MONTPELIER, (VER.) June 22.

INCREDIBLE!

On the 6th inst. the large pond in the north east part of Greensborough, in this state which formed the head of the river Lamoille, burst its bounds, and, carrying ruin and destruction in its course, emptied itself into Lake Memphremagog, a distance of about 25 miles. The particulars are as follow:—The pond, which was about 2 1-2 miles in length, 1 mile in breadth, and 100 feet in depth, was situated on the Green Mountain, considerably higher than the surrounding country. About forty rods distant was another smaller pond on the outlet of which stood a number of mills. The perpendicular height of the former above the latter was about 100 feet. It had long been contemplated to make a communication between them, in the expectation that it would greatly benefit the mills below the small pond. On the day above mentioned, a number of the inhabitants of Wheelock, Sheffield, Glover, and Barton, met for the purpose of digging a channel, and commenced their operations on the brow of descent, a few rods from the large pond. They soon finished a channel five or six feet in depth. As the channel filled the ground, which was composed of a kind of quick sand, began to sink, and the increasing pressure soon produced a vast chasm of upwards of 100 feet in depth, and 18 or 20 rods in width; the water issued from the pond with such dreadful impetuosity that it was completely drained in one hour. The sinking of the ground was so sudden, that the workmen, who precipitately retreated, had scarce time to save themselves; one sunk five or six feet but was fortunate enough to extricate himself by catching hold of the root of a tree. The water rushed into the lower pond, and thence proceeded through a forest of heavy timber, six miles, to Barton river, when it proceeded with the same devastation till it arrived at lake Memphremagog. Although the country through which it passed is but thinly settled, yet the damages sustained is immense. Farms, which lay on the banks of Barton river, were covered, ten or twelve feet, with stone, timber, and earth, and their owners left in a state of consternation and despair.——Two saw mills, a grist mill, blacksmith's shop, five bridges, a horse, and a large number of sheep, &c. were swept into the lake.

The scene it presented was awful.—What must have been the sensations produced by the sight of a column of water, of a number of miles in length, and 30 rods in width, filled with trees and earth, and rushing with horrid crush and thundering sound; filling up the course! The earth for many miles around trembled beneath the load. The noise was heard at a great distance; the inhabitants residing on Barton river, in the first moments of surprise, supposed it to be distant thunder; but the cloudless sky soon convinced them of their error, and the increasing sound presented to their affrighted imaginations the idea of an earthquake, but a nearer approach of the water discovered the reality; but then, alike ignorant of the cause and extent of so uncommon an appearance, they knew not where to fly for safety. Perhaps the history of America does not record a more extraordinary event. No lives were lost.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland. June 10, 1810.

William Dunbar, major of a battalion in the 45th regiment, St. Mary's county—J. H. Briscoe lieutenant, and John Howard, jun. ensign of capt. Reeder's company in do. William Reeder lieut. and George Thomas ensign, of capt. Kilgour's company in do.—Alex'r Cawood, ensign of captain George Barber's company in do.—Stanislaus Davis, ensign of capt. James Walker's company in do.—James M'Williams captain, William F. Lee lieut. and William G. Neale, ensign of a company in do.—Thomas Custis captain, George D. Atkison 1st. lieut. and Henry Long 2nd lieutenant, of an Artillery company attached to the 10th Brigade, Somerset county.—Amos Reed captain, Frederick Wilson 1st. lieut. William Cubuin 2d lieut. and Richard Spencer cornett, of a troop of horse attached to the 6th Brigade Kent county.—John I. Cox, major of a Battalion, 49th regiment, Cæcil county.—John King, adjutant to do.—John Savin, paymaster to do.—Leonard Krouss, capt. of a company in 30th regiment in do.—Fredus Alridge captain, John Short lieut. and Joshua Hyland ensign of a company in do.—Zachariah Jacobs captain, Charles Pumphrey lieutenant, and Samuel Butcher ensign, of a company in 22d reg. Anne-Arundel county.—Lloyd Johnson lieut. and Elijah Pennington ensign, of capt. Roberson's company in do.—John K. Rowe capt. William Dungan lieutenant, and A. Green Ensign, of a company in the 6th Reg. Baltimore.—Charles H. Crabb, adjutant to the 44th reg. Montgomery county.—James M'Guire, ensign of capt. Hardcastle's company, extra battalion, Caroline county.—Isaac Lyon, capt. of a company in the 20th regiment Frederick county.

July 7.

Robert Wright, clerk of Queen-Anne's county, John Kilty, adj. gen. vice Saml. T. Wright, deceased.—Samuel Ringgold, brigadier general of the 2d brigade, Joseph Young, major 43d reg. Charles county, Samuel Keene, major 48th reg. Dorchester county, John Merrick, capt. 4th reg. Talbot county, Christian Adrian, lieut. of capt. Haslets's company, Baltimore city.

NEW BRITISH ORDERS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

At the court at the queen's palace the 2d of May 1810, present the king's most excellent majesty in council.

His majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall have cleared from any port, so far under the controul of France or her allies, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat, and which are employed at the whale fishery, or other fishery of any description, save as hereinafter excepted, and are returning, or destined to return either to the port from whence they cleared, or to any other port or place at which the British flag may not freely trade, shall be captured and condemned, together with their stores and cargo, as prize to the captors.

But his majesty is pleased to except from this order, vessels employed in conveying fish fresh to market, such vessel not being fitted or provided for the curing of fish.

And it is further ordered, that all vessels subject to the provision of this order as aforesaid, which shall have sailed on their present voyage previous to notice of this order, or reasonable time for notice thereof, shall be permitted to return to their own port without molestation on account of any thing contained in this order; provided they shall not have continued on their fishery more than twenty-one days, (which are hereby allowed to such vessels) after due warning of this order received at sea.—And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and judges of the courts of vice-admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

BATTLE IN PORTUGAL.

Charleston, (S. C.) July 2.

Capt. Brooks, of the schooner Sally, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Madeira, informs us, that the day before he sailed a British gun brig arrived at that place in 5 days from Lisbon, with the intelligence that a great battle had been fought on the confines of Portugal, between the combined British and Portuguese army and the French; that the fighting continued for three days, & that the French were completely defeated, with great loss. It was also stated, that the French troops taken prisoners were many of them so completely worn out with fatigue and hunger, as to be unable to proceed on their march. It was likewise asserted that the French had been compelled to evacuate Madrid, for the want of provisions and the patriots had taken possession of that city. A reinforcement of 9000 men that had arrived at Lisbon from England, remained on board the transports, the Portuguese assuring the commander, that the British troops then in the country, together with the Portuguese troops, were fully competent to defend the kingdom. The Portuguese are represented to be in the highest spirits imaginable, and to entertain the most sanguine hopes of preserving their country from French tyranny.

Great rejoicings had taken place at Madeira in consequence of this victory over the French.

A NEW MANUFACTURE.

We understand that the true *petunse* and *kaolin* (the earthy substances used in the manufacture of china) have been discovered in the United States; and that china equal to that imported from the East Indies, has been made. This fact is undoubtedly interesting, more especially as we may be furnished with this article from our own manufactories. Decomposed feld-spar, which, according to the opinion of some, constitutes one of the earths, has been found in different parts of the country; and the other, which appears to differ not very materially from this earth, will, when mixed with it in proper proportion, and exposed to a given heat, afford a semi-transparent ware, possessing the properties of china. The particular property of one of the earths is to become fusible in a given decree, & therefore to assume in a measure the property of glass; when it is mixed with an infusible earth it must form a compound, possessing the semi-transparent and other properties of china. This effect is attributed by some to the presence of potash. *Aurora.*

Connecticut patriotism. Our worthy old friends in New-London, of the true "*federal* republican" stamp, (who we hope will pardon our frequent mention of them, since "a cat may look upon a king") notwithstanding their usual great show of zeal and attachment for the glorious anniversary of our country's independence, could not muster spirit and resolution enough to collect a meeting in honor of the 4th instant, and so passed it over in silence. Yet but a few days since they could violate the rules of decorum and the feelings of an indignant people, while the weels of government, in the interpretation and execution of the law, stood still, to dine and drink with *Copenhagen Jackson!* This is *British loyalty* this is *federal patriotism!* Where is the difference? *N. Y. Columbian.*

"FRENCH INFLUENCE!"

At almost every meeting of the Republicans on the 4th of July, General ARMSTRONG was toasted with marked applause, because he manfully repelled and spiritedly resisted the pretensions and practices of the *French* government in regard to the United States. This fact, most assuredly, shews the *Republicans* are willing to *submit* to *France* being under "*French influence!*" *Balt. Ev. Post.*

AMERICAN MILLSTONE MANUFACTORY.

An extensive bed of Stone has lately been discovered by Mr. Joseph Sigfried, in Allen township, of a quality superior to the French bur stone.

Two enterprising millstone manufacturers, Messrs. Spong and Christinan, of Reading, Berks county, came to view the stone in March last, and prepared aud transported to Reading, as many as completed two pair of millstones, which on trial surpasses even their most sanguine expectation—They have since, at a moderate rate secured for a term of years the valuable part of the bed, and are now working it to great advantage—upwards of sixty pair of these millstones have already been spoken for. *Northamton Farmer.*

Counterfeiters—Not long since a gang of counterfeiters were discovered and taken up in Morris County (N. J.) and the leader of the gang brought to trial and acquitted. A short time after he was caught a second time, and arraigned at the bar. Finding very little chance of escaping this time, he turned state's evidence to save his bacon. On disclosing to the court his accomplices, (which we are told were to the number of 41,) it turned out that *three of the very jurors who sat upon his first trial, were implicated in the forgeries.* Some of those discovered were tried, & were, through the mercy of the court, fined three or four hundred dollars each, and turned loose again upon society, to depredate upon the ignorant and unsuspecting. *(Bost. Patriot.*

Boston, July 7.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The morn of this auspicious day was ushered in by the Republicans with that ardor which evinced the sincerity of their affections on the return of the anniversary which emancipated them from the thraldom of a cruel and unnatural parent, declared them, FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT, & gave them a name, a rank and a standing among the nations of the earth.

The cannon from Fort Independence and from the Navy Yard at Charleston ushed in the brilliant day, while the Heights of Bunker, the Thermopylæ of America, responded with sweet echo the joyful tidings:—The sun arose without a cloud—Joy and Glee displayed themselves amid every circle—Business was entirely suspended—Patriotism and Love of Country took the lead and became the order of the day.

New York, July 5.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this city yesterday, by the different classes of citizens, with the usual formalities. The military paraded, and the societies walked in procession. Orations were delivered before the societies. The bells were rung, cannon fired, and in the evening fireworks were displayed. At the Theatre, Circus, Museum and Gardens, dramatic representations, patriotic emblems, illuminations, transparencies, &c. were exhibited to throngs of citizens. The day was fine, being cool and cloudy; and the evening being dark, with lightning, favored the beauty of the appearance of rockets discharged from the battery, fort Columbus, Staten-Island and Gibbet-Island.

New Orleans, June 4.

The schooner Intrepide again!—After being condemned and the owners having paid one thousand five hundred dollars, she was fitted out for sea, and applied to the collector for a clearance who refused giving it. Offended at such treatment, she took *French leave* in the night of the 27th May, and it is supposed has passed Fort St. Philip and gone to sea to repair her losses.

Washington, July 11.

The *President of the United States* left this city on Monday on a visit to Montpelier.

The corvette JOHN ADAMS arrived at the Navy-Yard at this place a few days ago.

There is a brisk exhange of prisoners carrying on between England and France.

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS OF QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

IN the Star of the 3d inst. there appeared a notification for you "to meet at your several Election Districts on the fourth Saturday of the present month, to appoint a committee, to meet in general committee at Centreville, on the second Saturday in August, for the purpose of selecting four democratic citizen of known integrity to represent you in the next Legislature." I am aware, fellow citizens, that some of our HALFWAY DEMOCRATS and the federalists will use their utmost exertions to dissuade you from this measure. They will tell you that it is depriving you of the inestimable privilege of FREE SUFFRAGE, for that a few leading men of the county will dictate for whom you shall vote. But if you will reflect, you will soon discover the absurdity of such an assertion; for the Voter in his notification gives an invitation to all of you, and every one of you, if you attend, will have a right of voting for the committee. You must all be convinced of the necessity of union in any party, in order to make it durable, and must likewise see that this is the only method which can be pointed out, to carry into effect this important purpose. Suppose ten democrats of equal popularity were to declare themselves candidates for the Assembly, just before the election, so that an understanding could not take place, how easily would your political opponents gain the ascendency, even in our republican county. This is a very probable case, and should be strictly guarded against by the democratic party Who are the persons that object to this measure? Why they are men whose talents or political opinions will not permit them to hope that they will be requested to quit their private stations and mount the political stage. They fear that they will remain unnoticed, without they can by plausible fictions induce the people to believe that they are the only friends to free suffrage—if they can effect this, they rise in opposition.

Such are the motives of the men who would wish to preclude lawyers from the legislature; and the reasons which they adduce are eqaully unfounded with those of the Anti-Committee-men: They allledge that the lawyers are only mindful of their own interest, and are wholly regardless of the wishes of their constituents. To prove the falsity of this allegation, we need only recur to the votes on the law for the extention of the magistrate's jurisdiction, passed at the last session of the legislature. Nothing could be more injurious to the practice of our lawyers than that law—still they voted for it. This one recent instance at once repels the false assertions of our office-hunting Anti-Lawyer-men, whose only hope of gaining popularity is the rendering unpopular a certain class of citizens. But their cunning schemes will ever prove abortive, while the people will read and judge for themselves.

I am not an advocate for the extension of the magistrate's jurisdiction, because I believe it will prove oppressive to my fellow citizens at large. But as they wished it, it was proper they should make trial of it.

Democrats be united, and never let unfounded prejudices like the two which I have cursorily mentioned, divide you.

CRITO.

Queen Ann's county, July 14, 1810.

MR. SMITH,

I shall be obliged if you will give the following Toast (which was drank by myself on the 4th of July) a place in your paper.

America—the last asylum of Liberty. Though the want of energy, firmness and decision, in the tenth and eleventh Congresses, awoke in the patriot bosom some awful forebodings, he is consoled by the knowledge, that the virtue, public spirit, and disinterested patriotism of our citizens, affords an adamantine shield to the Independence we celebrate, against which the royal orders of an imperial usurper, and the diabolical decrees of a despotic tyrant, alike fulminate in vain.

In consequence of my drinking the above toast, and endeavoring to maintain the sentiments it breathes, in opposition to some of my political friends, who expressed their disapprobation of the toast, an unfortunate misunderstanding occurred, with a (heretofore) highly valued personal, as well as political friend. I regret the loss of friendship as much as any one, but when its retention is incompatible with a free and independent expression of my sentiments, I have no alternative but to part with it—however reluctantly. I feel an independence of mind, that disdains an ignoble sacrifice and dastardly suppression of my honest sentiments—or a blind, infatuated, and indiscriminate approbation, and sycophantic applause of every measure of my political friends—however repugnant to my sentiments—such an abject sentiment has no place in my bosom——No! when my heart does not honestly approve, my tongue shall not ignominiously applaud nor will I (on the other hand) ever withhold from the measures of either my political friends, or their enemies (what I conceive to be) merited censure, or just reprobation, more especially when I solemnly believe them to be derogatory to the honor, and a dereliction of the rights of my country. It was from a solemn conviction that the 10th and 11th Congresses (not for the want of wisdom—not for the want of virtue, nor yet because they were lacking of patriotism—but because they were deficient in energy and promptitude to adopt, and firmness and resolution to support, such measures as the violated rights and wounded honor of their country imperiously demanded) had been guilty of a dereliction of duty, which derogated from the rights and honor of our Country, and in pursuance of that right, which every freeman possesses, and when occasion requires, (in my opinion) ought to exercise, of freely and impartially expressing his sentiments, about public men and upon measures, that my toast was drank. As some of my political friends disapproved of my toast, and as it was productive of an unfortunate misunderstanding with one whom I had considered not merely a polictial friend, I thought it due to give this brief explanation of the principles upon which I acted, and which, while a vital spark of freedom warms my bosom, will invariably govern my conduct, as well in political affairs as in every other act of my life. The scrutonizing eye of an impartial public will (I am persuaded) look in vain to my toast for cause of offence or reproach.

THO. CULBRETH.

Denton, Caroline County, 5th July, 1810.

☞ *Ample remuneration shall be made subscribers to the Star, far the room occupied by our advertising friends in this morning's paper.*

CAVALRY ORDERS.

The "Talbot Patriot Troop"

Will meet at their usual place of parade, at 10 o'clock on *Saturday*, the 21st instant, each member with 12 blank cartridges; the members are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance, as a Court-Martial will be held for the trial of all absentees.

Per order,

WILL. HARRISON, jun. *Lieut.*

July 17, 1810.

Land for sale.

THE subscriber intends offering at public sale, in the course of next fall, that valuable Farm commonly called GALLOWAY, about two miles from Easton. It will be divided into lots, with a proportion of wood to each; and as soon as the divisions can be made, notice will be given of the day of sale. *She also offers at private sale*, that valuable LOT where she now resides, in the town of Easton; and will rent for the next year, her farm, commonly called *Barker's Landing*. For terms apply to Samuel Nicols, Geo. R. Hayward, or

ELIZA. NICOLS, Ex'trx of Henry Nicols.

July 17, 1810. 3

N. B.—Also for sale, a New Stable, (formerly the property of James Earle) with the ground on which it stands. E. N.

Wool-Carding Machines.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has machinery for breaking, carding and rolling WOOL, at Mr. *Edward Price's*, formerly *Mr. Gibson's Mills*, near the Wye Mills, Talbot county, where wool will be carded in the best manner, and on short notice, at eight cents per lb.—Wheat, corn, wool, linen and tow cloth received in payment. Cash paid for wool at market price, at said machines.

RICHARD GIBBS.

July 17, 1810 3.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the property where he now lives, situated about 200 feet up from *Capt. Dodson's Wharf*, and on the same street. This property consists of a LOT of GROUND, 86 feet front, and 120 feet deep: Has on it a frame Dwelling House, with five rooms and three fire places, a frame kitchen and smoke house, all nearly new, and built of good materials; also, a good well of water. This property will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms. For terms and further particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM SKINNER.

St. Michael's, July 17, 1810. 3

N B If this property is not sold by the last of October, it will then be to rent for the ensuing year. W. S.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, lettters of Administration on the personal estate of *Robert North*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 19th day of January next ensuing—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of July, anno domini 1810.

AARON NORTH, *Adm'r.* of *Robert North.*

July 17, 1810. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to *William Brint*, Hatter, in Easton, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, or in his absence to JAMES CHAMBERS; said Brint having assigned his books and accounts to me, payment therefore to any other person is forbid after this date.

JOHN JEFFERIS.

Easton, July 17, 1810. 3

Notice.

ALL persons are forwarned hiring or harbouring (without our approbation) Negro man Benjamin Brooks, *who has left our employ and is lurking about the county. Said Negro being our property by indenture, until certain monies are refunded to us which we have paid. The law will be put in force against any person violating this notice.*

HENRY & ANTHONY TOOMY.

July 17, 1810. 3