STAR.

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, MARCH 12, 1811.

*Washington City, March 5.*

The Congress of the United States adjourned, according to the constitution, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, after a session of precisely three months. A correct list of the laws passed at the present session will be found in this day's paper.

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We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following article—in addition to which we may be permitted to state that Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, was the friend of Mr. Eppes, and Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, the friend of Mr. Randolph:

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Gales is authorised to state, that the difference, which unfortunately took place between Mr. Eppes and Mr. Randolph, has been amicably adjusted upon terms which are honorable to both parties.

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A bill making further appropriations for completing the Capitol was originated in the Senate on Sunday evening, but objected to by one member, viz. Mr. Turner, which objection, according to the rules of the Senate, bars all proceedings on it on the same day on which it originated

In the House of Representatives a bill for the same purpose was, with other bills before the House, on Sunday morning indefinitely postponed.

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JOEL BARLOW, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to France, vice General Armstrong, resigned.

DAVID BAILIE WARDEN, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the unanimous consent of the Senate, Consul of the United States to reside at Paris.

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Arrived at this place, on Thursday last, the U. States schooner Enterprize, from Norfolk, accompanied by gun boat No. 59.

*March 7.*

We gave in our last, the law past at the late session of Congress respecting our foreign relations. The act continues the several provisions of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eighteenth sections of a former act of congress, *so far as these sections relate to Great Britain.* As many of our readers may not have an opportunity of turning to the law, the sections of which are revived or continued in force, the following abstract of their contents may not be unacceptible.

The 3d section, above alluded to, interdicts the entrance into the harbours and waters of the United States of all British or French vessels, except despatch vessels, &c.

The 4th section makes it unlawful to *import* into the United States any British or French goods and manufactures, &c.

The 5th, 6th, 7th; 8th, 9th, and 10th sections contain the detailed provisions necessary for executing these restrictions—and the 18th directs the manner in which penalties and forfeitures shall be recovered.

It will be seen that by these sections, as connected with the law passed at the late session, a total prohibition of *importation from Great Britain* is enforced, as contemplated by the act of May last, after the 2d of February last, being three months from the date of the President's proclamation announcing the revocation by France of her edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States.—Goods leaving Great Britain prior to the 2d of February (that is, *imported from* Great Britain prior to that day, after which, as fixed by the proclamation, importation was interdicted by the act of May last) are by the act just passed admitted to entry, provided that they be wholly American property, and imported in vesaels of the same description.

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An instance of generous charity has lately come to our knowledge which deserves to be recorded. At the last meeting of the Benevolent Society in this city, the President laid before the Society a letter from Mr. Forrest, the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, enclosing a donation from the non-commissioned officers, music, and privates, of that corps, amounting to SIXTY DOLLARS, for the benefit of the poor. Such an example is worthy the imitation of those to whom fortune has been more lavish of her favors than she has to these defenders of their country.

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The Boston Centinel has just discovered that Cobbett, whose political career in America is not forgotten, is a "liar and calumniator."

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At a federal dinner on the anniversary of Washington's Birth Day, in N. York, the following toast was given: "*The Constitution of the United States—We will preserve it, "amicably if we can; forcibly if we must"* In the name of common sense and English grammar, what is meant by *forcible preservation?* One might as well speak of an amicable enmity, of silent tumult, or of peaceful battle. No wonder this perversion of sense appears, when the quotation from a late celebrated speech is so evidently misapplied. It would read (if not in *totibus verbis*) in the same sense in which it was spoken, by substituting the word "*destroy*" for the word "preserve" in the toast. We all understand what is meant by a forcible destruction or "separation of the union."

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*Baltimore, March 6.*

MORE DEPREDATIONS.

The brig Brutus, Mitchell from Charleston for this port, with passengers, was captured by a British cruizer off Charleston bar, the passengers sent on shore, and the Brutus to Bermuda. We understand that she belongs to Mr. Salenave, of this port, where she is said to be insured. It is said that Mr. S. has abandoned her to the underwriters. The sch'r. Emma, Watkins, of this port, bound to New Orleans, was lately captured, carried into N. Providence, tried in the vice-admiralty court, and cleared; but Mr. S had to pay his own costs. This capture, therefore, on the mildest construction, may have been made to feed the British lawyers. Perhaps, however, these vessels are acting upon secret instructions from the British cabinet, founded upon the contingent operation of our Non-Intercourse Act.

*March 7.*

Among the sales of American vessels at Bayonne by order of the French government, appears the ship "General Wilkinson, for 15,400 francs." This has once been contradicted upon the authority of a gentleman who returned in the ship Commodore Rogers, but the federal prints have taken no notice of the refutation. We now repeat upon the same authority, that the ship "General Wilkinson" arrived in France with a full set of American papers *forged*, purporting that she come from the U. States, but that she was only five days from London, and had never been in America—her captain called her American, and had the effrontery to expect to procure her liberation, when even that of the *bona fide* American property had become hopeless. Such conduct as this has tended to shut out American commerce from the continent of Europe, because the continued forgeries sanctioned by the English Cabinet have been so well executed as to prevent a discrimination of English from American property.

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A rumor reached town yesterday, that the old King of England was dead—his son crowned, and the orders in council off. Although it is very probable that George III. is dead, yet the news comes in too questionable a shape to acquire the shadow of belief: and as to the crowning of the new king, or the annulling of the orders in council, the least we can say is, that it is premature.

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News was received at Philadelphia on Monday, by the brig Fox, from New-Providence, that a British squadron, with 2000 troops had sailed for Pensacola and that the government of Havanna, exasperated at the Americans, were preparing a large force to send to the Floridas. This cannot be true: We have two arrivals direct from Havanna, which bring later news from that place than could be received through any secondary route whatever, which do not confirm this tale. The government of Havanna, if they had any troops to spare, could long ere this have found other employ than sending them to Pensacola.

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*Norfolk, Feb. 27.*

A gentleman, who came passenger in the sch'r Norfolk, arrived here on Monday in 55 days from Lisbon, informs, that the French army was lately reinforced by upwards of 20,000 men; that it was the general opinion the British army was preparing to re-embark, the heavy baggage being on board transports, and that the inhabitants were prepared to evacuate the city and retire with the English. Provisions getting very scarce and on the rise—*Flour* 18 a 20 dollars per bbl—*Corn* 2 90 a 3 per bushel—*Pork* 35 a 40 per bbl. By this arrival we have Lisbon papers to the 29th Dec. The gentleman who kindly undertook the trouble of looking over them, says, the following are the only articles worthy of notice.

*Translated for the Herald.*

*In Portugal*, the head quarters of the combined army continued at Cartaxo; and Massena's at Santarem.—Those armies had made no movement of consequence, except that the French had built two bridges across the river Zezere.

*In Catalonia*, the Marquis Campoverd had sustained an attack from gen. Macdonald's whole army. The former repulsed the latter, and pursued him to the mountains. There had been several engagements in various parts of the province, by small bodies, in which the Patriots had the advantage.

The Spanish army of the centre, posted on the frontiers of Murcia and Andalusia, had an obstinate engagement with the French on the 3d of Nov. which terminated in each army keeping its former position:—But the French on the 9th, fearing, it seems, an attack, retreated with precipitation.

*In Estremadura*, the Spanish Gen. Ballesteras continued in the vicinity of Lerena. He had some partial engagements with the French, much to his advantage.

The department of Cuenca, in New Castille, had been entirely evacuated by the French. In that Province, and in every other occupied by the French, they were constantly harrassed by small parties of Patriots, who constantly attacked their detached and foraging parties, and convoys of provisions, cause them considerable loss.

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*Philadelphia, March 6.*

Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Fanny, capt. Roberts, in 47 days from Lisbon.

The French army in Portugal had been reinforced with from 15 to 20,000 men. Marshal Soult was besieging Badajos. St. Ubes had been evacuated by the Portuguese. Lord Wellington had returned to his strong lines near Lisbon. No account had been received at Lisbon, when capt. Roberts sailed, of the arrival of Ferdinand VII. in Spain.

Jan. 27, at 8 A. M. lat. 34, 36, N. long. 36, 30, W. then ten days out from Lisbon, capt. Roberts was boarded by the British frigate Menelaus, capt. Parker, of 38 guns, out seven weeks from the Isle of France, and bound to England with dispatches, announcing the capture of the said Island (the last of Bonapartes colonies) together with 7 French frigates, 3 sloops of war, and one corvette, amounting in all to 11 sail. They surrendered on the 2d of December, after a short resistance, and but little loss on either side. The British besieging army, including detachments from Madras, amounted to 15,000 men. Between 2 and 3000 tons of American shipping were seized in the harbor, most of which had valuable cargoes on board. The cargo of one schooner alone sold for 120,000 dollars.

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*FROM LISBON.*

Extract of a letter from respectable house in Philadelphia, dated

*Philadelphia, March 5.*

A brig has arrived from Lisbon.—We understand that between the 12th and 15th of January, 50 to 60 American vessels arrived there. Before she sailed (17) flour had fallen to 16 dollars—it was said that since Massena received the reinforcements, some skirmishes had taken place, in which the French had the advantage—apprehensions were entertained at Lisbon, that the British would soon be compelled to leave their strong lines and embark in their ships.

*Fed. Gaz.*

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*To the Hon. J. B. Varnum, Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SIR—The report of the Comptroller, at the beginning of the present Session, having stated that my accounts remained unsettled, and that I stood charged with all the monies disbursed for the United States during my agency in Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli; and this report having given rise to some debate in the House of Representatives, I now take the liberty of transmitting to you the enclosed letter from the Comptroller, stating that the said account was settled.

I beg you will communicate this to the House for their information, that it may go into the same channel of publicity with the mistaken suggestion that I had remained for thirteen years a debtor in a great amount to the public Treasury.

I will only add, that this account, precisely as now passed at the Treasury, was settled in the year 1797 with Col. Humphreys, then minister at Madrid, from whom I had received the money, and to whom alone I conceived myself accountable. I naturally concluded that he had passed it as incorporated in his own accounts. And it was only this winter, and in consequence of the above report of the comptroller, that I came to the knowledge that my name was ever written on the books of the treasury.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOEL BARLOW.

*Washington, Feb. 28, 1811.*

*Treasury Department,*
*Comptroller's Office, Feb 27, 1811.*

SIR—Your accounts as late agent of the United States, for negociating with the Barbary Powers are adjusted, and finally closed on the books of the treasury.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. DUVAL.

*Joel Barlow, Esq.*

The letter was ordered to be printed.

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CUSTOM HOUSE BONDS.

We understand that the revenue bonds, which were withdrawn from the United States' Branch Bank in this city, are deposited in the *Commercial & Farmers Bank*, & *Bank of Baltimore*----where all such bonds are to be deposited and paid in future.

In Philadelphia, deposits of revenue are made in the Pennsylvania Bank, and Farmers & Mechanicks Bank.

[Balt. Whig]

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"We are happy to learn, that the Bank of the United States seems at last descending "to the tomb of the capulets"—May the *verdant* laurel forever bloom around the *venerable* brow of Clinton! 17 to 17, and his vote was the death-warrant! How much hung upon that voice! How nobly has he borne himself up under the responsibility which hung upon him!—If a Roman could deserve a civic crown for saving the life of a fellow-citizen, how much does that man merit who preserves the constitution of his country?"

*Richmond Enquirer.*

*New-York, March 7.*

The Argus sailed for New-Port on Monday, with a fine breeze from the southward and westward. She probably reached there yesterday. This vessel takes on board the Messengers and Dispatches for different parts of Europe.

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"According to the royal census of *Spain* (says a late writer) taken in the year 1801, there were in that country 2,434,772 male inhabitants between the ages of fifteen and sixty: of these 152,285 were regular and secular Clergy, making about *one* for every *fifteen* men in the country." One *fifteenth* of a community *Clergymen!* Clergymen too, without either learning or piety, liberality or honesty! Covetous of the fleece, but careless of the flock—pretending to be preachers of religion, while they practise all kinds and degrees of sin—ignorant, bigoted, intolerant and cruel——obscene, bestial and impious,——"earthly, sensual and devilish!"——Such is a faint picture of the Clergy of Spain, whose chastisement by the hand of Providence awakens such sympathy in the bosoms of many, even *professors* of the pure doctrines of Christianity! Can any nation hood-winked, deluded, plundered and tyrannized over by such and so numerous a priesthood change for the worse?——[Salem Register.]

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PUBLIC SALE.

*Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, 21st of May next, on the premises, lying at the head of Queen Ann's and Caroline counties—*

ALL the real estate of the late rev. *Samuel Keene*, deceased, containing about 1000 acres of land, which will be divided into lots of between 3 and 400 acres each—The terms of sale will be two thirds of purchase money on taking possession, with a credit of twelve months for the remaining one third, secured by note and security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Attendance given by

RICHARD KEENE, Ex'or of the rev. S. Keene, dec'd.

Caroline county, March 12, 1811——10

NOTICE.

THAT the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on *TUESDAY*, the second day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads, and to receive accounts against the county.

By Order of the Levy Court,
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

March 12, 1811——4

A GREAT BARGAIN

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave this state, offers for sale on accommodating terms, that very handsome FARM whereon he now lives, containing 358 and an half acres; a large proportion of which is meadow and wood land and containing abundance of valuable timber—There is about ten acres handsomely set in grass.—This farm lies within four miles of Denton, and three miles of Hillsborough, and is considered amongst the best farms in the county, and has on it every necessary building the most provident man can wish, and is generally in such good order, that he confidently invites all those who may think of purchasing, to come and view the premises. If it is not sold before the first day of May at private sale, it will be sold on that day at public sale on the premises.

DEKAR THOMPSON.

Caroline county, Md. March 12, 1811—8

BRIDGE.

NOTICE having been given for a meeting on the 2d March, at Dover Ferry of the Commissioners appointed by an act of Assembly at their last session for erecting a TOLL BRIDGE over Choptank River—At the said meeting *Peter Edmondson*, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and *John Kennard*, Esq. Secretary—and that after taking an admeasurement of the width of the river, the depth of the water, and the practicability of erecting the said Bridge, agreeably to the directions of the aforesaid act of Assembly—They resolved that Books should be opened for the subscription of Stock, at the public house at Upper Hunting Creek Mills, under the superintendance of *William Potter, Frederick Holbrook, John Wright, William Haskins, William Evringham*, and *William M'Donald*, the Commissioners appointed for Caroline county; and at Easton at the Court House, under the management of *Peter Edmondson, John Bennett, John Kennard, William Melvy, Joseph Haskins*, and *James Neal*, the Commissioners appointed for Talbot County—The said Books to be opened on the 2d Tuesday in April, at ten o'clock in the morning, and remain open until five o'clock in the evening.

PETER EDMONDSON, Chairman.
JOHN KENNARD, Secretary.

March 12, 1811——m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO the creditors of *James, Wheatley*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, who are entitled to share in the remaining assets in hand, the debts of preference being chiefly paid, are requested to come and receive their dividends of said assets, severally, as soon as possibly convenient to them. The creditors of *Andrew F. Leaverton*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, on common claims, have a right to withdraw their accounts, &c. that was lodged with me for the purpose of sharing in a dividend, had assets remained. But with regret I have to inform such creditors, that the estate is settled, and short of paying the claims of preferment wherein I am a sufferer, &c. as well as with them in the common debts, having claims of of the same order, &c. Given under my hand this 9th day of March, 1811.

JOHN FISHER, Adm'r.

March 12, 1811——3

FOR SALE,

SIX tons of corn blades, three head of colts, some work horses, two milch cows, and one new horse cart. The above property will be sold low for cash, or on a credit—apply to the subscriber, who will attend at Easton on Tuesdays.

THOMAS JONES.

March 12, 1811——3

THAT ELEGANT FULL BRED HORSE

TELEGRAPHE,

IS hereby offered for sale for cash, or on a credit of six or nine months, by giving approved security, by bond, carrying interest, &c. Telegrape is a beautiful dapple grey, sixteen hands high, free from blemish, and is as handsome as imagination can form; and as to blood, strength and action, equal to any on the continent. Telegraphe was got by Paymaster, out a full bred Sampson mare, her dam by Old Childers, the sire of Ranger, Porcupine and other good runners, his grand dam by Young Traveller (so called) who was got by Col. Lloyd's Traveller, his dam was Nancy Bowell; his grand dam was bred by the hon. Daniel Dulany, esq. and got by Conkanglin, upon an imported mare—Conkanglin was got by Selim, upon an imported mare; Childers was got by Fearnaught, his dam by Bajazet, son of the Godolphin Arabian, her dam by Babram, her grand dam by Sobney, her great grand dam by Childers, which was called Lord Partman's Ebony. Telegraphe is young, his colts generally are large, and shew well. Any gentleman &c. inclining to purchase said horse, may apply to the subscriber, living in Caroline county, or to John Fisher, of Talbot county, to whom the payment according to agreement may be made, whose sale will be ratified by me.

DENWOOD FISHER.

March 12, 1811——m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife *Marie* has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to warn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

ISAAC DAWSON.

Kent county, March 12, 1811——3

NOTICE.

WOOLMAN PORTER, of Talbot county, having made application in writing to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland in the recess of Talbot county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, accompanying his said petition, necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted: and being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said petitioner is a citizen of the state of Maryland, and that he resided therein two years next before the passage of the act of assembly aforesaid, and that he has ever since resided in the said state, and also being satisfied that the said Woolman Porter is now in actual confinement in Talbot county goal for debt, and for no other cause—I do therefore hereby order, that the said Woolman Porter be discharged from his imprisonment, and that the first Saturday in the next May term of Talbot county court, at Easton, in the said county be appointed for the personal appearance of the said Woolman Porter in the said court, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors may propound to him, and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his said creditors—And I do further order, that the said Woolman Porter cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton newspaper called the Republican Star, once a week for four weeks successively, three months at least anterior to the said May term of the county aforesaid, and thereby give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday aforesaid, and recommend a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand this second day of March, eighteen hundred and eleven.

RD. T. EARLE.

March 12, 1811——4

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Anne-Arundel county, as a runaway, a negro man calling himself *Jack Blackston*, who says he was set free by a Mr. Plunket, of the island of Cuba. He is about forty years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a pleasing countenance, and much marked with the small pox—had on when committed, an old great coat, swandown vest, red flannel shirt, old pantaloons, old wool hat, and coarse shoes and stockings. If he is not released in 60 days from the date hereof, he will then be sold for his prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN CORD, Sh'ff.

Annapolis, 26 Feb (M. 12,) 1811——5q

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Anne-Arundel county, as a runaway, a negro man calling himself *Will Clark*, who says he is the property of a captain William Mackey, of Talbot county, Maryland—He appears to be about 50 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; his clothing an old great coat, blue cloth trowsers, check shirt, coarse shoes and stockings, and an old fur'd hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

JOHN CORD, Sh'ff.

Annapolis, Feb. 24, (M. 12,) 1811——5q