States or of any state; nor to any such sale or sales by auction of Ships, their tackle, which shall be wrecked or stranded within the United States, and sold for the benefit of the insurers or proprietors thereof.

On all, a duty of 20 cents per bushell is imposed, the bushel esteemed 56 lbs—and a bounty allowed on pickled fish exported.

All the above acts are to commence their operation on the first of January next, and to continue in force for and during the present war in which we are engaged, and for one year thereafter and no longer.

☞ The duties on goods imported were also doubled.

Weekly Register.

The following are the secret proceedings of the House of Representatives on the act laying an Embargo. Their length and that also of the act itself, compel us to omit the public proceedings of yesterday, and much other matter, prepared for this day's paper. *Nat. Intel.*

SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The following message was received from the President of the U. S. which was read and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The tendency of our commercial and navigation laws, in their present state, to favor the Enemy and thereby prolong the war, is more and more developed by experience. Supplies of the most essential kind, find their way, not only to British ports and British armies at a distance; but the armies in our neighborhood, with which our own are contending, derive from our ports and outletts a subsistence attainable with difficulty, if at all, from other sources. Even the fleets and troops infesting our coasts and waters, are by like supplies accommodated and encouraged in their predatory and incursive warfare.

Abuses having a like tendency take place in our import trade. British fabrics and products find their way into our ports under the name and from the ports of other countries; and often in British vessels disguised as neutrals by false colors and papers.

To these abuses it may be added that illegal importations are openly made with advantage to the violators of the law, produced by under valuations or other circumstances involved in the course of the judicial proceedings against them.

It is found also, that the practice of ransoming is a cover for intelligence advantageous to the enemy.

To redeem as much as possible these evils, I recommend:

That an effectual Embargo on exports be immediately enacted.

That all articles known to be derived either not at all, or in an immeterial degree only, from the productions of any other country than Great Britain, and particularly the extensive articles made of wool and cotton materials, and ardent spirits made from the cane, be expressly and absolutely prohibited, from whatever port or place or in whatever vessels the same may be brought into the United States; and that all violations of the non-importation act be subjected to adequate penalties.

That among the proofs of the neutral and national character of foreign vessels, it be required that the masters and supercargoes and three fourths at least of the crews, be citizens or subjects of the country under whose flag the vessels sail.

That all persons concerned in collusive captures by the enemy; or in ransoming vessels or their cargoes from the enemy, be subjected to adequate penalties.

To shorten as much as possible the duration of the war, it is indispensable that the enemy should feel all the pressure that can be given to it; and the restraints having that tendency, will be borne with the greater cheerfulness by all good citizens; as the restraints will affect those most who are most ready to sacrifice the interest of their country, in pursuit of their own.

JAMES MADISON.

December 9, 1813.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

Mr. *Grundy* from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. which was read and committed to a committee of the whole House to-day.

Mr. *Post* moved that it be printed—Negative by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 52—Nays 82.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the said bill—Mr. NELSON in the chair—and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

The order of the day on the bill to lay an Embargo being called for,

Mr. *Oakley* moved that it be postponed until Monday next. Negatived by Yeas and Nays.

Yeas 45—Nays 70

The House then again went into committee of the whole House—Mr. NELSON in the chair—on the said bill, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported amendments which were read and concurred in by the House.

Mr. *Gaston* moved to strike out the 4th section & to insert the following as section 4.

That the Collectors of the Customs be and they are hereby authorised and required to grant a general permission to vessels or boats whose employment has uniformly been confined to the navigation of bays, sounds, rivers or lakes within the jurisdiction of the U. States, to take on board at any time any articles of domestic or foreign growth, bond with one or more sureties being previously given to the U. States by the owner or owners, consignees or factors of such vessels or boats, in an amount equal to one hundred dollars for each ton of said vessel, that such vessel shall not during the continuance of this act depart from any district of the U. States without having previously obtained a clearance, nor until the master or commander shall have delivered to the collector or surveyor of the port of departure a manifest of the whole cargo on board, and that such vessel shall not during the continuance of this act be in any manner engaged in a violation of this act.

Negatived Yeas 51
Nays 80

Mr. *Stockton* moved to strike out the 1st section of the bill, which was negatived by

Yeas 52
Nays 83

Mr. *Grosvenor* moved to amend the bill by striking out the words contained in the 13th section, "such instructions as the President may give, & such rules as he may prescribe for that purpose, made in pursuance of the powers aforesaid, which instructions and rules the collectors shall be bound to obey." and in lieu thereof to insert, "*the laws of the United States.*"

Negatived, Yeas 56
Nays 80

Mr. *Pitkin* moved to amend the bill by striking out the words contained in the 12th section, "when in vessels, carts, waggons, sleighs, or any other carriage, or in any manner apparently on their way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or the vicinity thereof, or towards a place where such articles are intended to be exported."

Negatived, Yeas 50
Nays 83

Mr. *Stockton* moved to amend the bill by adding to the end of the 12th section the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That no part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the U. S. or of the territories thereof, shall be employed by any person to enforce any of the provisions of this act, unless a previous certificate shall be given by two magistratrates of the state where such provision is to be enforced, that the civil authorities were incompetent to enforce the same, and that it is necessary to employ the military or naval force."

Negatived, Yeas 51
Nays 77

Mr. *Hanson* moved to add to the 13th section the following proviso:

"*Provided always*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to impart powers to the President infringing or impairing in their execution the constitutional rights and liberties of the citizen."

Negatived, Yeas 43
Nays 82

Several other motions were made to amend the provisions of the bill, all which being rejected.

It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day.

Mr. *Oakley* moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House, the evidence in the possession of the Executive, that supplies of the most essential kinds find their way from the ports of the United States to the fleets and armies of the enemy.

Resolved, That the President be also requested to cause to be laid before the House, the evidence in the possession of the Executive, that the practice of ransoning is made a cover for collusive captures by the enemy.

The question was taken to consider these resolutions, and negatived by

Yeas 54
Nays 74

The bill laying an Embargo, &c. being procured in an engrossed form, was read the third time and passed, by Yeas and Nays, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Clopton, Comstock, Condit, Conard, Crawford, Crieghton, Crouch, Dawson, Denovelles, Desha, Eppes, Farrow, Findley Fisk, of Ver. Fisk, of N. Y. Forney, Franklin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hubbard, Humphreys, Ingham, Irwin, Kennedy, Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, King, of N. C. Lefferts, Lyle, Macon, M. Coy, M'Kim, M'Lean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Rea, of Penn. Rhea, of Ten. Rich, Roberts, Robertson, Sage Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Skinner, Smith, of Penn. Strong Tannehill, Taylor, Troup, Udree, Ward, of N. J. Whitehill, Wilson, of Penn. Wright, Yancey—85

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies, of *Mass.* Bigelow, Boyd, Brigham, Caperton, Champlon, Cheves, Cilley, Cooper, Cox, Culpeper, Davenport, Dewey, Duvall, Ely, Gaston, Geddes, Grosvenor, Hanson, Hufty, Hungerford, Jackson, of *R. I.* Kent, of *N. Y.* King, of *Mass.* Law, Lewis, Lovett, Londes, M'Kee, Miller, Moffit, Montgomery, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, John Reed, Ruggles, Schureman, Sheffey, Shipherd, Smith, of *N. Y.* Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vose, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Winter—57.

Mr. *Grundy* and Mr. *Lewis* were appointed a committee to carry the bill to the Senate for concurrence.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16.

Mr. *Grundy* from the committee reported that they did on Monday last, deliver to the Senate for concurrence the bill laying an Embargo &c.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC 28, 1813.

The Embargo Law, of which the proceedings of the House of Representatives is given in the annexed columns, passed the Senate by yeas 20, nays 14, on the 17th inst. and no doubt received the proper sanction for operation; we have the bill, but its great length precludes its insertion in this paper.

The following is respectfully offered to the consideration of the readers of the Star—they are left to their own *experience*, as to the application. Our forefathers enjoyed equal health, when they had it not in their power to procure the luxuries we enjoy. Will you look back and reflect—and remember you have the *substantials* in your families.

We entirely concur in the opinion that a *non consumption* agreement will do much toward prostrating the criminal speculations now so prevalent. It is certain that there is *coffee* enough in the U. States to serve for *five* years, if not an ounce be imported——*Sugar* enough for *three* years, and *tea* enough for *one* year. If the city and county of Philadelphia and the other counties of Pennsylvania, will agree to a *non consumption* of these articles, and *keep* to their agreement for 60 days, they will fall in price in that time, 50 per cent!! *Philadelphia Press.*

Washington, Dec. 22.

CAPT. SMITH'S CRUIZE.

The following are the material circumstances which occurred during the vigilant and active cruize of the United States ship Congress, Capt. Smith, which commenced on the 30th April, and terminated on the 14th inst.

His course was in a circuitous direction to the S. E. crossing the equator, passing the N. E. coast of Brazil, and thence homeward—in which a vast number of neutral vessels were brought to and examined, four valuable vessels of the enemy captured, but none of his cruizers seen from the 3d of May to the end of the cruize.

Extract of a letter from Capt. JOHN SMITH, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the United States frigate Congress, Portsmouth Harbor, Dec. 11, 1813.

"I have the honor to communicate to you the arrival at this anchorage, of the U. States' frigate Congress, under my command, whose daily situation during the cruize, I take the liberty of laying before you in the abstract from the ship's log, which accompanies this; in which there is accounted for, all vessels which were seen by us, from the period of our separation from the President, until our arrival at this place, with the exception of one brig, which twice escaped under the favor of dark nights, and whose great distance only enabled me to conjecture her to be an American privateer.

"The expiration of the term of service of the greater part of the crew of the Congress, I am concerned to advise you of; they have, nevertheless, for some months, been serving under those circumstances with the same zeal and activity I always found them eminent for. Your sanction for their discharge, and order to replace their number, I shall be thankful for."

Extract from the Log-Book of the United States Frigate Congress, John Smith, Esq. Commander.

May 3—Lat. 40, 18, long. 44, 19, in chase of the British brig Curlew; saw at the same to the leeward a line of battle ship and a frigate. Lost sight of the chase during the night.

May 8—Lat. 37, 48, long. 57, 54, boarded the American ship Amiable Matilda, from N. York for Lisbon, in chase of which separated from the U States frigate President.

May 20—Lat. 22, 9, long 41, 49, captured the British brig Jean, of 10 guns and 17 men, R. Moffit, master, belonging to Messrs. Cochrans, of Paisly, North Britain, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, 57 days out, cargo 6,758 hides, 100 packages of tallow, and 140 pigs of copper, weight about 14 tons—after taking out the copper destroyed her.

May 22—Lat 23, 53, long. 39, 59, captured the British brig Diana, of 10 guns and 14 men, George Thompson, master and owner, from Buenos Ayres, bound to London, 39 days out, cargo 6,050 hides, 259 bales of tallow, and 7 bales of horse hair; threw overboard all the cargo, except sufficient to make her safe to proceed to the West Indies, and rendered her otherwise unfit for service.

May 24—Lat 20, 45, long 38, 32, put all the prisoners on board the Diana on parole, and furnished her for a passage to Barbadoes.

October 25—Lat. 19, long. 40, 4, captured the British ship Rose, P. Vibert, master, from Guernsey bound to Guadaloupe, laden with Medoc wine and potatoes, took out 5700 gallons of wine, which we put in our water casks, and 35 hogsheads which we stowed in the hold, and 10 tons of potatoes, being all we could stow on board, and then destroyed her—burthen 132 tons.

November 9—Lat. 25, 46, long. 43, 46, boarded the Spanish brig Amiable Matilda, from Havana bound to Teneriffe; put on board of her, on their parole, the master, mate and supercargo of the late British ship Rose.

Copy of a letter from Com. MACDONOUGH, commanding our naval force on Lake Champlain, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States' sloop President, near Champlain, Dec. 5, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the enemy made his appearance on this lake yesterday with six heavy gallies, manned apparantly with upwards of 400 men, following close after our look-out boat which was bringing the intelligence. He set fire to a small shed which had been in public use, the smoke of which gave the first intimation of his approach. It being calm, we instantly weighed and swept in pursuit of him; our gallies, four in number, under Lieut. Cassin, were directed to bring him, if possible, to action, and thereby enable the sloops to get up. The chase continued three hours; I was much surprized to see him refuse battle—his superior number of sweeps prevented it. It is presumed the enemy expected we had gone into winter quarters, and that Plattsburgh was the object of his visit.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T. MACDONOUGH.

Hon. WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

New York, Dec. 22.

The Plantagnet was relieved from her station off Sandy Hook on Friday by another ship of the line, and has sailed for Bermuda, to recruit.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Tarbell commanding the Gunboat Flotilla on the Norfolk Station, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Navy Yard, Gosport, Dec. 14, 1813.

SIR,

Last Tuesday evening I got under way with 9 Gunboats, and 2 Tenders, taking in tow the Centipede and Launch. We proceeded up the Bay as far as East River; at the entrance of which, it was reported, lay at anchor two gun brigs, a schooner and cutter, tenders. Previous to our arrival they had moved up to Piankatank, The fog clearing, unfortunately our force was discovered by a frigate who proceeded up, and exchanged signals with the brigs; after which, all come to anchor off Newpoint Lighthouse.—On Sunday, sunset, we weighed, with a fair wind, and stood down the Bay: at 1 A. M. between Back River and Oldpoint Lookout, Sailing Master Joseph Middleton, in the Despatch, on the look out ahead, was attacked by eight barges; he beat them off; before we could get up the barges rowed in under the land, where we lost sight of them; several shot holes through the Dispatch's sails. We arrived off Crany Isl and on Monday morning—all well.

I have the honor to be, &c
JOS. TARBELL.

The Hon. William Jones.

Maryland Legislature.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

On motion by Mr. S. Stevens, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, an act for the building of Barges for the defence of the Chesapeake Bay; Ordered, That Messrs. Stevens, Martin and Barney, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Emory delivers a bill entitled, an act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the appointment of the Governor, and for other purposes; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Emory, Ordered, That the said bill be the order of the day for Wednesday the 12th of January.

Mr. Emory delivers a bill entitled, an act to abolish all such parts of the constitution & form of government as relate to the appointment of an executive council; which was read.

Mr. J. H. Thomas delivers a bill entitled, an act to extend the powers of the orphans courts of the several counties of this state, in certain cases; which was read.

Saturday, Dec. 18.

Mr Tilghman delivers a bill entitled, an act to establish a Bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Conococheague Bank in William's Port, in Washington county; which was read.

The House adjourns until Monday morning.

OF THE SENATE,

Dec. 20, 1813.

On motion by Mr. Brown, the following message, to wit:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

The Congress of the U. States having passed a law at their last session, entitled "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," by which it is enacted that the quota or portion of the said tax to be paid by the citizens of the State of Maryland is one hundred and fifty one thousand six hundred and twenty three dollars and ninety four cents: And by the seventh section of the said act it was provided "that each State may pay its quota into the Treasury of the United States, and thereon shall be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per centum, if paid before the tenth day of February next: Provided, That notice of the intention of making such payment be given to the Secretary of the Treasury, one month prior to such payment."——Inasmuch therefore, as the payment by the State of Maryland of its proportion of said tax, agreeably to the terms of the act of Congress aforesaid, will not only be a great relief to the citizens of Maryland, by exempting them from the payment thereof, but also save to the State the sum of twenty two thousand seven hundred and forty three dollars and fifty eight cents; and we believe the funds of this State fully adequate to the discharge of the quota aforesaid, and as the Senate are constitutionally precluded from originating any bill or resolution necessary for effecting this desirable measure, we can only apprise your honourable House in this manner that should a bill pass the House of Delegates, providing for the payment of the said tax, it will meet with the concurrence of the Senate.

Which was read the first and second time, and the question put, will the Senate agree thereto:

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Davis, (President) Brown, Fenwick, Frazier, Hawkins, Hebb, Holbrook, L Hollingsworth, W. Hollingsworth, M'Creery, Stephen, Tabbs, J. Williams and N. Williams—14.

NEGATIVE.

None.

So it was unanimously resolved in the affirmative, and sent to the House of Delegates.

New York, Dec. 18.

Extract of a letter from Nantucket, dated December 10.

"This morning arrived in this port the schr. Comet, of New York, from Charleston, having been taken by an English frigate and retaken by the President, Com. Rogers."

A fourth victory has been achieved over the Creek Indians with a loss on their part of about 200 warriors killed; the particulars of the battle are detailed in our subsequent columns. Thus, according to a reasonable calculation, the savage enemy which the intrigues of Britain raised up against us in the South, has already sustained a loss in killed and prisoners, besides a great number that must have been wounded, of at least one fourth, perhaps a third, of its total force. The successive and dreadful defeats which these infatuated, and misguided beings have suffered since they commenced hostilities, must, we think, have already struck a terror thro' the survivors, that will soon incline them to sue for mercy. The Tennessee and Georgia troops have penetrated into the hostile country, and every day adds to their means of carrying on the war with even more vigor & effect than they have already done. In a climate so temperate as that to the south and west of Georgia, in which the winter is extremely mild, that season is much preferable to the summer for prosecuting a war against an Indian enemy. It precludes almost entirely the use of ambuscade, and removes many of the means of concealment and many of the obstacles to the pursuit of a retreating foe. Weakened as they are by losses unexampled in Indian warfare, we may, ere long, expect the entire submission of the hostile bands. Should they, however, continue to be guided by the counsel of their seducers, and refuse to bury the hatchet, their extermination or expulsion beyond the Mississippi must be the consequence. *Nat. Intel.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER—DATED

Harrisburg, (Penn.) Dec. 17, 1813.

"The bill for paying this State's quota, which passed the House of Representatives *ayes* 38, nays 2, has passed the Senate *ayes* 29, nay 1; the signature of the Governor, therefore, is alone wanting to give it the force and solemnity of a law, and that will be affixed, without doubt, to morrow." *Aurora.*

MONSTROUS VILLANY!!

"My life on it, these fellows are federalists."

New London, Dec. 13.

It will astonish every American who has one spark left to kindle into a flame the love of our country, when we state as a fact, for which we vouch—that on Saturday evening last, when the report was current that our squadron would put to sea before the next morning—*in the course of the night* blue lights were raised on the heights both at Grotton and on this side of the entrance of our harbor evidently designed as signals to the British fleet. This has excited the highest indignation, and the most decisive measures are taken to detect and bring to condign punishment the traitorous wretches who dare thus to give the enemy every advantage over those great and gallant men who in the war with Tripoli, and in the present contest, have surrounded the American stars with a lustre which cannot be eclipsed.

Connecticut Gazette.

BATTLE OF BEAVER DAMS.

Col. BOERSTLER requests the public to suspend their opinion as to his conduct on the above occasion. As he intends to demand a legal investigation as soon as he shall be exchanged, and shall be enabled to have the evidence of the officers under his command on the day of battle; it would be both indelicate and improper to say any thing further on the subject at present.——Col. B. begs that all such editors of newspapers in the U. States, as have published any thing relative to the battle of Beaver Dams, will give the above an insertion.

Washington, Dec. 22.

Albany, Dec. 17.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

On Monday last, a small building erected near the Arsenal, in the Colonie, for the purpose of preparing cartridges, by some accident took fire and blew up, by which 3 boys were killed, and several persons wounded. *Argus.*

With a view to excite disaffection and insubordination, an insidious placard, had been distributed and posted up in the American camp.——A man whom it was supposed condescended to become the vile instrument of the enemy in this transaction was arrested and is in custody; and we are sorry to say is a citizen of this State, not attached to the army—The following is a literal copy of the placard, one of which was handed to us by our informant, endorsed "To the American army at Salmon River.

NOTICE.

"All American soldiers who are willing to quit the unnatural war in which they are at present engaged, will receive, at the British outposts, the arrears due to them by the American government, to the extent of five months pay. No man shall be required to serve against his own country." [*Ibid.*

We stated in our last, on the authority of a Plattsburgh paper, that an order had been issued for the arrest of Gen. Hampton, and that Major Pinckney had followed the General to serve the order upon him. We are informed that this information is in whole untrue, and that Major Pinckney is now at Salmon river. [*Ibid.*

Married, on the 16th inst. Mr. HENRY WILLIS, of this town, to Miss LEAH COLSTON, daughter of Mr. Samuel Colston of this county.

——, On Wednesday last, Mr. EDWARD R. GIBSON, to Miss JENETT TILTON, both of this county.

Departed this life, on Wednesday morning last, JOHN TILLOTSON, Esq. of Caroline county, in the 46th year of his age.

Died, on Thursday last, Mr. *James Sherwood*, of this county; a man who had borne his part in asserting the liberty of his country—and it is a consolation to his friends that he never lost sight of the *purchase*, though much afflicted previous to his exit, from the toils encountered in his better days.

OWNERS OF CARRIAGES

Are desired to take notice, that the subscriber will attend, for the purpose of receiving entries of Carriages and the duties thereon, at the following places within the Second Collection District of Maryland, and on the following days viz.

At Dixon's Tavern, on the 3d and 4th days of January next:

At Broad Creek Ferry, Kent Island, on the 7th January:

At Easton, on the 10th and 11th January:

At the Chappel, on the 12th and 13th:

At the Trappe, on the 14th and 15th:

At St. Michaels, on the 17th and 18th:

At Haskins's store, near Hunting Creek, on the 19th and 20th:

At Denton, on the 21st and 22d:

At Greensborough, on the 25th and 26th—

And the remainder of the month at his Office in Centreville.

As this arrangement is made with a view to the convenience of the Public, it is hoped all persons concerned will be punctual in their attendance at such place as shall be nearest and most convenient to them.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector Revenue, 2d Maryland District.

Centreville, dec. 28——3

FOR SALE,

About 500 acres of LAND, situate in Tuckahoe in Talbot county, adjoining the lands of William Roberts, being a part of the estate of the late Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq. deceased. Those lands have a full proportion of Timber, and all other advantages of forest lands. A credit of one, two and three years will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, one third thereof being paid on the sale; or BANK STOCK will be received in payment for the whole or in part. Apply to

JOHN L. KERR.

dec. 28——m

FOR SALE,

A pair of handsome well matched
BAY HORSES,
Six years old—run double, single or tandem;
A PAIR OF SORREL PONIES,
well matched, unbroken, three years old next spring.
AN EXCELLENT GIG HORSE,
Sorrel, six years old.
A HANDSOME BAY HORSE,
Five years old next spring.
A PHÆTON,
The body of which is occasionally fitted on Gig wheels, and can be used either as Phaeton or Gig; can be changed in a few minutes. Apply to

J. B. RINGGOLD, Esq. or
JOHN W. CONEGYS.

Near Head-of-Chester, Kent county, Md. dec. 28 ——m

Just received, and for sale at the Star office,
—Price 25 cents—
AN ADDRESS
OF
WILLIAM PECHIN,
A member of the late Grand Jury of Baltimore County, to
LUTHER MARTIN, ESQ.
On the subject of his REJOINDER (of 40 pages MS) to the REPLY of *that* body, to the Charge, delivered at the opening of the Court; in which are extracts of such parts of the Rejoinder, as exhibit most completely the *objectionable* and *improper* stamp.

dec. 25——3