parts of the country. The large quantity and excellent quality of the wool they produce, afford the strongest inducements to our farmers to procure and rear this highly useful animal, as the most profitable stock he can place on his farm. From the Merino wool, clothes are already manufactured in many parts of the country, which vie in quality, and are sold as cheap as the first rate superfine imported clothes. For the introduction of this valuable animal we are indebted to col. Humphries, who has done more by his patriotic example and indefatigable exertions, towards placing our independence upon the permanent basis of natural economy, than any other man of the age. Whenever our good sense shall have expelled from the state the harlequin speculators and mountebank politicians that have fattened on our folly, such a man will be acknowledged as a patriot.

In this sketch we have only glanced at a subject which we wish to keep in perpetual view. The perplexities of our commerce—the certainty that it can never expand and flourish to its former extent—the abundance of raw materials in our country—the ingenuity of our citizens in the arts of mechanism and manufactures—the importance of domestic economy and productive industry to the nation, all combine to induce us to turn our attention to American manufactures, as an essential source of national wealth and a permanent support to national independence. We earnestly solicit those who have the means of information and the leisure to communicate, to forward us such information on the subject of our domestic manufactures and improvements, as they shall judge interesting to the community. These things are certainly of more consequence to us than the *wars and rumors of wars* that distract the old world and engross too much of the attention of the new.

(Boston Patriot.)

When we contemplate the situation of England, we are led to believe that the day of retribution for her manifold crimes is near at hand. For a long period, she has drenched the world in blood, and carried desolation and misery to every quarter of the globe. Her warlike squadrons have borne to the most distant regions, the inhuman soldiery of a corrupt & barbarous cabinet. At the moment when one of her armies was plundering the inoffensive inhabitants of India, another was spreading carnage and desolation thro' the country which we inhabit. When France resolved to free herself from the tyranny of the privileged orders, the gold of Britain assisted in raising those mercenary legions who invaded her territory, & strove to wrest from the French their newly acquired rights. Since that period, she has continued to raise coalitions to oppose the French, which the intrepidity of that nation has uniformly defeated.

It will be evident to every one who will inquire into the subject, that England has been the occassion of more bloodshed, than all the rest of Europe combined. But the hour of retribution is approaching. Her expeditions have all failed; the public debt has greatly increased, and the people are reduced to the most miserable condition. Insubordination prevails among her troops in India, and pestilence and famine are destroying those in Spain and Zealand.—"On which side soever she turns her eyes, she beholds all full of terror and ruin." Her tax gatherers unable any longer to draw from the people their hard earned pittance, have resigned; and on that Continent where formerly she commanded the highest respect, she has not at the present day a single efficient friend or ally. To these complicated calamities may be added, the constant terror which the idea of an invasion from the French creates. Notwithstanding the multiplied evils with which she is surrounded, she still continues the war:—still claims the priviledge of ruling the ocean. But it cannot last much longer; the European dynasty is rapidly progressing; the ocean will be released from the shackles of British domination, and commerce will once more rise triumphant.

[Boston Chronicle.

The proceedings in our legislature at this present session are marked by such regard to the real prosperity of the state, as to gladden the heart of every honest citizen of Maryland. Judicial proceedings are about to be regulated, and improved; foreigners are to be excluded from establishing insurance companies among us, and England will cease to draw a revenue from us in that way; agriculture, manufactures, and learning, will be promoted; a proscribed sect will be restored to those civil rights of which they are deprived by barbarous and mistaken policy. For many of these salutary measures we are greatly indebted to the industry of the worthy representatives from this city. What a difference there is between the present house of delegates and the [illegible]!

Baltimore Whig.

STAR OF General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING.*
NOVEMBER 21, 1809.

The following important information was issued in an extra from this office on Wednesday morning last; and now published for the information of our distant subscribers—to which we subjoin the remarks of the different influential papers on both sides, so far as received, being the only expression of public indignation of the perfidious conduct of the British Government through their Minister to the American Government, before the meeting of Congress, which will take place on Monday next.

Washington City, November 13.

In the course of the correspondence, which, it seems, has taken place between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, we understand that Mr. Jackson had stated that the dispatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, of the 23d January, was the only dispatch by which the conditions was prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country on the matter to which it related—that Mr. Smith in his reply had assured Mr. Jackson that no such declaration had ever before been made to the Government, and added, that if that dispatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it were the only ones on which he was authorised to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made, that notwithstanding this answer Mr. Jackson, in his next letter, indecorously used a language implying that Mr. Erskines' instructions were at the time made known to this government; that in Mr. Smith's answer an intimation was distinctly given to him that such an insinuation was inadmissible, and especially after the explicit asseveration of this government that they had no such knowledge, and that with such knowledge, such an arrangement would not have been made——that in Mr. Jackson's next letter the same gross insinuation having been reiterated and even agravated, it only remained, in order to preclude opportunities, which had been thus abused, to inform Mr. Jackson as Mr. Smith did, that no further communications would be received from him, and that the necessity of this determination would without delay be made known to his government, with an assurance to it, at the same time, that a ready attention would be given to any communications affecting the interests of the two nations through any other functionary that may be substituted.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, *Of Wednesday last.*

All negociation with the British government at this place is suspended by one of those events which we should call extraordinary, did not their frequent occurrence for a few years past make them familiar to us. Without any redress for the accumulated wrongs heaped upon us, or for the bitter indignity committed by the outrage on the Chesapeake, a new and wanton insult has been offered directly to our government by a minister, whom the unsuspecting magnanimity of the nation trusted would in truth have turned out to be a messenger of peace. Sent, expressly as we have been told, to heal misunderstandings, occasioned by the acknowledged mistakes, if not injuries, of his own government, he has permitted himself, in violation of the plainest dictates of reason, and the clearest precepts of the law of nations, to offer the grossest insult, in the power of ingenuity to devise, to the American nation, by insinuating a doubt of the veracity of its government.

Sensible that our countrymen are no ways deficient in spirit and that foreign injury and insult, so far from possessing the power to awe, will only serve to excite a just resentment, we shall abstain from administering fuel to a flame which, we risque nothing in anticipating, will blaze from one end of the nation to the other. It is indeed most manifest that since the inexplicable disavowal of the arrangement entered into with Mr. Erskine, it has required every effort of moderation and wisdom to keep down the tone of the public mind; and had the government chosen with that scene to close all further intercourse with Britain, there is no doubt but that the nation would have gone heart in hand with them.

As, however, this case is somewhat new in our political annals, we shall lay before our readers a few extracts from Vattel, the most approved writer on the law of nations, and certainly the writer, who from the uncommon benevolence of his disposition, of all others is the most cautious in narrowing and circumscribing the causes of collision between nations.

Book 2, Chap. 3, Vattel says:—"Every nation, every sovereign, ought to maintain his dignity by causing the respect to be paid to it which is his due, and especially not to suffer that any stain be cast upon it. If he has then, titles and honor that belong to him according to constant custom, he may require them; and he ought to do it, on occasions where his glory is concerned.

"But it is proper to distinguish, between negligence on the omission of what ought to be done according to commonly received custom, and positive acts of disrespect and insult. The prince may complain of negligence, and if it is not repaired may consider it as a mark of bad disposition: he has a right to demand, even by force of arms, the reparation of an insult. The Czar Peter I. complained in his manifesto against Sweden, for not having fired the cannon on his passage to Riga. He might think it strange that they did not pay him this mark of respect, and he might complain of it; but to make this the cause of a war, was being extremely prodigal of human blood.

Book 4, Chap. 7, he says:—"Should a foreign minister offend the Prince himself, be wanting in respect to him, and by his intrigues raise disturbances in the state and court, the injured Prince, from a particular regard to the minister's master, sometimes requires that he should be recalled; or, if the fault be more henious, the Prince forbids him the court, till he receives an answer from his master; but in important cases he proceeds so far as to order him to quit his dominions.

"Every sovereign has an unquestionable right to proceed in this manner—for being master in his own dominions, no foreigner can stay at his court, or in his dominions, without his permission. And though sovereigns are generally obliged to hear the overtures of foreign powers, and to admit their ministers, this obligation ceases entirely with regard to a minister, who being himself wanting in the duties incumbent on him from his character, becomes dangerous or justly suspected by him, to whom he is to come only as a minister of peace."

So much for this particular case. We shall in our next, should nothing more important offer, lay before our readers more copious extracts on the duties and privileges of public ministers; it being desirable that on this delicate point, the citizen should know and conform to his duties as well as the minister.

It remains to be seen in what manner this extraordinary cause for the rupture of the negociation will be received by the public. That a vast majority will rally round the government there can be no doubt. As little can exist of the cordial co-operation of the legislative and executive departments, between whom and the people there happily exists a perfect identify of interests and feelings. But how will the federal part of the community receive it?—Will they seize this new opportunity that offers, to shew that, in a juncture, they know no government but their own? That they are as sensible to the insults it receives, as they are interested in the maintenance of its honor and their own rights? Will they co-operate in the exhibition to the foreign world of a spectacle of harmony and union, that will insure our eventual triumph, and draw closer perhaps, than ever, the bands of fraternity among ourselves? We sincerely trust and hope they will. It has recently given us pleasure on more occasions than one to express our satisfaction at the honorable and dispassionate temper which has characterised the most respectable members of the federal party, those who in point of talents, property and distinction, hold the deepest stake in the country. They have not scrupled to avow their confidence in the honor and wisdom of the administration. Now is the time for for them to shew the sincerity of their professions, the purity of their patriotism. They have now the noblest opportunity of serving their country.—Will they not seize it?

The public will look with interest for the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, which will, we presume, be laid before Congress at the opening of their session.

FROM THE AURORA.

ANTI-COPENHAGEN.

It must be gratifying to the American people, that the confidence which has been reposed in its executive, with a decision of numbers and declaration of principles, as the foundation of that confidence; it must be peculiarly grateful, after the examples of forbearance and magnanimity so long and repeatedly given, that the executive has at length marked the point beyond which insolence should not be suffered to travel after injury, and aggravate it.

Had the tenth congress behaved with the same firmness towards the traitorous conspirators to the eastward; had that body spurned the degrading spirit which preached up the *humiliation of the nation and the degradation of the laws*, before the frowns of a profligate combination of foreign emisaries and domestic traitors, the neutral rights of America would now be untramelled on the ocean, and we should have maintained the high character of virtue which the administration of *Jefferson* had established. *Madison* has however fulfilled the expectations which were formed from the *school* in which he was bred, and the talents which in his former station he had displayed; and the country has been placed on high ground by the magnanimous candor with which he closed and acted upon the agreement with Mr. Erskine; the voice of *faction* and the fears of the timid were alike tremulous, on the arrival of the British minister, Mr. Jackson; the *faction*, fearful of the rejection of an emissary so notorious, and thereby the blasting of their hopes and the cessation of their stipends; the timid, those wavering beings, whom every wind disturbs—whom every rumor ruffles; vibrated between the apprehended dangers of the refusal or the reception of such a character; forgetting that just men, and virtuous people, never have less to fear than from the agency of men *who are so notorious*; it was by the supple, simulating, secret, intriguing insiduousness of a *Liston*, that we were so long disgraced; *Merry*, schooled in iniquity as he was, could do no harm, for he blundered forth his contumacy as if he had been a man of war's purser or a paymaster; Erskine came with the weight of his father's reputation, and a good stock of private worth of his own; these men were known—and their various modes of action also—but when *Jackson* came, the *negociator of Copenhagen*, then indeed it required little sagacity to perceive that in the *very effort of Canning to strew contempt upon us by employing such an agent*, our own government was doubly fortified in its justice, and in the confidence of the people.

JACKSON has endeavoured to treat the American government with insult, he expected it would have been again borne—it was repelled and could be borne no longer. The course pursued is equally honorable to Mr. *Secretary Smith*, and creditable to the virtue and independence of our country. If the *eleventh congress* acts but with equal dignity, our national character regains what it had lost.

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette.

The refusal of the British Government to ratify the acts of its regularly authorised agent, besides being almost without example, was attended by circumstances of a highly aggravating nature. It produced, as similar acts always will an universal and instantaneous burst of reprobation in this country; and even among the enlightened and liberal of that nation, it was pronounced perfidious. It was hoped however, after the first gusts of indignation had subsided, that a conduct more manly, candid and sincere would be observed:—that the British government, not utterly regardless of the laws of civilized society, would not only in substance fulfil her part of the rejected arrangement, but also satisfactorily apologize for her abrupt refusal in the first instance—Unfortunately however, even these charitable expectations were no sooner conceived than dissipated. In the character of the man who was settled to be the bearer of these renewed overtures, the American people fancied they could perceive no pledge of sincerity or conciliation.—Indeed the nomination of this offensive character, to the mission of peace, was by many deemed hostile in the highest degree. But these prejudices had no influence with our government. As far as we know, he was received as every other foreign minister would be received by the Executive: and from the period of his reception down to the present moment, the public mind had been amused with a variety of fluctuating reports, touching the progress and direction of his discussions with our Government:—and now indeed the light has burst upon us! The following brief statement, which we deem completely official, contains the *denouement* of this political drama.—The determination of our government to close all intercourse with this insolent negociator is strictly regular and manly. It will meet the undivided approbation of every reflecting mind: while the unwarrantable and indecorous conduct which provoked it will receive universal reprobation.

We cannot believe that this abortion of the negociation will have any tendency to widen the differences between the two countries. Our government have very properly made the case entirely personal to Mr. Jackson; and in refusing to receive any further communications from him, have at the same time expressed the readiness with which they would listen to any other agent.—A line of conduct more manly, dignified and temperate, could not have been pursued.

From the Philadelphia Register.

The circumstancial nature of the preceeding article, leaves no doubt that it has proceeded from the cabinet, and is intended as an official annunciation of what has passed between the Secretary of State, and the British envoy Mr. Jackson.—As such, it must claim the serious attention of every real American. Viewing the statement as correct, we should consider it a dereliction of our duty not to express our approbation of the course which has been adopted by the administration, in refusing to receive any further communication from a foreign minister, whose first act, in his negociation, was to stigmatize the government with false and dishonorable proceeding—And, much as we deprecate an increase of differences with any nation, or even a protraction of their adjustment, any result ought, in our opinion, to be preferred to the tolerance of such indecorum.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1809.

The house met, Present as on yesterday. The proceeding of yesterday were read.

Mr. Street delivers a bill, entitled, An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

A petition from Patrick Gillaspy, of Caroline county, praying that his title to certain real property may be confirmed was preferred, read and referred.

Mr. Seth, from the committee appointed to report rules, delivers a report; which was read.

The following order was read.

Ordered, That the committee of claims procure one copy of the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, printed in the city of Annapolis, for each member of the legislature during the present session; and the question was put, That the house assent to the same? Determined in the negative, yeas 27, nays 30.

Mr. Angier, from the committee of claims, delivers a report; which was read.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying a law may pass prohibiting the operation of the London Phœnix fire insurance company in this state; a petition from Benjamin Dulany, senior, of Charles county, praying the treasurer may be directed to pay him the amount of his bill of exchange, which has been destroyed; and a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county and city, praying that the salary of the chief judge of the court of over and terminer and general goal delivery may be increased, were severally preferred, read, and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill concerning insolvency.

A petition from sundry inhabitants residing on and near the post-road from Baltimore to Philadelphia, praying a company may be incorporated for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace; a petition from George Tollinger, an old soldier, praying relief.

A petition from James Blake, of Kent county, praying that the proceedings had on a commission issued by the justices of Kent county court to mark and bound a tract of land called Rousby's Discovery, may be directed to be recorded; a memorial from the reverend William Sinclair, praying to be exonerated from debts due by him prior to his arrival in this country; were severally preferred, read and referred.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Thursday, November 9.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Leave given to bring in a bill to tax bank stock, for the establishment of free schools in this state.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare rules was read the second time, amended, and the question put, That the house concur with said report? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Schley, Leave given to bring in a bill to make the final discharge of executors, administrators and guardians, matter of record.

[Here followed Mr. Brents resolutions as published in the last Star.]

On motion of Mr. Bland, Leave given to bring in a bill concerning the amendment of judicial proceedings.

Mr. Worthington, from the committee of elections, delivers a report; which was read.

On motion of Mr. J. Brown, the following message was read:

We propose, on —— next, if agreeable to your house, to go into a joint ballot for the election of a Senator to represent this state in the Senate of the United States; and to regulate the said election, we have adopted the following resolution!

Resolved, That the person to be chosen shall be a resident of the western shore of the state of Maryland, and that the person having a majority of all the attending members of both houses of the General Assembly, be declared duly elected to represent this state in the Senate of the United States; and that a commission issue to the said Senator, appointed as aforesaid, signed by the Governor for the time being, or, in his absence, by the presiding member of the council, in the following words, to wit; The State of Maryland to —— ——, greeting. The General Assembly of Maryland, reposing especial confidence in your integrity and abilities, have ap-