

after deliberating a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty.

We are happy to announce another capture from the enemy. The Eagle, 74 guns, captain Rowley fell in with 3 frigates in the Adriatic—One, the Corcyra, she captured, and the two others got off in the night, dreadfully crippled.—One of them is supposed afterwards to have run ashore.

His Majesty continued through the whole of last week in a state of comparative quiet, but without any indications of mental improvement. The skill of the regular physicians have preserved his bodily health through all the violence of his malady, and even now that all hopes of curing the disease are extinguished, there is a reasonable hope by the continuance of the same professional attention to him during his occasional paroxysms that his life may be preserved for years.

Rumours, variously credited, are afloat that Valencia has fallen.

The King of Sweden has so far recovered his health that he has resumed the exercise of his royal functions. Bernadotte, on surrendering the administration, gave a flattering account of his stewardship.

DOMESTIC.

From the Georgia Journal.

IMPORTANT!—His Excellency the Governor, we understand, received information by Express from St. Mary's, on Thursday last, that the plan of a Revolution had been formed in East Florida, with a view of bringing that Province under the jurisdiction of the United States; and that the Revolutionists were to be supported by assistance from our government.—The 17th of this month it seems was the day fixed on for an attack upon the town and Fort of Augustine, by a party of the United States' Troops, Volunteers and Provincial Revolutionists.

From the Savannah Republican.

FLORIDA.—Last southern mail brought a number of accounts relative to the disturbances in Florida. The following letters give the particulars of what has transpired there, with much plausibility; and, we learn, are from respectable sources:

A letter from St. Mary's, dated the 21st instant, states, that "The Patriots took possession of Amelia Island on the 17th inst. and the next day gave it up to the U. States, under certain conditions; together with the Islands of Talbot and Fort George, and all the country north of the river St. John's. A detachment of the U. States troops are now at Fernandino, and the American flag is flying there. No regular troops could have conducted themselves with more order and decorum than the Patriots.—Every respect was paid to the feelings and property of the inhabitants. The Patriots will cross the St. John's, on their way to Augustine, this evening or to-morrow."

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated March 20.

"The Insurgents or Patriots formed a camp on Rose's Bluff, opposite St. Mary's; at the same time the Gun-Boats were ordered to proceed down to the Sound, where they were moored, their guns loaded, and every man to his station—several signals were fired by the Commodore; the Insurgents then embarked in boats from Rose's Bluff and proceeded to Amelia Island, where they landed colonel Lodowick Ashley at their head, and demanded the surrender of the Island to the Patriots, which was refused by the commandant, but who requested a party until he could send a deputation to commodore Campbell, who was then sailing up all down the harbor, to ascertain whether he would assist the Insurgents in case they were resisted. The commodore's reply was, that he would assist the Insurgents. The Island was then surrendered to Col. Ashley, and the flag of the Patriots was immediately displayed on the ramparts of the fort, which was soon succeeded by the flag of the United States. The United States troops are now in possession of the Island of Amelia—the country of East Florida in possession of the Patriots, and the town of Augustine and the garrison in possession of the soldiers of Ferdinand the 7th. The governor of that State is determined to hold out to the last extremity."

POLITICAL.

It is inferred from the following, that De Witt Clinton will be a candidate for the next Presidency.]

From the Albany Register.

Caustic reflections on STATE POLITICS.

It is a curious fact, that while the state of New York has become the head of the Union, by the relation of its physical force, its progress of population, and increase of trade;—causes the most anomalous, and principles the most extraneous and heterodox, compel her to be at the tail of its councils. Whoever has attentively observed the steady and jealous eye, which other states have had to the maintenance of their relative importance, and the zeal with which they have pursued their advancement, cannot but pause a moment, to contemplate by what means a jealousy has been excited among ourselves, and an hostility kept alive; not to promote, but to depress, not to cherish, but to destroy our weight, our dignity, and our rights. Unhappily, we furnish the only instance of a question of claims becoming a question of existence; of an attachment to state interests, being made by designing men, a national crime in us, and entailing upon us, domestic distraction and national degradation.

To this source, the divisions among us may be exclusively traced. Artfully fomented by those whose personal objects demanded the sacrifice of our just pretensions, and maintained by passions inflamed to the highest degree of inveteracy, by being thwarted in their career of vindictiveness, the principle of the dispute, was for a while forgotten in its ardor.—The faculty of discerning clearly is then most difficult, when prejudice usurps the empire of reason; and of prejudice the reign is most dangerous, when in addition to the subversion of judgment, it calls for the abandonment of belief. How truly his remark is exemplified

ed, by the crisis we have passed through may be easily perceived on a recurrence to its history.

But the state, though thrown into convulsions by the poisonous operation of political empiricism, of drugs manufactured by domestic quacks, out of materials brought from south of the Potomac, soon regained its pristine vigor, & by the aid of its enlightened statesmen, public opinion was restored to its natural current and healthful tone. The inquisition, which had threatened the diminution of its sovereignty, and the dereliction of our principles and attachments, shrunk into a cabal flagitious and contemptible. Its existence is now only known in the records of its wickedness and folly; in the scanty columns of a cosmopolitan press, and in the noisy ebullitions of impotent rage.

Though the ascendancy of native talents, and of domestic influence in our state councils, has retrieved us from the disgrace of legislating by deputy, and of registering the decrees of a foreign executive; though the consolidation of our republican strength, has laughed to scorn the puny efforts of an unnatural opposition, and independence casts its pure lustre over our domestic arrangements, there still exists a supineness as to the rank of our state in the union, and an insensibility to her claims wholly unaccountable. When we reflect how intimately connected are many cardinal points of our policy, with the assertion and attainment of our just pretensions, a contrary disposition may perhaps spring up in our minds, and impel us to successful action. If the emulation of the "ancient dominion" to preserve her ascendancy is laudable, surely it cannot be otherwise with the state of New-York, to prefer the claims consistent with her own exaltation.—We feel no jealousies; we fear no aspiring views of sister states; let such sentiments dwell among sovereignties which we have left behind in our march. But let us not be indifferent to that regard of right and of reputation, which is due to dignified station and to sovereign power.

The state of New-York is essentially commercial. Her metropolis, the reservoir and distributor of her wealth, is the greatest emporium of the western continent. Her agriculture is flourishing, and her manufacturing establishments progressing with rapid pace.—A Hercules in the cradle, as yet we see her vigor but in its infancy. How far her maturity shall be accelerated or retarded, depends much on the configuration and policy of the national councils. Her peculiar situation, her constitutional character, require enlightened and liberal views, and demand an administration, acquainted with her necessities, her facilities, and her resources. Her eminent susceptibility of improvement, is demonstrated by the gigantic projects under contemplation, and perfectly attainable by the application of means within our reach. The fertilizing benefits derivable from this source, will flow beyond our boundaries, and enrich the remotest quarters of the Union; when the tide of the Hudson shall convey to the ocean the waters of the distant Erie, and every Western lake yield a dowry to the splendid alliance. But can it be expected, that a purpose though beneficent beyond parallel, if calculated in an especial manner to aggrandize our parent state, will be cordially received by those, whose attachments are honorably wedded to their local habitations, and whose pride of sovereignty both prompts and commends their jealousy?—Whoever so believes, has not well studied the nature of man. Not only must our interests be well understood and correctly appreciated, but they must be in unison with the principles, the passions, the views, and the feelings of those who are to pronounce upon their destiny, they need an union of sagacious discernment, of patriotic zeal, and of native predilection. Hence our rights become duties, which blend in perfect harmony, and call with something like a religious force, upon the amor patrie of every citizen individually, and of the state collectively, to advance a column of its strength, and an irradiation of its genius, into the national cabinet, to vindicate its neglected interests, to nourish its augmenting force, and to place upon an imperishable base, her power, her dignity, and her splendor.

REGULUS.



MISCELLANY.

SENTENCE

By Chief Justice Taylor, on Edward Tinker, Mariner, for the murder of a boy called Edward, at Carter's Superior Court, Sept. 1811. [Taken from a pamphlet published by Messrs. Bryan and Hall and T. Watson, of Newbern.]

EDWARD TINKER,

It is not my wish to add a single pang to those torments of remorse, which must already afflict you, if your heart is yet alive to any moral or humane sensation. But most ardently do I desire, to awaken your mind to a full conviction of the enormity of the crime you have committed; in order that you may employ the remnant of life that is left you, in imploring forgiveness of Him, whose merciful dispensations will not be withheld from those who sincerely perform the conditions on which pardon is promised.

It is an afflictive spectacle, to behold in your situation a man, who in the strength of his years, and lately surrounded by every blessing that could brighten the rational enjoyments of life or mitigate its evils;—a faithful and affectionate wife—an innocent and rising offspring—most worthy and respectable friends—and ample means of support—has rashly sacrificed them all to an inordinate desire of wealth!

Not satisfied with the rewards justly due to honest industry and useful labour, you formed the unworthy design of making a large and sudden addition to your stock, by practising a fraud upon the insurers of your vessel. For this purpose you caused her to be run ashore and sunk; prevailed on your crew to join you in falsely swearing to a Protest, which stated her to have been lost by stress of weather; & the more effectually to give credit to this account, it was added that two men were drowned. One witness of the transaction remained, who, happily for the peace of his soul, being unpolitely with perjury, had no personal motive to conceal your dishonest views from the world, after he should have left your employment. You flattered yourself that his destruction would effectually secure you from detection, and efface all vestiges of your crime: thus by a regular gradation of iniquity you were prompted to commit murder. Oh! that the young, the inconsiderate, and the worldly minded would be instructed by the dreadful example you furnish, how dangerous is the first departure from honesty and truth! how important it is to resist the first impulse of the passions! how naturally one crime generates another, until the greatest man can commit against his brother, closes the climax of guilt in ignominy and death!

The youthful and ill-fated victim of your cruelty—a stranger in our land, and widely separated from his natural connections, was cast under your protection by that destiny which is incident to a sea-faring life. To you alone, while he remained in your service, could he look for assistance and support; to foster him with parental care & guard him with parental anxiety, were duties, resulting from the relation in which you stood to him. Dissatisfied however, with your behavior towards him, or willing perhaps to increase the little earnings by which he assisted a widowed mother, and her fatherless children, he sought other employment, and had actually engaged to leave you in a very short time. This design was no sooner communicated to you than you resolved upon his destruction, which from that moment your mind seems to have been fatally bent upon. In a house dedicated to the worship of the Almighty! in the midst of fervent supplications offered by humble piety to the throne of Grace, for pity to human frailty, and garden to human sin; in a scene every way calculated to recal the mind to a sense of its duties, and awaken in the heart its charitable sympathies, you must have brooded over this act of murder! You were maturing in your soul a purpose of deep and unrelenting cruelty whilst your tongue uttered the praises of a God of Mercy! The innocent and unsuspecting youth was asleep under the safe-guard of your own roof, where he had a claim to those rights of hospitality, which are held sacred even by the untutored savage. In the dead hour of the night you called him from his repose; lulled him into a belief that he was to accompany you on some occasion of business or amusement, and having conducted him to a sequestered spot, whence even his dying groans had he uttered any, could not have been heard by the world—without allowing him a moment to offer up a last prayer to his Maker, with unimpeded deliberation you put him to death! For a crime of such aggravated guilt, marked as it is, with fraud in its origin—with perjury in its progress—and innocent blood in its termination—you cannot reasonably hope for pardon in this world; for clemency extended to you might well be considered as cruelty to the whole community.

Let me then, unhappy man! earnestly admonish you that all such hopes are worse than vain since they would divert your mind from the more important concern of making your peace with an offended God, and of preparing your soul for the tribunal of Omnipotence.—You must now seek for success in the promises, the hopes and consolations of that religion, which I fear you have hitherto employed only as a disguise, under which, you might gratify without suspicion, the worst passions of your nature. Would that its genuine influence had reached your heart and influenced your life; for piety to God cannot but produce beneficence to man. I conjure you then, to banish at once from your mind the concerns and solicitudes of this world, your connections with which must soon be dissolved for ever. You have a great work to perform and but a short time to perform it in. Employ every hour in self-abasement and humiliation in earnest prayer and sincere contrition. The glad tidings of the Gospel may administer the balm of peace and comfort to your wounded spirit, if, by unfeigned repentance, you render yourself worthy of God's forgiveness, who delighteth not in the death of a sinner, but in his conversion.—It remains only for me to discharge the last painful duty of my office, by pronouncing the sentence of the law, which is, that you be taken hence to the place whence you were brought, and thence to the place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck 'till you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul!

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

In a late National Intelligencer, Mr. Grundy is made to say, "that national representatives are the best judges of what kind of force it is necessary to employ"—instead of what kind of force.

An eastern paper inserts, in Gallatin's letter, infernal taxes, instead of internal taxes.

Owing to the transposition of a letter in the Christian name of one of the Candidates for Gov. of Massachusetts, one of the Boston papers made the name read "CABLE" instead of "CALER STRONG." A Wag upon this observed that he trusted the good old ship Massachusetts, would again be safely moored with a Cable Strong in the haven of better times.

DECOMPOSITION OF A BEAU.

Not long since a dashing shop keeper between the third and fourth act of the play at Covent Garden Theatre had a serious accident, in consequence of one of his artificial whiskers having dropped from one of the boxes into the pit. It was elevated on the end of an umbrella, and excited much laughter. The owner made a precipitate retreat into the lobby, and put his other tremendous whisker in his pocket, and then returned to his seat, without being known from the great alteration in his visage.

London Paper.



AGRICULTURE.

Farmers!—This is the season to destroy the eggs of the Cankerworms and Caterpillars which infest your orchards. The eggs of the former are fastened to the ends of small limbs, like glue. Those of the latter are more easily found, being deposited in one or two small leaves, and fastened like the first. Break them off and burn them.

Observations on the cultivation of Indian Corn, communicated to the Burlington agricultural society by John Shepherd, of Greenwich Calverly County, New-Jersey.

Having heard it suggested, that Indian Corn might be improved by a careful attention to plant only the seed gathered from those stalks which produced two ears; in the fall of 1786, I collected a quantity of such ears, sufficient for my next crop. In the spring of 1787, I planted this seed; and was well pleased to find my crop increased much beyond the quantity I had been accustomed to; and by following the same rule in sowing my succeeding crops, have increased to sixty bushels per acre, and I have three or four ears upon a stalk.

Published by order of the Society,

WILLIAM COX, Jun. Secy.

Directions for raising Flax on old ground.

Let your land run over with grass, until the month of June; then plough it in, and manure the ground, or yard your sheep upon it; plough it eight or nine times more before winter. Early in the succeeding spring, plough it three times more, and at the last time, plough in your seed with some ashes, if you have any; roll a roller over the ground, to beat it down hard and make it smooth.

To impregnate the ground with nitrous salts, and generate proper nourishment for the growth of the flax, let the ploughing be done early in the morning, before the dew is off by the exhalation of the sun. The often ploughing of the land, not only pulverizes it, so as to give room for the expansion of the roots of plants, but also prevents the generation of destructive insects.—American Museum.

In a letter on Agricultural affairs, written by General Washington to Sir Arthur Young, is the following paragraph:—

"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; in-somuch, that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind, is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests. The design of this observation, is only to shew how much, as a member of human society, I feel myself obliged by your labours to render respectable and advantageous an employment which is more congenial to the natural dispositions of mankind than any other."

\* Perhaps no writer in any age of the world has so fully discussed and investigated the various branches of agriculture, as Sir Arthur Young.

The subscribers propose to publish for the benefit of themselves and their sister State, fifty Agricultural Essays, which appeared in their paper during the last year, signed A. A. in one volume, neatly bound in boards, cut, and colored. Ten essays upon draining & other subjects will be added to the fifty which have already appeared. The whole will be revised by the author, and will make one volume of about 235 duodecimo pages. Price on delivery of the book, one dollar and 50 cents.

A discount of ten per centum will be made to those who subscribe for ten copies, and 12 1/2 per cent. for twenty.

JOHN M. CARTER,

JAMES B. CARTER,

Georgetown, Col. February 14, 1812.

Subscriptions received at the Star Office.