Williams; and Spain for Jack Norris; and you have the whole story.

To pursue the illustration still further, suppose that Toby Jones and Jack Norris had a plantation to sell to the east of Crooked Run, adjoining to the plantation first sold; and that the purchaser of the one wanted to purchase the other: suppose that Toby and Jack, combined, in order to raise the price of the second plantation, and began to deny that the plantation first sold extended as far east as Crooked Run, and wrote a letter to the purchaser to that effect: This letter would be just such a one as we suppose Talleyrand to have written. Suppose one of the purchaser's own children to bring forward this letter as proof that the plantation did not extend eastward to Crooked Run, and you have a picture of Mr. Pickering's conduct. But *what would you think of such a child?—Virg. Argus.*

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, JANUARY 22, 1811.

Washington City, January 12.

We learn that the last despatches from Gov. Claiborne state, that Fulwar Skipwith, styling himself Governor of Florida, had avowed a determination to resist the interposition of the United States. With a view to resist Governor Claiborne, he had ordered Gen. Thomas, who with a body of five hundred men was marching to attack Mobile, to return immediately. Skipwith, with the remainder of his regular forces, had thrown himself into the fort of Baton Rouge, having declared his determination and that of his partizans to die at his colors before they would submit to the authority of the United States. Those partizans of Skipwith, who adhere to him in this mad project, are principally fugitives from military and civil law in different parts of the U. States, who have taken refuge in this territory as a sanctuary to shield them from the penalties of law, and of course are now unwilling to run the risk of again encountering them.

Notwithstanding this disposition of *the Conventionalists*, we are happy to confirm to our readers the assurances we gave them a few days ago, that all the real yeomanry, the Spanish population, and the honest and respectable part of the American settlers, have hailed the Americans as protectors, and received them with open arms.

Gov. Claiborne was invited to a militia meeting at St. Francisville. At that meeting, on his arrival, the standard of Florida was hoisted. After the Governor had explained to the people the views of his government, and his object in coming amongst them, the Florida standard was struck and the American colours raised amidst the acclamations of the people.

January 15.

It will be seen by the documents accompanying the Message of the President to Congress, read yesterday in the House of Representatives, that no step had been taken by Great Britain on the 5th of November, (three days after the operation of the revocation by France of her decrees) towards a revocation of her orders in council, nor any movement indicative of a determination to revoke them. The period rapidly approaches when, according to the proclamation of the President, connected with the act of the 1st May, 1810, the non-intercourse between the United States and Great Britain will be renewed. Looking to this event, we understand that a bill is before the committee of foreign relations, and will be reported perhaps this day, for carrying the provisions of the act of May last more completely into effect.

Baltimore, January 16.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

Was received here yesterday by the sch'r. Sarah Ladson, Childs, from Lisbon, whence she sailed the 16th of December.

Capt. C. informs that Massena had received a reinforcement of 15,000 men; that the English had again fallen back and that the French had advanced. No news of importance could be had at Lisbon from the armies, unless in whispers as mouths were locked.

Capt. C. saw at Lisbon London papers to Dec. 3d, received per the packet. The king remained very ill, and the prince of Wales was appointed regent.

Extract of a letter received at Baltimore, dated Liverpool, Nov. 20.

"The meeting of Parliament has been adjourned to the 29th inst. and to that period we look forward with anxiety. The King continues still very much indisposed—the last accounts are very unfavourable, and from the advanced period of his life it is not supposed that he can withstand for any length of time the affliction with which he had been visited.

The following, with other liberal regulations in favor of our commerce, may be regarded as very important.

Fountainbleau, Nov 5.—A decree issued at Fountainbleau the 1st inst. exempts from Custom house duties, all colonial produce brought from the Isle of France, Batavia, and other colonies in the East and West Indies belonging to France, if they are directly imported in French or Dutch vessels.

Colonial produce imported from the same places in American vessels, are only to pay a fourth of the duties established by the Decree of August 5th.

The decree is to have a retrospective effect, and to be in force from the 5th August 1810

Capt. Roberts, who arrived at Boston on Friday 11th inst. in 5 days from Liverpool, N. S. Left there a schooner in about 30 days from England, bound to Porchu. The captain informed, that the King was alive when he sailed but in a low state of health; that there had been some fighting in Portugal, in which the French had the advantage. He would have furnished the particulars if Capt. R. could have remained long enough to have obtained them.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Communicating, to both Houses of Congress, Dispatches from Mr. Pinkney. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to Congress copies of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at London, to the Secretary of State, and of another, from the same, to the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

JAMES MADISON.

January 12th, 1811.

Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith.

London, Nov. 5, 1810.

SIR—I have presented a second note, of which a copy is enclosed, to Lord Wellesley, on the subject of the orders in council, under an impression that the state of the king's health (for which I beg to refer you to the paper herewith transmitted) did not render it improper, and that if it was not improper on that account, it was indispensable on every other.

The day had gone by when the Berlin and Milan decrees were to cease to operate, according to the communication made by the government of France to the American minister at Paris, and published in the official journal of that government; and yet no step whatever had been taken or apparently thought of, towards the revocation of the British orders. I had received no explanation of the reasons of this backwardness, and no such assurance, looking to the future, as could justify an opinion, that it would not continue. Lord Wellesley's letter of the 31st of August, which I had left unanswered till after the 1st of November, that I might stand on the strongest possible ground when I did answer it, made no profession of being a present measure, and (though from obvious motives, I have not so represented it in my note to him of the 3d instant) was vague and equivocal as a prospective pledge. It denied nothing, and was so far from warranting any specific expectation, that it seemed rather to take away the very little of precision which belonged to former declarations on the same point. It was highly important to the commerce of the United States, that this ambiguity should be cleared away, with all practicable expedition, and if it could not be removed, that no presumption should be afforded of a disposition on the part of the United States to acquiesce in it. My note to Lord Wellesley was written and delivered upon these inducements.

In the king's actual situation, the orders in council can scarcely be formally recalled, even if the cabinet are so inclined; but it does not follow that something may not be done (though I have no reason to think that any thing will be done,) which may be productive of immediate advantage, and at any rate prepare the way for the desired repeal.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

Hon. Robert Smith,
Secretary of State.

P. S. This letter is written in great haste, that I may send it to Liverpool by this evening's mail. W. P.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.

Great Cumberland Place,
3d of Nov. 1810.

MY LORD,—In my note of the 25th of August, I had the honor to state to your lordship, that I had received from the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, a letter, dated the 6th of that month, in which he informed me that he had received from the French government a written and official notice, that it had revoked the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and that, after the first of November, those decrees would cease to have any effect; and I expressed my confidence, that the revocation of the British orders in council, of January and November, 1807, & April, 1809, and of all other orders dependent upon, analogous to, or in execution of them, would follow of course.

Your lordship's reply of the 31st of August, to that note, repeated a declaration of the British minister in America, made, as it appears, to the government of the United States in February, 1808, of "His Majesty's earnest desire to see the commerce of the world restored to that freedom which is necessary for its prosperity, and his readiness to abandon the system which had been forced upon him, whenever the enemy should retract the principles which had rendered it necessary," and added an official assurance, that, "whenever the repeal of the French decrees should have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations should have been restored to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decreess, his majesty would feel the highest satisfaction in relinquishing a system which the conduct of the enemy compelled him to adopt."

Without departing, in any degree, from my first opinion, that the United States had a right to expect, upon every principle of justice that the prospective revocation of the French decrees would be immediately followed by at least a like revocation of the orders of England, I must remind your lordship, that the day has now passed when the repeal of the Berlin and Milan edicts, as communicated to your lordship, in the note abovementioned, and published to the whole world, by the government of France, in the Moniteur of the 9th of September, was by the terms of it, to take effect. That it has taken effect cannot be doubted; and it can as little be questioned, that according to the repeated pledges, given by the British government, on this point, (to say nothing of various other powerful considerations) the prompt relinquishment of the system, to which your lordship's reply to my note of the 25th of August, alludes, is indispensable.

I need scarcely mention how important it is to the trade of the United States, that the government of Great Britain should lose no time in disclosing with frankness the precision of its intentions on this head. Intelligence of the French repeal has reached America, and commercial expeditions have doubtless been founded upon it. It will have been taken for granted that the British obstructions to those expeditions, having thus lost the support which however insufficient in itself, was the only one that could ever be claimed for them, have been withdrawn; and that the seas are once more restored to the dominion of law and justice.

I persuade myself that this confidence will be substantially justified by the event, and that to the speedy recal of such orders in council as were subsequent in date to the decrees of France, will be added the annulment of the antecedent orders to which my late letter respecting blockades particularly relates. But if notwithstanding the circumstances which invite to such a course, the British government shall have determined not to remove those obstructions with all practicable promptitude, I trust that my government will be apprised, with as little delay as possible, of a determination so unexpected, and of such vital concern to its rights and interests; and that the reasons upon which that determination may have been formed, will not be withheld from it.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

At a meeting of the *Easton Fire Company*, on Monday the 14th inst. the following Members were elected Officers for one year: viz.

Thomas I. Bullitt, President.
John Meredith, Treasurer.
John Goldsborough, Clerk.
James Wainwright, Engineer.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Moore, *James Earle*,
John L. Kerr, *L. W. Spencer*,
Joseph Haskins, *John Kennard*,
Dr. E. Martin, *John Meredith.*

ENGINE-GUARDS

Patrick M'Neal, *Peter Denny*,
Lambt. Reardon, *James Willson, jr.*

LANE-MEN.

Thomas H. Dawson, *Benjamin Willmott*,
W. M. Maynadier, *Samuel Holmes.*

PROPERTY-MEN.

Samuel Groome, *John Goldsborough*,
William Clark, *Wm. H. Tilghman.*

PROPERTY-GUARDS.

Joshua Taggart, *Henry W. Gibbs.*

LADDER-MEN.

James Cockayne, *Thomas C. Nicols*,
Sam. Wainwright, *Thos. Peacock.*

AXE-MEN.

James Martin, *John Applegarth.*

HOOK-MEN.

William Barton, *John Johnston.*

BUCKET-MEN.

Isaac Atkinson, *Wm. W. Moore.*

☞ The Members of the "*Easton Fire Company*" are hereby directed to attend a Meeting of the Company, on Friday next, 25th inst. precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. properly equipped and prepared, with Buckets, &c. &c. to exercise and work the Engine, as if a House were on fire.

The citizens of Easton are invited to attend the above meeting and render any assistance in their power, whilst the Company shall be working the Engine. Such as have servants are requested to permit them also to attend, that they may receive such instructions as may render them very useful, when a fire shall actually happen —— *Per order*,

J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Clk.

January 19 (22) 1811.

A LIST OF LANDS,

LYING and being in Queen-Ann's county, belonging to sundry persons, subject to the payment of the County Taxes, whereon no Personal Property is found liable to the payment thereof: viz.

Names of Lands.	*To whom assessed.*	*Taxes due for* 1807, 8, 9, & 10.	*Tot. am't.* £	s.	d.
Hawkins Pharsalia	Edward Council's heirs	for 1809 & 1810	2	19	10
Skinner's Expectation	Samuel Crossby's heirs	for 1809 & 10		12	5
Emory's Hardship	Samuel Emory's heirs	for 1809 & 10	4	0	5
Cosin's Park	John Hardcastle's heirs	for 1809 & 10	4	17	11
Bracco pt.	Bennett Bracco	for 1809 & 10	6	4	1
Rachel's Desire and Hackers Meadows	William Scrivener	for 1809 & 10	8	10	00
Hawkins' Pharcelia, Relief, & Darden's Luck	William Todd	for 1810	3	11	1
House & Lot Q. Town	Jeremiah Barron's heirs	for 1809 & 10	1	13	6
Wading Place, pt. & pt. of Sayer's forest	Henry Coursey's heirs	for 1807, 8, 9, & 10	13	12	6
Scotland	Alexander Davis	for 1808, 9, & 10	1	13	2
Crain Swamp	Sarah & Rachel Meredith	for 1808, 9, & 10	2	0	7
Adventure and Plain Dealing	John Meredith	for 1810		9	7
Part of Bradford, do Addition, Timber Swamp & Ridley's Chance	Thomas Stinson	for 1809 & 10	1	11	8
Mooney's Luck	Anne M. Benton	for 1809 & 10	1	3	11
Park, Hickory Ridge and Sugar's Hazard	Levinus Clarkson	for 1808, 9, & 10	6	7	8
Guither's Range, Plott, & Comegy's Reserve	Ann Cozdin	for 1809, & 10	4	0	1
Tilghman's Discovery	William Thomas	for 1810		14	0
House & Lot, Sandtown	William Greenwood	for 1808, 9, & 10	2	13	1
House & Lot, B. Dams	Edmond Mitchel	for 1807, 8, 9, & 10	1	15	10
Beaver Dam Fork Resurveyed	Samuel Milbourn	for 1807, 8, 9, & 10	1	1	3
Condon resurveyed, Winchester, and Comegy's reserve	Nathan Peacock's heirs	for 1810	5	18	10
House & Lot, I.B.	Miller Starkey's heirs	for 1808, 9, & 10	9	4	6
Part of Willcock's Discovery	Lambert Tharp	for 1808, 9, & 10	1	14	10
Hambleton's Range, do. Addition, and Fox Hill, & Brotherhood	Mary Ruth (of James)	for 1809, & 10	2	17	11
Hous & Lot, S. ⋈ Roads	Dr. Charles Price's heirs	for 1809		17	7
Brotherhood, and White Hall, Carson's Adventure, Lloyd's Freshes & House & lot, C. Hill	Robert Carson	for 1808, 9, & 10	7	1	7
Part of Forlorn Hope & a Lot in C. Ville	S'l. T. Wright's heirs	for 1810	13	2	2
Winchester, pt	John Rochester's heirs	for 1810	1	0	0
Sarah's Portion	William Farrell, for Gafford's heirs	for 1810	1	5	3
House & Lot. B. Dams	Benjamin Farrow	for 1809 & 10		19	1
Kilmanum's Plains	Sarah Loper's heirs	for 1809 & 10		14	2
Tilghman's Discovery	Susannah Coleby	for 1810	1	7	6
Dungannon Surplus, & Narley's Addition, Spry's Adventure	Abra'm Falconer's heirs	for 1810	5	10	3
Sugar's Hazard	Henry Taylor	for 1810		17	4
Lowe's Desire	Ann Gooding	for 1810	1	3	6
John's Chance, Bennet's Choice, and Addition Lunday, and Friendship resurveyed	Solomon Philip's heirs	for 1807	2	10	0

THE person or persons holding or claiming any part of the above mentioned Lands, are hereby notified, that unless the above Taxes are paid (with the proportion of costs arising thereon, for advertising, &c.) within thirty days after the insertion hereof in the public newspapers—the same, or a part thereof, (as the case may be) will be sold under the direction of the Commissioners of the Tax of said county, for the purpose of satisfying said claims, under the Act of Assembly.

Per order, WILLIAM H. BLAKE, Clk.
of the Commissioners of Tax for Q. A. County.

January 12th, (22) 1811——5

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Making an additional appropriation, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That for supplying the deficiency in the appropriation for the relief and protection of distressed American seamen in foreign countries, during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, the further sum of seventy six thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

January 7, 1811.

APPROVED——JAMES MADISON.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphan's court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of Wm. Webb Haddaway, *dec'd*

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture; horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; farming utensils—corn, pork, lard, wheat on the ground, fodder, with a variety of other articles. Also, some negroes for a term of years. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the date—for all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

WRIGHTSON LOWE, Ex'or of W. W Haddaway, dec'd,

January 8, 1811——3

TO RENT OR SELL,

THAT well known and highly valuable TAVERN, in the City of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mr. *George Mann*, and now by Mr. *William Brewer*; possession to be given on the tenth day of March next—For terms apply to the subscriber, in Annapolis. MARY MANN.

Annapolis, January 22, 1811——4

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, that, being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends to petition the Judges of Talbot County Court, at the next session of their court, to be held on the fourth Monday of May next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.

CALEB STANFIELD.

Talbot county, Jan 22, 1811——1c4

IN KENT COUNTY COURT,

October 13th, 1810.

ON application of *William C Lassell*, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the release of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements 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, being annexed to his petition: And the said William C. Lassell having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application—having also stated in his petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the peace, or for the non payment of any fine or penalty for the breach of the laws of this State, or of the United States; and having produced the several certificates of the Sheriff of Kent county to that effect—and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said act of 1805—and having also given security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegation that may be made against him by his creditors: It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William C. Lassell be discharged from his confinement, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, within three months before the third Monday of March next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one of the taverns in Chester Town, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house of the said county, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for his benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William C. Lassell should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors

BEN. CHAMBERS, Clk. K. C. C

January 22, 1811——4

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Act of the State of Maryland, for the Incorporation of "THE ELKTON BANK OF MARYLAND"—the undersigned Commissioners therein named will open the books for the subscription of the stock at Elkton, at Cæcil Cross Roads, at Charles-Town, and at the Rising Sun, in Cæcil county, on MONDAY, the 18th day of February next. The sum of five dollars on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing. Persons may subscribe in person, or by proxy.

Thos. W. Veazey, *Daniel Sheridine*,
Wm. Ward, sen. *William Howell*,
John Maslin, *Richard Simpson*,
Joseph Condon, *Samuel Hogg*,
John Thompson, *Littleton Gale*,
Frisby Henderson, *John Creswell*,
Wm. Alexander, *James L. Porter*,
Adam Whann, *David Cummings*,
Levi Tyson, *Joseph Hailar*,
Thomas Howard, *John Nowland*,
James Sewell,

COMMISSIONERS.

Elkton, January 8, 1811——6