FROM THE AURORA, OF MARCH 10.

FROM EUROPE.

The ship Union, belonging to this port, arrived from L'Orient and Falmouth, yesterday. In her came Mr. Purviance, and Lieutenant Gibbons, with dispatches from the ambassadors of the U. States, at London and Paris.

We have received a single letter from Spain, from an officer in the Irish Legion, with the bulletins up to No. 8, only; and the advices by that medium, only to the 24th November. The Irish Legion forms part of the division of gen. Gobert, and had been much distinguished in movements towards Madrid, which are described as unprecedented for their rapidity, combination & effects.

The English translations which have been published, have been pitifully mutilated, and the effects diminished; and their general tenor much obscured.

British accounts are received in town, down to the 3d January; from which we learn,

That Mr. Canning had been removed from the station of minister for foreign affairs; and was succeeded by the 30 years deadly enemy of America, and of human virtue, *Dundas*, alias *Melville*.

The news of a non-importation law had reached England, and very lively resentments had been excited on this subject; so that a war against America would not be so unpopular in England as formerly, the ministry having completely succeeded in removing from themselves the odium of their own measures, and making a strong impression in England that the American government was sold to France. The publications of this infamous character which have appeared in the seaports, have been published in England, and circulated to an astonishing extent, and with corresponding effect. It was the current belief in England, that if the non-importation law should be passed by congress, that immediately after hostilities would follow.

The crimes of the British king, and the ruin of his armies in Spain, had plunged him again into insanity more extravagant than after the *sham battle* of *Hondschoote*; and the *queen's* friends were about to compromise with the other aristocratic faction, to form a regency, in which the prince of Wales was to be the regent, and Greenville and Windham to hold eminent *places*. The duke of Portland to have a pension; the duke of Bedford to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Sir Arthur Wellesley to have the command in Spain; Lords Melville and Greenville, Hawkesbury and Castlereagh to be of the ministry; and Lord Erskine and Mr. Tierney to be replaced in their former stations.

Propositions for a peace had been sent to Bayonne, but it seems though they were received, it was signified that they would not be opened until the imperial eagles were erected at Madrid & Lisbon. The British messenger was treated with great attention at Bayonne, having a guard of honor and equeties in constant attendance day and night.

The expedition under general Prevost, it is stated, was originally intended to occupy the Floridas, under the limits of the treaty of 1762. [This comprehends Orleans and part of the Mississippi territory, above Natchez!] but, that its direction was changed by the advice of some of the friends of England in "*the old colonies*."

A vessel with a rich cargo of English manufastures, bound for New York, was captured in the British channel and carried into Dieppe.

A squadron of 14 sail of the line, and 11 frigates was reported to have escaped from Brest, and to be destined for the coast of Spain. A British fleet was to be dispatched in search of them.

The legion of the French army under the duke of Abrantes (Junot) had not joined the grand army, but pursued its route from Yrun towards Lisbon, where it was expected to reach on the 11th of December.

The grand army were in possession of Madrid of the 4th of December. The army had formed itself in a line of circumvallation round it, and summoned the place to a peaceable surrender, in preference to entering it in military force; while the summons were deliberating, the miners were set to work, and notice was given that if the white flag was not elevated the next day by 2 o'clock, the city would be blown up. The city surrendered, and all the arms and stores were delivered up to the victors. Amnesty and security were proclaimed; a French soldier caught in stealing a watch, was shot in front of the army. Tranquility was established in Madrid.

Four of the corps of the army had advanced into Andalusia; and the reserve from Thoulouse had entered Spain.

The siege of Barcelona had been raised by the 7th corps of the army, commanded by Gen. Gouvion St. Cyr, and that corps had been reinforced from France. A large French army and park was forming in Catalonia; and the siege of Roses was pressed with great vigor.

The Madrid advices say that it was intended to besiege Gibraltar.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE
BOSTON REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1809.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 21, and of the resolutions of the republican citizens of Boston, of the 19th of that month. These are worthy of the ancient character of the sons of Massachusetts, and of the spirit of concord with her sister states, which, and which alone, carried us successfully through the revolutionary war; and finally placed us under that national government which constitutes the safety of every part, by uniting for its protection the powers of the whole. The moment for exerting these united powers, to repel the injuries of the belligerents of Europe, seems likely to be pressed upon us. They have interdicted our commerce with nearly the whole world.—They have declared it shall be carried on with such places, in such articles, and in such measure only, as they shall dictate; thus prostrating all the principles of right which have hitherto protected it. After exhausting the cup of forbearance, and conciliation to the dregs, we found it necessary on behalf of that commerce, to take time to call it home into a state of safety; to put the towns and harbors which carry it on into a condition of defence; and to make further preparation for enforcing the redress of its wrongs, and restoring it to its rightful freedom. This required a certain measure of time, which, although not admitting specific limitation, must, from its avowed objects have been obvious to all: and the progress actually made towards the accomplishment of these objects proves it now to be near its term. While thus endeavoring to secure, and preparing to vindicate that commerce, the absurd opinion has been propagated, that this temporary, and necessary arrangement was to be a permanent system, and was intended for its destruction. The sentiments expressed in the paper you were so kind as to enclose me, show that those who have concurred in them, have judged with more candor the intentions of their government, and are sufficiently aware of the tendency of the excitements and misrepresentations which have been practised on this occasion. And such, I am persuaded, will be the disposition of the citizens of Massachusetts at large, whenever truth can reach them. Associated with her sister states in a common government, the fundamental principle of which is, that the will of the majority is to prevail; sensible that, in the present difficulty, that will has been governed by no local interests or jealousies, that, to save permanent rights, temporary sacrifices were necessary, that these have fallen as impartially on all, as in a situation so peculiar they could be made to do, she will see in the existing measures a legitimate and honest exercise of the will and wisdom of the whole. And her citizens, faithful to themselves and their associates, will not, to avoid a transient pressure, yield to the seductions of enemies to their independence, foreign and domestic, and take a course equally subversive of their well-being, as of that of their brethren.

Permit me to avail myself of this occasion of tendering you personally the assurances of my great esteem and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Doctor William Eustis, Boston.

MARYLAND CHURCH BILL.

The following Bill, the existence of which is little known on the Eastern Shore, was introduced in the Legislature of this State at its last session, and passed the House of Delegates, but was rejected in the Senate—in order that the people may draw their own inference from its merits or demerits; and to prevent any denial of its existence, as well as misrepresentation, we have subjoined the following certified copy, in the Star, with one single remark, that it originated and passed in a federal house of Delegates; and that some pains has been taken to explain it away by some of the federal prints on the Western Shore.

AN ACT

To incorporate the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in Maryland.

WHEREAS this General Assembly hath received a petition from the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in Maryland, praying that for sundry reasons therein specified they may be incorporated: And whereas their petition appears reasonable and proper to be granted, therefore.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the convention, for the time being, of the Protestant Episcopal church in Maryland, and their successors, according to the constitution and laws of said church shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, one community, corporation and body politic, for ever hereafter, by the name and style of the corporation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Marylaad, and by that name they shall be and are hereby made able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain, to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuties, pensions, and other hereditaments, in fee-simple, or for a term of years, life, lives, or otherwise arising either from the regulations of the convention lawfully made, or from voluntary donations, and also goods, chattles and effects, of what nature, kind or quality soever, arising as aforesaid, and the same to grant, demise alien or dispose of, and by the name aforesaid to do and execute all other things concerning same.

And be it enacted, That if from any cause the regular annual meeting of the convention of the said church should not take place in any year, the convention which met last shall be considered the corporation of the Protestant Episcopal church in Maryland, till such annual meeting shall assemble, according to the constitution and laws of said church.

And be it enacted, That the said convention, and their successors, by the aforesaid name, shall be, for ever hereafter, able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in any courts of record, or in any other place whatsoever; also to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure and also to assemble and meet at such times and places as they may think most adviseable, and by a majority of the voices of those attending, to ordain, estalish and put into execution, such bylaws, ordinances and regulation, as to them shall seem necessary and convenient, the same not being contrary to the constitution of the aforesaid church, or to the laws of this state or of the United States, and generally to do and execute all such acts, matters and things, as to them shall or may appertain to do.

And be it enacted, That the said convention, and their successors, by the name aforesaid, shall, in the case of a parish or congregation not having a vestry, have the power oppointing from time to time, as they may deem expedient, a committee, consisting of their president and secretary, for the time being, and of two members of the protestant episcopal church in such parish or congregation, to take possession of the church or churches, and other property, belonging to the parish or congregation, and that the said church or churches, and other property thereto belonging, shall, from the time of the appointment of such committee, be vested in said committee, who may, if neccessary, sue for and recover the possession of the same, by actions at law; which said committee shall manage and apply the funds of such parish or congregation, for its exclusive use and benefit, till the parish or congregation shall choose a vestry, to which the said church, or churches, and other property of said parish or congregation, shall then be given up; and the said committee shall, at every stated meeting of the corporation, and as often as they may be thereto required by them, report to them their proceedings, and the state of the parish or congregation under their care.

And be it enacted, That the said convention and their successors, by the name aforesaid, shall in the case of a parish or coegregation having a vestry, but no minister settled, have authority to require the vestry thereof to lay before them, at every stated meeting, an account of the funds of the said parish or congregation, and of the manner in which they are appropriated; & they shall also have a right to sue any vestry or committee for any injury which they may wilfully do, or suffer to be done, to the church or churches, or other property, belonging to any parish or congregation committed to their care; and if any vestry shall refuse or neglect to make such report to the corporation, it shall be lawful for them to place the church or churches and other property of such parish or congregation, in the hands of a committee appointed as in the preceding section, which committee shall have the powers, and be restricted by the limitations thein specified.

By the House of Delegates,
December 21st, 1808.

Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clerk.

By the House of Delegates,
December 23d, 1808.

Read the second time and will pass.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clerk.

By the Senate,—*Dec.* 24 1808.

Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table,

By order,
THOS. ROGERS, Clerk.

By the Senate,—*Dec.* 24, 1808.

Read the second time by especial order and will not pass.

By order,
THOS. ROGERS, Clerk.

I hereby certify, that the aforegoing bill with its several endorsements is truly copied from the original bill, now remaining among the papers of the house of delegates of Maryland.

JOHN BREWER, Clerk.
of the house of Delegates.

February 13th, 1809.

LIST OF ACTS
Passed at the Second Session of the Tenth Congress.

1. An act to authorize the transportation of a certain message of the President of the United States, and documents accompanying the same.

2. An act authorizing the President of the United States to employ an additional number of revenue cutters.

3. An act authorising the payment of certain pensions by the secretary of war at the seat of government.

4. An act for the relief of Andrew Joseph Villard.

5. An act to revive and continue in force for a farther time the first section of the act, entitled "An act farther the to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."

6. An act for the relief of Augustin Serry.

7. An act authorizing the proprietors of squares and lots in the city of Washington, to have the same subdivided, and admitted to record.

8. An act to enforce and make more effectual an act entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States," and the several acts supplementary thereto.

9. An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases and for other purposes."

10. An act for the relief of Edmund Beaumont.

11. An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

12. An act for the employment of an additional naval force.

13. An act for dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments.

14. An act making appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the seaport towns and harbors of the United States, and to defray the expenses of deepening and extending to the river Mississippi, the canal of Carondelet.

15. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act, to amend the act entitled "An act establishing circuit court and abridging the jurisdiction of the district courts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio."

16. An act to revive and continue for a farther time the authority of the commissioners of Kaskaskia.

17. An act to incorporate a company for oppening the canal in the city of Washington.

18. An act making appropriations for the support of government, during the year one thousand eight hundred and nine.

19. An act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes.

20. An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to Thomas Jefferson.

21. An act for the disposal of certain tracts of land in the Mississippi territory, claimed under Spanish grants, reported by the land commissioners as ante-dated; and to confirm the claims of Araham Ellis and Daniel Harregal.

22. An act for the relief of Daniel Cotton.

23. An act for the relief of certain Alibama and Wyandott Indians.

24. An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies and for other purposes.

25. An act making provision for the farther accomodation of the household of the President of U. States.

26. An act farther to amend the judicial system of the United States.

27. An act to extend the time for making payment for the public lands of the United States.

28. An act making a further appropriation towards completing the two wings of the capitol at the city of Washington, and for other purposes.

29. An act to extend to Amos Whittemore and William Whittemore, jun. the patent right to a machine for manufacturing cotton and wool cards.

30. An act for the relief of Jacob Barnitz.

31. An act supplemental to the act, intituled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

32. An act concerning invalid pensioners.

33. An act to authorise the making a turnpike road from Mason's causeway to Alexandria.

34. An act farther to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war and navy departments.

35. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, and of the Navy of the United States for the year 1809.

36. An act supplementary to an act to amend the character of George Town.

37. An act authorising the further augmentation of the marine corps.

Wanted immediately,

A *SMART active BOY, about 16 years of age, to stand in a Store. One of a good disposition will hear of a situation by applying to the Editor of the Star.*

Easton, 21st February, 1809. 3

Just Received
FROM NEW-LONDON, AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES GIVAN,
at his Store in Snow-Hill, Maryland,
THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT OF
GARDEN, & FLOWER SEEDS,

Early Charlton peas	Early round do
Golden hotspur do	Norfolk round do
Green Prolific do	French do
Dwarf marowfat do	Solid celery
Green marowfat do	Italian do
Large blue marowfat do	Best onion
Leadman's dwarf do	Sweet Marjoram
Large windsor beans	Thyme
Early yellow do	Early cucumber
Prolific dwarf do	Cluster do for pickling
Cranbury pale do	Long green do
Early sugarloaf cabbage	Summer savory
Early Yorkshire do	Curled parsley
Early Dutch dwarf do	Asparagus
Large drumhead do	Pepper grass
Green savoy do	Bush squash
Cauliflower do	Pumpkin
Early head lettice	Squash pepper
Loaf head do	Spinnage
Imperial do	Sage
Early purple raddish	Nasturtion
Early scarlet do	English sorrel
White turnip do	Endive
Blood red beet	Water melon
Scarcity, or early do	Musk melon
Orange carrot	Vegetable oysters
London parsnip	White mustard
Sweiling do	Caraway
Early Dutch turnip	Palma Christa, or Caster oil bean

FLOWER SEEDS,

Sweet pears mix'd	French marrygold
Lupines mix'd	Conorleolus miner
Mignionett	Foxinella
Red Brueston stock	Red Foxglove
Holly oak	Bennett aster
Yellow love apple	Balm of Gilead, &c.

March 7, 1809. 5

Notice to Farmers.

AT CANTON PLANTATION, near the City of Baltimore, will be offered for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 2d day of May next, a valuable stock of

Horned Cattle & Horses.

The cattle consist of some that were imported from Europe, of their increase, unmixed, and of others mixed with chosen cattle of this country, principally from Lancaster county, (Pennsylvania) and of the breed of the late Mr. Gough: offering to the breeder of cattle an opportunity of supplying himself with a stock, superior to any other in this country, the originals having been selected by the best judges in England, Ireland and Holland.

The HORSES consist of imported Studs, and Mares of high pedigree, of their increase unmixed, and others crossed with the best of the species in this country; with some Farm or Working Horses.

ALSO—A Number of NEGROES, (Men, Women, Boys and Girls)—Waggons, Carts, Ploughs, and other implements of husbandry.

January 24, 1809. 15

☞ The Editors of the Lancaster Journal, the York Recorder, and the Star in Easton, are requested to publish the above once a week till the day of sale:—The Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, and the Editor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, are requested to insert it three times a week, until the day of sale their respective accounts will be paid by the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen-Ann's county, Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with a copy of the will annexed, on the personal estate of *John Bewley*, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and nine.

WM. LLOYD BEWLEY,
6m Adm'r. de bonis non.

In Talbot County Court,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1808.

ON application to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing of *Adam Edgar*, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and of the supplementary acts thereto on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Adam Edgar has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland; It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Adam Edgar, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Republican Star, printed at Easton, once a week for four weeks successively, within four weeks before the fourth Monday of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house of the said county, on Thursday the 25th day of May next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Adam Edgar then and there complying with the requisites of said acts of assembly.

Test,
JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Cl.