# THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1812.


BALTIMORE, June 27.

*Extract of a letter from an American officer to the editors, dated*

FORT NORFOLK, June 24.

"We have made one prisoner of war, a capt. Wilkinson, of the Royal Marines; as soon as the declaration of war was received at this place, he obtained a copy and put off, as is supposed, for a British Man of War, which is reported to be on our waters; he was pursued by Lt. Fitzgerald and brought back. He at first denied his being an officer, but afterwards confessed the fact; he is now at the Fort in safe keeping, to be dealt with according to the rules of war."

The public sentiment and feeling on the subject of war, so far as they have been expressed and ascertained since it was declared, show that the people of all parties, with the exception of a very few intemperate, unthinking, violent men, are decidedly in favor of supporting the government in the prosecution of the conflict with all their energies. The fact is honorable to the American character. Federalist or republican, every American without distinction of party must unquestionably be interested, deeply interested, in a prosperous issue of the war. Ages to come will not retrieve the interests and reputation of the nation, if the contest with England should be attended with defeat to our cause. America, high on the roll of renown at this time, would then become an object of contempt and derision to the world.

*Balt. American.*

The latest English marine lists bring intelligence of the capture, in the space of two or three days, of five American vessels bound to or from France. In the face of these acts of actual warfare, the British envoy here has had the effrontery gravely to tell our government of the amicable disposition of his master towards America!

[*Ibid.*

The bill concerning letters of marque and reprisal, has no doubt received the signature of the President, and become a law of the union by this time.——[*Ibid.*

*New York, June 20.*

The frigates United States, Com. Decatur;—Congress, Porter, and brig of war Argus, arrived at Sandy-Hook yesterday, from Hampton Roads.

The British ships of war Belvidere, Tartarus, and one other ship, which had been off Sandy-Hook two or three days, stood off to the eastward yesterday morning.

*June 22.*

"By the Cutter, just returned from the Hook, we learn that Commodore Rogers at 6 last evening (Sunday) was left in chace, supposed to be in pursuit of the British sloop of war Tartarus. Several guns were distinctly heard by the people belonging to the cutter, a little after sun-set."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated City of Jersey, 22d June, to the hon. Sam. L. Mitchill.*

"Our fleet passed the light house at Sandy Hook, at Half past 3 P. M. on Sunday; viz. the President, United States, Congress frigates, and the Hornet and Argus sloops of war. The day before (that is Saturday), the British frigate Belvidere, with the Tartarus sloop, was spoken within 15 leagues of Sandy Hook; and it is said, that yesterday in the forenoon she was also spoken with, by one of the ships which arrived yesterday. Commodore Rogers, with his squadron, was nearly out of sight, from the Narrows, last evening at 6 o'clock. A firing was heard (by several persons who came to town this morning from Jamaica) about 12 o'clock last night. If he overtakes the Belvidere and Co. they are ours."

*Extract of another letter, dated New York, 22d June.*

"Our earliest collectors of intelligence assured a number of gentlemen in my presence, that the Hornet, after leaving the President, saw her in chace of a British frigate and sloop of war, and heard the President fire six guns, and she was coming up with the British sloop very fast. It is supposed the Belvidere frigate is taken."

The news of war produced a bustle on Saturday more easily imagined than described.

Commodore Rogers sent the Argus to the Hook with orders for the Congress and United States frigates not to come up.——Lieut. Perry was stationed in a boat at the narrows to prevent the departure of a single vessel, as it was believed the Belvidere and Tartarus were still off. It is said they are gone.

The President went down at 5 yesterday morning, in company with the Powhattan. Mrs. Gen. Moreau is passenger in this vessel.

Com. Rogers has here under his command, the frigates President, United States, Congress and Essex, the Hornet and Argus. The Constitution is hourly expected.

The commodore, in an address to his crew on Saturday, told them, the time had arrived when the country required their services—If (said he) there are any of you unwilling to risk your lives with me, say so, and you shall be paid off and discharged. Every man huzza'd, and said they would stand or fall with the commodore.

The frigates President, Congress, United States, sloops Hornet and Argus, all got to sea yesterday afternoon.

The drafted men are ordered out on duty.

*June 23.*

We understand, that, in pursuance of the usual etiquette, Mr. Foster has been informed by the secretary of state, that war has been declared against Great Britain.—And that on Friday, Mr. Foster demanded his passports, which were sent to him.

We also learn, that the consuls will be allowed to remain here six months, if they think proper so to do.

*Gazette.*

As we stated in yesterday's Gazette, the frigates President, Commodore Rogers, the Congress, United States, and sloops of war Hornet and Argus, went to sea on Sunday afternoon.—When a few miles outside the bar, about 5 in the afternoon, a sail was discovered standing in from the southward and eastward, with the wind at S. E. Soon after it was evident she was a vessel of war under her topsails. Our squadron, the commodore taking the lead, spread all their canvas and stood for the supposed enemy, and at half past 5, when the cutter, captain Brewster, left the Hook, our squadron were within three leagues of the above vessel. By this time the ship discovered her pursuers, made all sail, and was standing off to the eastward. From the superior sailing of our vessels, there can hardly be a doubt of their having soon come up with the vessel they were pursuing; and, if the report of heavy firing between 12 and 1 is correct, it is probable an engagement took place, and that the enemy has been captured. The ship is supposed to be the British frigate Belvidere, as it is known that she has been in our offing for several days.

Since the above was prepared for press, we learn from a pilot, that the frigates were in chace as late as half past 8 the same evening. *Ib.*

The recruiting business and detaching of the militia proceeds in every part of the country with the most unexampled success. The militia generally volunteer, to double the required quota, and in every quarter the most honorable alacrity and zeal are displayed.

On Saturday a detachment of troops were sent from Governor's Island to the fortifications at the Narrows, and will be followed by others as they arrive from the recruiting parties in the interior. A very respectable force is already distributed among the several forts and defences of this harbor—and before any formidable attack could be made, we shall doubtless be in a state of security beyond the apprehension of serious danger.

*Privateering* will be commenced from this port the moment commissions are obtained for the purpose. Arrangements are already begun for undertaking the business with vigor and promptitude.

One hundred men from the detached artillery of this city, under the command of majors Bleecker and Swartwout, were yesterday ordered by Gen. Bloomfield to take charge of the north fort (near Doane street) and exercise the cannon for one month.—*Columbian.*

*Charleston, June 16.*

On Monday the 8th inst. the 28th Regiment paraded for the purpose of drafting its quota for the general government, when the *Irish Volunteers*, the *Independent Greens*, and the *Charleston Neck Rangers*, patriotically volunteered their services, and which precluded the necessity of a draft.

*Washington City, June 25.*

The proceedings of Congress for the two last days, although in type, we are compelled to defer till our next, in order to make room for the secret journal of the Senate.

The House of Representatives have been almost exclusively occupied for two days in the discussion of the bill partially to suspend the non-importation act. A proposition was made by Mr. Richardson to amend the bill by inserting a clause going to a total repeal of the restrictive laws: this motion was lost by only three votes; there being 58 for it and 61 against it. On a subsequent motion having the same object in view, the votes were 59 for it, 60 against. After this close voting, a motion was made by Mr. M'Kim *to postpone the bill indefinitely*, (in other words, to reject it) & CARRIED, 63 votes to 58. So the bill is rejected.

We learn that the intention to report a bill for immediately repealing the embargo is abandoned, and that it will be permitted to expire by its own limitation.

The Senate have passed the bill respecting prizes and prize goods, &c. but with amendments, which reached the House yesterday at too late an hour to be taken up.

That body had the Treasury Note Bill yesterday under discussion, but took no vote on it before they adjourned.

We understand that Mr. Baker, Secretary of the British Legation, has arrived in this city;—and that permission has been given to the brig George Washington, captain Newman, to sail from hence for Halifax and England, for the purpose of taking thither Mr. Baker and his suite.—It is said this vessel will sail on Thursday.

*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

The following British armed vessels, according to Steel's List for April 1812, are on the Halifax and Newfoundland stations:

*On the Halifax station*—Africa, admiral Sawyer, of 64 guns; Eolus, Lord Townsend, 32; Atalante, Hickey, 16; Belvidere, Byron, 36; Breton, Browne, 4; Chub, Innes, 4; Cuttle, Patterson, 4; Emulous, Mulcaster, 18; Fleure, ——, 4; Gurrier, Davies, 38; Goree, Bring, 18; Icho, Hunter, ——; Juniper, Vassal, 8; Lyra, 16; Paz, Pring, 10; Recruit, Senhouse, 18; Spartan, Brenton, 38; Shannon, Brooke, 38; Somers, Dickens, 10; Tartarus, Pasco, 20; Centurion, receiving ship 50.

*At Newfoundland*—Hazard, Coaksley, 18; Alert, ——, 16.——[*Ibid.*

## MUNITIONS OF WAR.

The state of New York possesses, of its own public property, under the superintendance of that rigid and experienced inspector, commissary Mitchem, the following articles, in excellent order, of the best approved quality, and ready for use at an hour's notice;

136 brass cannon from 2 to 18 pounders, mounted on flying, field, park and bedded carriages.

14,800 muskets, new, with accoutrements complete.

83 pieces of iron garrison ordnance mounted.

16 heavy iron pieces, on travelling carriages, with harness complete.

300,000 musket cartridges, with ball.

Shot and other ammunition for different species of cannon.

Mortars, shells and rifles.

2 arsenals in the eastern and western districts, besides the arsenal and magazine at Albany, and

The arsenal and magazine in this city and Fort Richmond, on Staten Island.

Besides contracts, improvements and additions continually progressing.

*N. Y. Columbian.*

## HEROISM.

On Sunday last arrived at New-York the ship Enterprise, Ebbetts, from Canton, after an absence of two years. Off the Hook spoke the British frigate Belvidere. After entering the Hook and learning that war had been declared against England, a seaman begged of captain Ebbetts to permit him to go on board the President, Commodore Rogers, then getting under way to go in pursuit of the Belvidere. The noble fellow forgetting his long absence from his friends and mindful only of his country's honor, manifested a heroism deserving our highest encomiums.—With some difficulty he obtained permission of his captain, and with cheerful alacrity repaired on board of the commodore.

RUMORS, of which every day is so prolific, have not been wanting this forenoon. None have arisen, however, to effect any alteration of the state of affairs since yesterday, we shall pass them over without mention, having run down several, and found them incorrect. The chase of the frigates was seen at half past 8 on Sunday evening, since which nothing authentic of them has transpired, the wind having been very light and the atmosphere calm. Yet we have little doubt but commodore Rogers will bring back the Belvidere, not only to her old station, but within a nearer view of our citizens, who are very anxious to survey her.——[*N. Y. pap.*

Accounts from Canada state, that the most active preparations were making for its defence;—that to the regular troops, which are said to amount to 10,000, every *third* man had been drafted, and ordered to march to convenient depots for organization and discipline. The accounts further add, that the moment the government hear that war is declared, the troops are to proceed to the Vermont lines.—[*Bost. Gaz.*

A story has originated in the Alexandria Gazette, and been circulated in all the Eastern prints, respecting an intended visit of the President to Albany, which has probably no other foundation than in the fertile imagination of some waggish correspondent of the Gazette.——[*Nat. Intel.*

On the day after the Declaration of War, Mr. Cozens, of this place, left here express for New-Orleans, charged with despatches for the authorities there. We hear that he is under engagements to reach that place *in twelve days!* Distance about *fifteen hundred* miles.——[*Ib.*

CAPITOL, June 22d, 1812.

*Mr. Cales,*

Since my highly revered friend, the virtuous and patriotic LANGDON, declined being considered a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, I have heard it stated, that the causes of his declining were, that he disapproved of the measures of the administration, and that he would not consent to be a candidate with Mr. MADISON. I took the liberty to suggest this to him in a letter of the 6th inst. in reply to which I have received the inclosed, which is at your disposal.

JOHN A. HARPER.

*Portsmouth, June 15th, 1812.*

DEAR SIR,

Your affecting letter of the 6th inst. I have received. Indeed it is impossible for me to find words to express my feelings, and the obligation I am under to my great and good friends. I am overwhelmed with grief when I reflect, that my advanced time of life only prevented me from complying with their wishes.

I have the most sincere desire to join my friends at this all important moment, to carry into effect every decided measure to support the honor and independence of our country. I have longed to to take my old friends by the hand, and to have had an opportunity of paying my personal respects to those honorable gentlemen from the several states, who have been pleased to favor me with their notice, but I am prevented. I should have thought it an honor, and it would have been my highest pleasure to serve my country in any station, while my great and good friend Mr. MADISON continued in the Presidency, as I consider him one of our greatest statesmen, an ornament to our country, and above all, the noblest work, an honest man. I think it happy for our country that we have, at this important crisis, such a decided character at the head of our affairs. As our patience is worn out, and we have drank the dregs of the cup of humiliation, if we now act with spirit and decision there is nothing to fear. I pray you, sir, to present my most profound respects to all my friends as they may fall in your way.

I pray you, sir, to accept the homage of my great esteem and respect.

JOHN LANGDON.

*Hon. John A. Harper.*

*To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.*

SIR,

Presuming that my absence from the late meeting of the members of Congress at which the re-election of Mr. Madison was recommended to the people of the United States, might, by possibility, be construed into a disinclination to support him for our next President, and a desire to further the views of ambition, or disaffection; I deem it necessary to say, that my conduct on this occasion was actuated by far different motives.

However necessary at this momentous juncture of our national affairs, a union among the advocates for resistance to the tyranny and aggressions of the nations of Europe might be, I could not justify it to my own conscience to be instrumental in producing that union by the adoption of measures which, upon the most mature and deliberate reflection, I have been induced to believe might in their continuation not only have a tendency to stifle that spirit which breathes in our happy constitution, but be ultimately dangerous to our liberties. The reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, it will be unnecessary for me here to detail.

Anxious, however, that a misconstruction of my motives should be avoided, and that my constituents should be made acquainted, in a constitutional manner, with my sentiments relative to the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, I have a peculiar satisfaction in saying, that I am friendly to the re-election of Mr. MADISON to the presidency. The firmness which, at the present session of Congress, he has evinced to the representatives of the people, and to the nation, has received my approbation. And it will afford me that pleasure which is always derived from a conscious discharge of duty to promote, by all constitutional means, the re-election of a man whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country; whose conduct in the discharge of the duties of his office has been marked with uprightness and impartiality, and who has evinced his determination to pursue a course which can alone preserve the American character from degradation, and will, I trust, exalt these states to that elevated station among the nations of the world, which this free and powerful people are destined to occupy.

STEVENSON ARCHER.

*Capitol, June 12th, 1812.*

## FEDERAL PATRIOTISM.

The federalists used every exertion to prevent a war—but as it is declared, they wish for an energetic and victorious prosecution of it. The following no doubt foretels that the first victory is on our side. *Fed. Gaz.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

*New York, Monday June 22.*

You will have observed by the Gazette of this morning, that three of our frigates, and two sloops of war left Sandy Hook on Sunday afternoon. This morning we learn, that before night they were within four leagues of an enemy's frigate, no doubt the Belvidere. Every rag of sail was crowded on our fleet, and as the President is a very fast sailer, and the Belvidere a dull one, there is very little doubt of her having been captured. Four heavy guns were heard after dark.—The wind now northerly, so that it is not likely we shall hear the result till to morrow.

[Other letters mention that the Belvidere has actually been taken.]

The patriotic spirit displayed in the following extract from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, a decided federal paper, merits and will receive the approbation of all good citizens.

"Calculating highly on the native patriotism of the citizens of the United States, the government has taken a bold attitude. They have not been mistaken. One species of opposition ceased from the moment the declaration of war was received. *War is declared.* Duty will now impel every citizen, without distinction of party, to obey; and honor, and patriotism, & love of country, [for we know no country on earth but America] will now steel every honest heart and nerve every arm, to support our country through her present difficulties, and bring the present war in which she is engaged to a prosperous, honorable and speedy issue. To do this, the war must be carried on with vigor and activity, commensurate with the expectations of the people. If any foreign nation has, for a moment indulged a belief that they could profit by political divisions in this country, they will now be convinced, that such a belief was preposterous, and that it must be abandoned forever. Political parties and distinctions will not, and ought not to cease. They are often carried to excess, but they are not without their use, and, we believe, are, in a degree, necessarily essential to the very existence of *Freedom.*

## "OUR GOOD FRIENDS."

The three last vessels which we know to have sailed from France for this port, viz. the ship Amanda, owned by Messrs. Pratt and Kintzing, valued at 250,000 dollars—the schooner Martha, owned by Michael Brown and others—and the Susan and Emmeline, owned by William Montgomery and others, valued at 250,000 dollars—have all been captured and carried in for condemnation by the British. Those are the good souls who have "done us no essential injury," and are the very shield of oppressed humanity.—

*Dem. Press.*

## LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY)

### AN ACT

Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories.

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That WAR be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; and that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods, and effects of the government of the same United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

June 18, 1812.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

*By the President of the United States of America.*

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date the eighteenth day of the present month, that war exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; Now therefore, I JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern, and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States that they be vigilant and zealous, in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto: And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country; as they value the precious heritage derived from the virtue and valor of their fathers as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations; and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities; that they exert themselves in preserving order in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the Constituted Authorities, for obtaining a speedy, a just and an honorable peace.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal (*Seal*) of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

DONE at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty sixth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

(Signed) JAMES MONROE,

*Secretary of State.*

*De Witt Clinton, esq.* has been nominated by most of the republican members of the Legislature of New York for the office of President of the United States. If this nomination is persisted in, it is probable it may seriously affect the future standing of Mr. C. in the eyes of the republicans in most of the states.—Of his chance of success we see none, even with the aid of the federalists. We believe it is the general sentiment of the republicans, that Mr. Madison should be re-elected President: and that being the case, the republicans of New York will do ill by pushing their pretensions and introducing more discord into the republican ranks.—*There is such a thing as killing a man with kindness.*

*Newark Centinel.*

A fishing boat called the Galen, of Cape Ann, was taken off the Graves, by the boat of the revenue cutter, and was yesterday sent to the navy yard. We understand she had on board 125 boxes of cord wire, and several casks of cutlery, value from 15 to 20,000 dollars.—*Bost. Pat.*

LONDON, May 13.

It was currently reported in the city this morning that the Earl Grey had been sent for to Carlton House to form a new Administration, but we have not been able to ascertain the truth of this statement.

Lord Ellenborough, *ex officio*, as Chief Justice of England, received the seals yesterday from the Prince Regent, as Chancellor of the Exchequer *pro tempore.*

The Cleanor ketch has arrived at Plymouth from America, with a messenger on board, and despatches from Mr. Foster of a most important nature—They are said to be of a most threatening aspect.

FROM THE WHIG.

The democratic republicans of the electoral district composed of KENT and QUEEN-ANN'S counties.

The time having arrived for nominating a candidate for elector of president and vice president, I take the liberty of proposing, for your consideration as a suitable character to that purpose, Dr. JOHN THOMAS, of Kent.—He is well known to most of you as a man of amicable manners, correct conduct, and unquestionable integrity: and, I am persuaded all will allow, that no one has a fairer claim to your confidence than he.—The Doctor is one of the few remaining whigs of the revolution, and, his principles have undergone no change; which circumstances at a crisis like the present, when we are on the eve of a new war, ought not to be overlooked, but on the contrary, should I think, have much weight in determining the choice you are about to make.—Thus to confer honors on revolutionary patriots at a time when there is but too much apathy and indifference throughout the country, would, in my opinion, not only be just but wise; and to our young men who nobly aim to deserve their country's approbation, would speak in a language intelligible and emphatic; go you and do so likewise.

*The son of a whig.*

Kent county, June 10th, 1812.

Married, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stevens, Mr. R. A. SKINNER, of Talbot county, to Miss ELIZA C. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Queen-Ann's county.

——, On Thursday last, Mr. HENRY THOMAS, to Miss PHŒBE PARROTT, both of this county.


## NOTICE.

THE *Easton Light Infantry Blues* are desired to meet at 9 o'clock, on Saturday, 4th of July next, at the usual place of parade, in complete uniform, with six blank cartridges. It is expected the company will dine together on that day in Mr. Lowe's Long Room, in commemoration of the birth day of American Independence. Such as concur, will leave their names with the Committee of Arrangement, or at Mr. Lowe's bar, previous to that day.

G. W. SMITH, Captain.

june 30——1

## TURTLE DINNER.

Dinner will be served up at the long room of the Fountain Inn, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock. All gentlemen disposed to partake of this repast, and to spend the Anniversary of American Independence in Harmony, are invited to attend at half past one o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine, will please leave their names at the Bar.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, june 30——1

## FOR SALE,

A first rate Saddle and Carriage Horse. For terms apply to

JOHN L. TILGHMAN.

Bennett's Point, june 30——3

## FOR SALE,

*At the shop formerly occupied by Major Benny,*

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

*JEWELRY, CANES,*
*CUTLERY, POCKET-BOOKS,*
*COMBS,* and
*WHIPS, WATCHES—*

Which I will sell at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices.

At which place I intend carrying on the Clock and Watch making and repairing. Those that will favour me with their custom, will find that it shall be with my utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

JAMES MURDOCH.

june 30——3

## TO RENT

*FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,*

A Farm near Skipton, formerly the property of Dr. Wm. Kemp, dec'd. now occupied by Mr. Samuel Walters. Application must be made to the subscriber, on Choptank, near Easton.

BAYNARD WILSON.

june 30——m


## IN COUNCIL, JUNE 18TH, 1812.

ORDERED, That "An Act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.

By Order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

*An Act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes.*

*BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday in December in each year, instead of the first Monday in November as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

2. *And be it enacted,* That the Governor of this State shall be chosen on the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government; and the Council to the Governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

3. *And be it enacted,* That all annual appointments of civil officers in this State shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the Constitution and Form of Government now directs.

4. *And be it enacted,* That all and every part of the Constitution and Form of Government, that is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation thereof.

5. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and Form of Government directs; that in such case, this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said Constitution and Form of Government to all intents and purposes; any thing in the said Constitution and Form of Government to the contrary notwithstanding.

june 27, (30)——5

## QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Sc.

On application of *John Young*, of Queen Ann's county, in writing to me in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by one of the constables of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said John Young, I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said John Young be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Queen Ann's county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit: And I do further order and direct that the said John Young do give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 9th November, 1811.

ED. T. EARLE.

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, }
*May Term, 1811.* }

The aforesaid John Young having made his personal appearance at the court, agreeable to his bond;—Ordered by said court that the said Young be indulged to the first Saturday in October term next, and that he publish the foregoing notice to his creditors in the manner as above directed.

Test— JOHN BROWNE, Clk.
of Queen-Ann's county court.

june 30——1c3w