.

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 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

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Easton, during the holidays, near 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