Extract of a letter from Gov. Holmes of the Mississippi Territory, to the Secretary of State, dated

OCTOBER 17th, 1810.

"The enclosed letter I have been requested to transmit to you."

To the Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of State for the United States.

SIR,

The convention of the state of Florida have already transmitted an official copy of their Act of Independence, through his Excellency Gov. Holmes, to the President of the U. States, accompanied with the expression of their hope & desire, that this commonwealth may be immediately acknowledged and protected, by the government of the United States, as an integral part of the American Union. On a subject so interesting to the community represented by us, it is necessary that we should have the most direct and unequivocal assurances of the views and wishes of the American government without delay, since our weak and unprotected situation will oblige us to look to some foreign government for support, should it be refused to us, by the country which we have considered as our parent state.

We therefore make this direct appeal through you, to the President and General Government of the American States, to solicit that immediate protection, to which we consider ourselves entitled; and to obtain a speedy and favorable decision, we offer the following considerations:—1st. The government of the United States, in their instructions to the envoys extraordinary at Paris, in March, 1806, authorised the purchase of East Florida, directing them at the same time to engage France to intercede with the cabinet of Spain, to relinquish any claim to the territory which now forms this commonwealth. 2d. In all diplomatic correspondence with American ministers abroad, the government of the United States have spoken of West Florida as a part of the Louisiana cession. They have legislated for the country as a part of their own territory, and have deferred to take possession of it, in expectation that Spain might be induced to relinquish her claim by amicable negociation.—3d. The American government has already refused to accredit any minister from the Spanish Junta, which body was certainly more legally organized, as the representative of the sovereignty, than that now called the regency of Spain; therefore the U. States cannot but regard any force or authority emanating from them, with an intention to subjugate us, as they would an invasion of their territory by a foreign enemy. 4th. The emperor of France has invited the Spanish Americans to declare their Independence, rather than remain in subjection to the old Spanish government; therefore an acknowledgement of our independence by the U. S. could not be complained of by France, or involve the American government in any contest with that power. 5th.—Neither can it afford any just cause of complaint to G. Britain, although she be the ally of Spain, that the U. States should acknowledge and support our independence; as this measure was necessary to save the country from falling into the hands of the French exiles from the Island of Cuba, and other partizans of Bonaparte, who are the eternal enemies of G. Britain.

Should the United States be induced, by these or any other considerations, to acknowledge our claim to their protection, as an integral part of their territory, or otherwise, we feel it our duty to claim for our constituents an immediate admission into the union as an independent state, or as a territory of the United States, with permission to establish our own form of government, or to be united with one of the neighbouring territories, or a part of one of them, in such manner as to form a state. Should it be thought proper to annex us to one of the neighbouring territories, or a part of one of them, the inhabitants of this commonwealth would prefer being annexed to the Island of Orleans, and in the mean while, until a state government should be established, that they should be governed by the ordinances already enacted by this Convention, and by their further regulations hereafter.

The claim which we have to the soil, or unlocated lands, within this commonwealth, will not, it is presumed, be contested by the United States, as they have tacitly acquiesced in the claim of France or Spain for seven years, and the restrictions of the several embargo and non-intercourse laws might fairly be construed, if not as a relinquishment of their claim; yet at least sufficient to entitle the people of this commonwealth (who have wrested the government and country from Spain, at the risk of their lives and fortunes) to all the unlocated lands. It will strike the American government that the monies arising from the sales of these lands, applied, as they will be, to improving the internal communications of the country, opening canals, &c. &c. will in fact be adding to the prosperity and strength of the federal union.

To fulfil with good faith our promises and engagements to the inhabitants of this country, it will be our duty to stipulate for an unqualified pardon for all deserters now residing within this commonwealth, together with an exemption from further service in the army or navy of the U. States.

A loan of 100,000 dollars is solicited of the American government, to be reimbursed at 3 6 and 9 years from the sales of public lands. This loan may be made by the secretary of the Treasury immediately, without committing the government or making it known to foreign ministers at Washington.

In order not to embarrass the cabinet of the United States, and to receive first, through their own confidential agents, their wishes and views with respect to us, it is deemed prudent to defer the departure of our envoy, already named who will be dispatched immediately on receiving information that such a measure will meet the approbation of the United States.

We pray you to accept the assurances of our respect and high consideration. By Order of the Convention, (Signed) JOHN RHEA, *President*

Baton Rouge, Oct. 10, 1810.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Mr. Boyle delivered a bill for the relief and benefit of David Hanlon; which was read.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for the valuation of the real and personal property within this state. After some discussion, on motion of Mr. M'Pherson, the question was put and carried that it be referred to the next General Assembly.

The clerk of the senate delivered the bill to confirm an act passed at November session, 1809, entitled "An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to voters and qualification of voters"—the bill "To lay out and open a certain road in Cæcil county," passed the 3d day of January, 1807—the supplement to an act, entitled "An act to lay out and make public a road therein mentioned in Cæcil county," passed the 6th day of January, 1809—and the further supplement to the act, entitled "An act for the amending and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons," severally endorsed "will pass;" Ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to open a road in Washington county, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendment"—which amendment was read and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The bill respecting the registering of marriages, births and deaths, endorsed 'will *not* pass;"—and the resolution of Mountjoy Bayley, endorsed "assented to."

The bill for the relief of Edward L. Miles, was read the second time by special order, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Jackson delivered a bill, entitled "An act declaring the effect of decisions in cases of petitions for freedom;" which was read.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the bill to incorporate the stockholders of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore; and after considerable debate, the house adjourned.

Saturday, December 1.

The speaker laid before the house communications from the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore—the clerk of Talbot county—and the clerk of Washington county, relative to the attendance of the judges:—which were read, and referred to the Committee of Grievances.

The bill for the relief of John Murray, devisee of John Muir, was read the second time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Perry, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled a supplement to an act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state; referred to Messrs. Perry, A. Browne and Hilleary.

The bill for the relief of John Norris of Harford, was read and passed.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the stockholders of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, and after considerable discussion, and several alterations and additions proposed and negatived, it was, on motion of Mr. Herbert, referred to Wednesday next. Adjourned.

Monday, December 3.

The bill for the relief of John Norris, the bill for the relief of William Austin, the bill for the relief of John Murray, the bill for the relief of John Carruthers, the resolution in favour of Vachel Burgess, and the message relative thereto, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Bowles delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington county, stating that a large subscription has been made for the purpose of erecting an Academy in Hager's-Town, and praying for an act of incorporation; which was read and referred.

Mr. Jump delivered a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change a road in the village of Denton, in Caroline county—which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivered the bill to preserve the breed of fish in Baltimore county, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. The bill annulling the marriage of Ezekiel Walker, and Anne Margaret Walker, endorsed, 'will not pass." And the resolution in favour of Jacob Eversole, endorsed, "assented to."

Mr. Boyle delivered a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Linney Conway, of Anne-Arundel county—which was read.

On motion of Mr. Bowles, leave given to bring in a bill to pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government.

On motion of Mr. Bowles,—Ordered, That the house will, on Thursday next, proceed to the appointment of a Director to the Bank of Baltimore on behalf of this state for the ensuing year.

Mr. Bland delivered a bill, entitled, An act to enable Prudence Gough and James Carroll, executors of the last will and testament of Harry Dorsey Gough, to make deeds in certain cases therein mentioned—which was read.

The report on the petition of Aquila Jones was read the second time, and the resolution therein assented to.

Mr. Wilson delivered a petition from Samuel T. Parker, of Worcester county, praying that a deed from George Smith to him may be confirmed;—Mr. Wainwright delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Talbot county, praying that a company may be incorporated to make a toll drawbridge over Choptank River; and Mr. Marriott delivered a petition from Thomas Cockey, of Baltimore county, praying that he may be authorised to erect gates on the road from Ellicott's upper mills to the red house—which was read and referred.

Mr. Bland delivered a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the filling up and extending of certain lots on the south side of the basin in the city of Baltimore—Mr. M'Pherson delivered a bill, entitled, An act authorising the levy court of Charles county to sell and dispose of the land therein mentioned; and Mr. Bland delivered a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of William Maxwell, of the city of Baltimore, and a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Abraham Fuller, of the city of Baltimore;—which were read.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, leave given to bring in a bill, to provide for the speedy trial of criminals, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

Mr. Dorsey delivered a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts—which was read.

On motion of Mr. Perry, the following resolutions were read:

WHEREAS it is an object of great importance to effect an adjustment of the western limits of this State, by mutual compact, between the Commonwealth of Virginia and this State;

Resolved, That the governor & council be, and they are hereby authorised to appoint three commissioners on the part of this State, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed for the same purpose by the commonwealth of Virginia, to settle and adjust, by mutual compact between the two governments, the western limits of this state, and the dividing line and boundary between this State and said Commonwealth; and also to settle and adjust as aforesaid any claim of this State, and the said Commonwealth, to territory within the limits of the other; and the commissioners appointed as aforesaid are required to report their proceedings in virtue of their appointment and authority, to the General Assembly of this State, at their next session, after the same shall have been concluded, for confirmation or rejection.

Resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to transmit without delay to the governor of Virginia, a copy of the foregoing resolve, in order to its being laid before the Legislature of that Commonwealth; and at the same time to communicate the wish of this General Assembly that a similar resolve may be passed by the Legislature of Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill to repeal the act for the speedy conveyance of public letters and packets, and for other purposes, and the supplements thereto.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill concerning Justices of the Peace; & after rejecting several amendments proposed thereto, on motion of Mr. Hilleary, the qustion was put, that the further consideration of the said bill be referred to the next General Assembly? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 34, nays 11.

The bank of England is said to have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, on the 20th of September last. This must be the profit arising from her paper, not specie capital, for Mr. Randall Jackson, a country banker, has admitted that the bank paper afloat mounts to 20,000,000*l*, and that the bank possesses only 2,000,000*l* for its redemption, unless the British government repay it a loan of 13,000,000*l* which when made was only expected to be returned on latter Lammas day. The directors also declared that the report of the depreciation of bank paper was untrue. Well might those gentlemen report this, for every Englishman knows, that, by an act of the imperial parliament, bank paper is a legal tender, therefore twenty shillings in paper is worth twenty shillings of money of the same character; but who will give twenty shillings in specie for twenty shillings in paper?—Aye, there's the rub! *Balt. Amer.*

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Windham, a distinguished member of the British Parliament, delivered in the House of Commons, Dec. 19, 1803.—Let our own citizens, Anglo-monarchists, and calumniators of Mr. Jefferson, read it and blush.

"Even Thomas Jefferson could not escape our open censures, because he chose to be civil to the government with whom his country is allied, tho' we must be all persuaded it would be happy for England had she such a man to direct her councils. It was lamentably said in this house, about twenty years ago, that it would require at least half a century to repair the losses that America had sustained during the war, and to re-establish it in the state it was when possessed by our gracious sovereign; but look now at America: compare the pitch of prosperity she hak risen to during the short administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the present state of our own country, and can there be a native of Great Britain but must heartily regret his not being born an American!"

APPOINTMENT

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.

CHARLES GIBSON, Esq. Register of the Land Office for the Eastern Shore, vice Dr. John Coats, deceased.

To the Farmers of the Eastern Shore.

The subscriber raised on his farm at Potter's Landing, in the present year, a male calf which weighed 528 lb at 10 months and 13 days old. WM. POTTER.

December 4th, 1810.

CORRESPONDENT.

'*Anti-Schismatic*' is received—we would suggest to the writer, the propriety of withholding for the present, any reply to the ravings of *youthful indiscretion*, with a belief that "error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it;" and that silence on our part may give *real pain* to our *real enemies*, while it may give *sham pain* to our LATE *friends*. It were better to bear a little with a *cross child*, than by reproof, disturb the *whole house*. It is not the best proof of valour to chide after victory, even *an enemy*, much less in the present case—PROVIDED *perseverance in error* may not render it necessary.

Married, on Thursday last, by the rev. Mr. M'Claskey, CHARLES GIBSON, Esq. to Miss ANNA LOUISA THOMAS, all of this county.

Communicated for the Star.

Died, on Friday night, the 30th ult. *Doctor John Coats*, of Easton.

The departure of a friend from the scene of life, in which we have been accustomed to view him, leaves a void which cannot fail to attract a painful attention and to impress the heart with sentiments of sorrow and regret. But by the death of a man, who has been distinguished for his patriotism, his philanthropy, or his accomplishments, the public feeling is roused to a higher regard than it holds to ordinary events: whilst the memory calls up the striking incidents of a life, devoted to public benefit, or remarkable for the endearing fulfilment of social virtues.

The subject of our present notice was a native of Pennsylvania; where, having received a liberal education, he finished a course of medical studies, about the commencement of the revolution. With an ardor of patriotism, which no prudential considerations could control, he embarked in the cause of independence. After undergoing every degree of hardship, fatigue and danger in the expedition to Canada, and penetrating through woods, morasses, and the most frightful solitudes, by the route pursued by *Arnold*, he returned to his native city; and, it is said, by the expenditure of large sums of money, which a handsome patrimony enabled him to raise, he equipped, at his own entire charge, a volunteer corps at Philadelphia, which joined the American army under his command. The services of this gentleman in the war of the revolution are well known to many distinguished officers, who, from the ties of friendship, there formed and fostered by personal intimacy, were induced to continue an epistolary correspondence with him till within a few years before his death.

With a rare combination of elegant manners and an accomplished mind, this gentleman settled himself down in our part of the country, to pursue the profession to which he had been destined, and for many years reaped all the emoluments which could be looked for in a country practice. But, in truth, the business of the sort of life in which he found himself employed, was neither adapted to his taste, nor fitted for the display of those superior endowments, which all but the envious allowed him to possess. A sense of such a disadvantageous situation would soon impress itself on an enlarged and ingenuous mind, and naturally cause indifference to arise: to indifference would succeed disgust, and habitual neglect would finally produce consequences of the most injurious cast. Indeed, the common and general imputation of a disregard to the ordinary maxims of life and the dictates of prudence, has been but too justly thrown upon men of superior capacities and attainments.

Yet, in a long continued scene of social intercourse, the subject of our notice exercised, to the delight and satisfaction of an extensive acquaintance, those peculiar powers of graceful address and agreeable conversation, in which, it is acknowledged, few were his equal. His general conduct and sentiments characterized the true man of feeling, and his deportment uniformly displayed "the gentleman and the cavalier."

Such were the qualities and character of the man, whose decease we record;—such was he known and admired, in the circle of his private life, for a long course of years, by many who now survive him. In the evening of his life, bodily infirmity and a dejected mind withdrew him from society,—His afflictions were not, perhaps, few nor light,; but, it must be acknowledged, he yielded too readily to their pressure, and suffered the feelings of a tender melancholy to degenerate into gloom and misanthropy. His mind was enfeebled as his constitution wasted in decay: we might even venture to say, without irreverence for the dead, *the living man was changed*. Alas! we know not—when the hour of adverse vicissitude shall come—as come it may—when evils press sorely—what we ourselves shall be, or how far the mind might not even be perverted from the purity in which happier days had preserved it.

Shakespeare puts into the mouth of *Mark Anthony* an aphorism, which is, perhaps, too justly descriptive of the malevolence or injustice of mankind:

"The evil, that men do, lives after them:
"The good is oft interred with their bones."

Every benevolent mind will reverse this course of judgment, and suffer the faults and frailties of a fellow creature to lie buried in the ashes of the grave; whilst public gratitude and individual friendship blazon every deed of patriotism, and every instance of private kindness or munificence.

These suggestions are given out to liberal minds as principles, by which the judgment of conduct and character ought always to be tempered; and christian charity, it is to be hoped, will never fail to palliate the wanderings of frail humanity.

——, On Saturday morning last, Miss *Elizabeth M'Manus* of this town.

——, On Sunday morning last, in Centreville, *John E. Spencer*, Esq. attorney at law.

ON TUESDAY,

The 18th instant, will be sold at the Court-House Door,

TWO valuable LOTS on the Landing Road; several cattle and horses.—The terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale—Also, a family of valuable SERVANTS, to be disposed of at private sale, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children. JAS. EARLE.

December 11, 1810——2

TO BE HIRED,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

ONE or two *Negro Men*, belonging to the subscriber. To prevent useless applications, no one need apply who will not undertake to compel them to live with him without giving the subscriber any trouble, as they are hired out for misconduct only. JOHN L BOZMAN.

December 11, 1810——3

80 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living on Island Creek, Talbot county, on Tuesday the 27th of November, negro *Creash*, about 24 years old; a tall, stout, black wench; lisps when she speaks; had on when she went away, a spotted stampt cotton jacket, blue and white linsey petticoat, perhaps other clothes unknown. She was once the property of Bradbery Corkrel, near Turner's Mill, (probably she may be lurking in that neighborhood now) otherwise she has made for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up said Creash, and delivers her in Easton gaol, if taken in the state, shall have twenty dollars; if taken out of the state and delivered as above, shall receive the above reward, by JOHN COUNCELL.

December 11, 1810——m

P. S. If the aforesaid Creash should go to Hugh Calahan's, where she is sold, (in case she will go to him,) she is not to be molested. J. C.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, a black or mulatto man who calls himself *Samuel Davis*, about 35 years of age, a few scars near the corner of his left eye, and one above the eye; about 5 feet 4 inches high, and well made. Had on when committed, a coatee and pantaloons much worn—says he is free, and served his time with Col. Butler and Col. O'Hara, in or near Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania. He had in his possession a certificate of freedom, signed by one Robert Allison, and another of his marriage with Molly Lucas, signed by one D. Denny. The owner, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Nov. 27, (Dec 11) 1810——8

IN CHANCERY, *Nov.* 19, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *J. Leatherberry*, as stated in his report of the real estate of John Brown, of Somerset county, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 30th day of January, 1811, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Star, at Easton, three successive weeks, before the 30th day of December next.

The report states, that 327 acres of land, sold for £427: 1: 7.—

True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER. Reg. Cu. Can

A COMPLETE

CLINCHER BUILT BOAT—FOR SALE.

ALSO—a *Negro Woman*, who is an excellent Cook, with *Two Children*; one about five years of age, and the other, two. For terms apply to—JOHN L. TILGHMAN

Bennett's Point, Q Ann's county, Oct 30, 1810 m

TO BE RENTED,

THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE two Houses now occupied by Mr. *Gibbs* and Mr. *John Kennard* These two houses are as well situated as any in the town of Easton, for Mercantile Business.—For terms apply to

ROBERT LLOYD NICOLS.

August 28, 1810——m