That all returns relative to the public lands, heretefore directed to be made | of Control ; Lord Mulgrave, Ordnance to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall bereafter be made to the sald commissioper, who shall have power to audit and settle all public accounts relative to the public lands : Provided, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioner, upon the settlement of any such account, to certify the belance; and transmit the account with the youchers and certificate to the Compttoller of the Treasury for his examination and decision thereon.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted That no person appointed to an office instituted by this act, or employed in any such office, shall directly or indirectly be concerned in the purchase of any right, title or interest, in any public land, either in his own right, or in trust for any other person, or in the name or right of any other person in trust for himself, nor shall take or re ceive any fee or emolument for negociating or transacting the business of the office. And any person offending in the premises against the prohibitions of this act, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office.

11. And be it further enacted That the commissioner of the said land office shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and shall receive an annual salary, equal to the salary of the Auditor of the Treasury, payable quarterly; and the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated for the said compensation, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And the said commissioner shall have the same privilege with the Comptroller of the Treasury, of sending and receiving letters and packages and also final certificates and patents for land, free of

Sec. 12. And be is further enacted, That the commissioner of the Land Office shall be authorised to employ a sufficient number of clerks : Provided, That their annual compensation shall not exceed in the whole seven thousand dollars; and the said compensation shall be paid in the following manner during the year one thousand eight hundred and swelve; that is to say : three thousand eight hundred dollars shall be paid out of the monies appropriated for the compensation of clerks, during the said year, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; one thousand four hundred dollars shall be paid out of the monits appropriated for the compensation of clerks, during said year, in the office of the Secretary of State; and three hundred dollars shall be paid out of the monies appropriated for the compensation of clerks, during said year, in the office of the Secretary of War.

HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 25, 1812-APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

Soceign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Baltimore, July 23. The Armaia, Capt. Leeds, arrived yesterday in \$6 days from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 12th of June, and Liverpool dates to the 15th. Trials of some of the ringleaders of the late riois were going on. At Lancaster, eight parsons had been condemned te death and eleven sentenced to transportation. Most of the charges against the prisoners were for stealing provisions! Lord Liverpool is made prime minister, and has organized a cabinet of the devoted disciples of the late Mr. Perceval, and of the deadliest foes of America and of Irish catholic emancipation. Even Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning have been excluded. As friends to toleration and the happiness of Ireland, we regret that the whigh have not come into power in England ; but as Americans, the character of the new cabinet excites in us neither pleasure nor dissatisfaction. We have always been of opinion, that America must enforce respect to her rights and ber honor from coery British administration.

The House of Lords were occupied on 10 h June in examining witnesses un the subject of the Orders in Council. An alarming fire broke out [charged to incendiaries] in the rope-house at the Dockyard at Plymouth. 400 feet only of the building, which was 1400 feet long, was saved by great exertions-

the machinery mostly destroyed. No actual engagement between the French and Russian armies; but advancing.

LONDON JUNE 11.

New Cabinet - Earl of Liverpool firs; Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor; Earl Harrowby, President of the Council, Lord Castlereagh, Secretaryof Foreign Affaira; Sidmouth, Home Sceretary ; Bathuret, Secretary of War; Lord Melville, Ad. government; the members of the coun-

Seal ; Lord Buckinghamshire, Boar We yesterday received, by a French gentleman just arrived, the following instrument, dictated in the accustomed spirit of Bonaparte on the eve of a new war. It is published from the headquarters in Prussia.

PROCLAMATION. Frenchmen! I am again called upon to wage war with she north. Soldiers! I my-self will lead you against the Russians.

In the commencement of July I shall be present in St. Petersburg, and I will mark out to the Emperor Alexander the fit boun dary of his dominions. Poland shall be the future barrier, to place it beyond the power of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg again to

Letters continue to mention the opening of the Russian ports. The Russians are said to be at Memel, and the French at Pillau. The French occupy all the forts of Prussia; they are in possession also of the sea-ports, with a view to facilitate the entry of grain .-About 150 vessels from Pillau, &c. had entered Riga for grain, the exportation of which is prohibited by the Russian government. A like prohibition is enforced in Russia also.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

We have received Cadiz fetters and papers to the 10th of June. The French continued to bombard the city; of 200 shells thrown from the French works in he 24 hours ending the 3 ast May, only six reached the city. The bombardment continued on the 10th of June. when several shells more than usual had reached the city and did much damage.

A petty war is carrying on in Portugal by the enterprising officers of the British army, while the principal armies on each side had entered into cantonments. Marmont's head-quarters is at Salamanca, with his left stretching along the strong line formed by the heights of Avilla towards the Tagus; and Lord Talavera at Fuento del Honor, on the mountain frontier of Spain & Portugal. This last position is on the north side of the Tagus, close upon its margin, 51 miles west by south of Talavera de la Revna, and 61 miles south by east of Ciudad Rodrigo; and Salamanca is but 40 miles north of Ciudad Rodrigo.

A sharp and sanguinary conflict took place on the 2d of June, between the Spaniards under Gen, Ballasteros, and the French under Gen. Courroux, near Bornos. The papers of Gibralter, in May, mention the junction of 4000 French infintry with 1400 cavalry, in the direction of Gaudaleta river-Bor nos is on that river.

The Spanish force, according to their own account, was 6000 men; the French 6000, according to the same account, and the action is described as sanguinary and well-fought. The Spaniards are described as having commenced the action with great spirit, but were unable to stand the charge of the French. The route of the Spaniards was complete; they left 1500 dead on the field, among whom was their adjutant and brigadier Gen. Don Pascal Maupoey. The Spanish accounts describe it as the most desperate action, and the most sanguinary, for its numbers, since the commencement of the war, and they lost all their ablest officers. The Spaniards do not state the French loss. The debris of the Spanish force were collecting south of the Gaudaleta.

FROM FRANCE.

The Paris Moniteur down to the 1st of June has been received at Washington City; from which the following information is drawn:

About the middle of May, there had assembled at Dresden, in Saxony, the principal members of the Imperial Families of France and Austria. Napoleon and his Empress arrived there on the 16th; the Austrian monarch and his queen, together with the principal personages of their court, on the 18th the queen of Westphalia on the 17.h and the king of Prussia on the 25th. A great concourse of German princes had repaired to Dresden, which, for the time, had become a scene of grand religious ceremonies, of illuminations, musical entertainments, and of al sorts of diversions suitable to royalty Bonaparte was attended by the Duke of Bassano, his minister of foreign affairs. and by Beribier, and was, notwithstanding his occasional devotion to pleasure, much occupied with business. Napoleon had behaved very respectfully to his father-in-law the emperor of Austria, having paid him the first visit .-The prince Eugene Beauharnois, viceroy of Italy, had repaired to Warsaw, in Poland, where Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, had been sent by his brother. The dukes of Treviso & Abrantes, and the duke of Belluno, were to command in the north of Europe. The duchy of Warsaw appears to be the great point of rendezvous for the armies now in motion against Russia. The emperor Alexander had left St. Petersburg; in his absence, a ministerial committee, over which fields marshal count Salukow was to preside, had been nominated to issue orders and instructions to all the functionaries of

Sec. 9. And be it futther enacted, il miralty; East Westmarland, Privy spell of the empire, admiral Tschitscharg gow and lieut, gen. Balaschow had been commanded to join his Ressian majes ty. On the 27th of April the emperor Alexander was at Wilna, in Lithuanta, about 215 miles north-east of Warsaw; the suite of his majesty was composed of count Romanzow, chancellor of the empire; of counts Kotschubey, president of the law department, and Aractschejew, chief of the war department of the duke of Richelien, and a great number of aids. Count Saltikow acts as minister of foreign affairs whilet Romanzaw is away. The emperor left Petersburg on the 21st of April, and travelled as far as Pleskow on sledges, on account of the snow. Corps of the French grand army were at Grandenty, Thorn and Palanka : The French general Dessoles was put in command of the country between the Oder and the Vistula, with his head-quarters at Posen. The troops of the duchy of Warsaw form, under the orders of prince Joseph Poniatowski, the fifth corps of the French grand army. So good is the understanding between the king of Prussia and the empetor of the French, that Berlin is to be occupied by French troops, and the government of that city has been confided to gen. Durutte, who is invested with plenary powers.

> ****** From the National Intelligencer.

SOUTH AMERICA. The following account of the reception of our Consul-General to Chili, &c. cannot but be gratifying to every one who duly appreciates the value of a good understanding with nations with whom our relations are likely to be so interesting as with the infant States of South America. It is pleasing to learn that the government of Chili accepts with frankness the hand of fellowship which the government of the United States has tendered to it.

Translated from the Aurora of Chili of March 2.

SANTIAGO, 24th February, 1812. This was a day of great gratification to the real friends of the country, from the solemn reception of Col. Joel Roberts Poinsett, Consul general of the U. States of North America, uppointed by James Madison their present President. to the supreme Government of Chili. All the corporations assisted at thisceremony, their unanimous vote having preceded it.

The Consul took his seat, and the Presi dent addressing himself to him, said:

" Chili, Mr. Consul, by its government & its corporations, recognizes in you the consul general of the U.States of North-America. That power attracts all our attentions and attachment. You may safely assure it of the sincerity of our friendly sentiments. Its commerce will be attended to, and your representations directed to its prosperity, will not be without effect. This is the universal sentiment of this people, in whose dame i address you."

" The Government of the U. States has entrusted me with this commission to the most excellent government of Chili, to give an unequivocal proof of its friendship, and of its desire to establish with this kingdom commercial relations reciprocally advanta-

" The Americans of the North, generally, take the greatest interest in the success of these countries, and ardently wish for the prosperity and happiness of their brethren of the South. I will make known to the Government of the United States, the friendly sentiments of your Excellency; and I felicitate myself on having been the first who had the honorable charge of establishing relations between two generous Nations, who ought to consider themselves as friends and natu-

From the Aurora.

VOICE OF WARNING.

" United we stand-Divided we fall."

Americans-If you revere the sacred words of the immortal Washington-if you love your country and would perpetuate its independence-if you have respect for the constitution and the solemn pledge of " our lives and our fortunes" to support it if you value the liberty the freedom or happiness of yourselves or your posterity.-If any of these are dear to you now rally round the standard of our country and let your patriotism be known-teach the disaffected, teach our foe, teach the world, that we are firmly united by sacred ties and bonds of interest and love, which in prosperity or in adversity, in times of war or times of peace, can never be rent asunder; it has often been said both by foreign foes and domestic enemies, that in the event of a war, the bond of union would be broken, Shew to those we are not the degenerate people they would have us tell them there is nothing " critical as well as novei" in " the moral bond by which" we " are united" although have said it-let them learn that " of all states that of war is most likely" to unite us closer still in the bonds of national friend ship, interest love and honor, and that the " signs not to be mistaken" only maen that a manly opposition may be telerated, but that at all times and more especially when our much loved country is in danger, treason, anarchy or rebellion, shall never dare to shew its frontshould the events of the war press hard upon a few individuals, or on one class of citizens, let them unite (or be whelly silent) in vigorous measures, the only means of obtaining an honorable peace-But let not avarice, or tumultuous faction, lead them from the path of virtue; let them pause and reflect, lest instead of amending their condition, they meet certain ruin and eternal infamy and bring | 2 dollars a packet.

down upon their heads the curses of a nation and of posterity-and awake from their delusion when all is lost forever-Remember that no nation ever enjoyed such a season of prosperity, as has attended the United States-and that it is this unprecedented good fortune enwied by our jealous enemy, that has caused her to commit wrong upon wrong and insult to insult, that longer forbear; ance would by all the world be comerued as degeneracy & pusilianimity—our once flourishing state of commerce will soon return, if all unite, and convince our foe that the assertion " we go to war as a divided people" is as false as it is mischievous, and that the authors are unworthy the sacred name of men of truth. Let the awful example of the ancient or may be stationed marched or recruited states, or the still more awful events of modern Europe, torn by faction, anarchy and treason, warn my countrymen, and let them take heed lest happy America share their fate. Gentle means, the influence of mild persuasive eloquence should and always will be used by a magnanimous nation, even to those who are deluded by the hydra faction-but when those means full, heart rending as the blow, dreadful as the consequences may be, the monster should never be suffered to procreate in our republic, but should be cut off in its infancy, or driven from our" preciousheritage." Let my fellow citizens attend to these things, let-them hearken to the voice of Quintius ere it is too late-let them join like a band of brothers and bring this war to a speedy conclusion-Unity will lead them to happiness and prosperity-under her banners the brave shall reap their laurels and be enrolled in the records of fame, our country will be ranked amongst the greatest of nations, our valor and our achievements shall be the theme, the wonder and the admiration of succeeding QUINCIUS.

THE FEDERAL" ASSEMBLAGE."

The " Federaliste" of Boston having some time since had a town meeting, wherein they loudly denounced the war and every other measure calculated to compel England to respect our rights and repeal her orders in council, the republicans thought proper to call a public meeting of their own. Previous to the appointed time, a number of fede ralists, agreeable to their pre concerted plan, rushed into the room, and completely blocked it up. As the throng continued to increase, a motion was made and carried for another meeting at Faneuil Hall on Wednesday (yesterday.) As the federalists, not content with their own town meeting, appeared to groud upon and oppress the republicans, and deprive them of the constitutional right of expressing their opinion on public affairs; and as they had in this magnanimous manner entirely broken up their meeting, the republicans left them again to bring forward in Fa neuil Hall, whatever thing they might choose. A string of " Resolutions" was then introdu ced which were the most violent of all the violent proceedings of Federalism. They could not in plainer language have declared that the states were separated, Their ob. ject in resorting to such violent measures, is very apparent. They wish to dissolve the IT nion; they want a pretence to attempt it: their policy is to good the general government by such outrageous acts, to the adoption of some specific measures against them : they would then rally under the cry of " per secution." "domestie tyranny," &c. &c. and Handa halt of candles, to every hundred r.tons persuade the people that their liberties were in danger, and that it would be as righteous to oppose our own government and separate the states, as it was in '75 to espose England.

Parson Bramble has declared, in his sermon, that "prudence leads the men of Wash ington principles to cloak their opposition under constitutional forms ?" He hints that an insurrection and civil war were determin ed upon, and would certainly take place -The "Resolutions" appear to be the step stone of this state of things. Should the federalists persevere in this course, and introduce a state of anarchy, it is probable they would eventually become by far the greatest sufferers; and would rue their folly in sackcloth and ashes, when repentance and dear-

bought experience would come too late. The federalists pretend, in palliation of their conduct, that they were equally invited with the republicans, by the form of the netification. This is wholly untrue. The notification called only for those to assemble who were " determined to support the National Government in the prosecution of the existing war." The men who usurped the place of meeting, and deprived the republicans of their constitutional prerogative, were not invited by the notification. They have passed resolutions, not only in direct opposition to supporting government in war; but threatening an insurrection in case it is per-Boston Chromicle.

ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent. FOR COUGHS CONSUMPTIONS AND ASTHMAS

The most obstinate coughs yield to it.

THE preposterous composition of inflammatory drugs-the disappointment I repeatedly experienced in my practice, from remedies, highly recommended, added to myown predisposition to Pulmonic Complaints, were powerful inducements with me to consider, whether a compound, consisting of vegetable substances, could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the Lungs,

I now offer to the public, the result of twenty years experience on this subject. No expense or trouble has been spared in this composition. That no medicine, for Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints, has been so successful as my VEGETABLE PULMONEC DE-TERGENT, would ill become me to mention in this address. But if the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, of its efficacy, which will be shown to any person-if the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proof, it is proved. GEO. ROGERS. Northampton, Mass. July, 1811.

For sale at I. GALES's Store-Price

War Department, July 14, 1812. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

HAT separate Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the De partment of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1813, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1814. within the States, Territories and Dia ricia following, v z.

1st At Detroit, Michillimackinec, Port Wayne, Chikago, and in their immediate vice. nities; and at any place or places where truspe are or may be stationed, marched or recruited. within the territory of Mchigan, the state of Onio north of the 41st degree of latitude, and in the vicinity of the Usper Lakes to Lake Oniztio, including Fort Niagara 2d. At any place of places where troops are

within the states of Kentucky and Ten estre 3d. At Belle Fontam, Fon Osage and Belle Vue, and at any place of places where troops are or may be stellowed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio south of the 41st de gree of latitude, sad the lilinois, Indiana and Missouri territories, except Fort Wayne and Chikago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place ir places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana, and their vicinities north of the Gulph of Mexico. Sch. Ar any place or places where troops

are of may be stanoned, marched or recruited. within the district of Maine and state of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities. 6th At any place or places where troops are or may be stanged, marched or recruied

within the sate of Vermont and its northern vicinity. 7th. At any place of places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruied within the state of Massachuseits, the town of

Springfield excepted.... 8.h. At my place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticus and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troots are or may be scarioned, marched or recruited, within the state of New. York and its northern vicinity, Niagara & its dependencies excepted. 10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited.

within the state of New-Jersey. Mih. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruid within the sate of Pennsylvania.

12th At any place or piaces where troops are or may hea amoned, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware, and the district of Columbia

13th. At any place of places where troops are or may be stationed marched or recruited within the stare of Virginia. 14th. At any place or places where troops

are may be stanumed, marched or rectuited. within the state of North-Caronna. 15th. At any place or places where trooms are or may be stationed marched or recruited.

within the state of South Carolina. 16th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be

stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia and its southern vicinity. 17. Proposals will be also received, as a foresaid, for the supply of all rations which

may be required by the United States for the troops with are or may be stationed, match. ed or recruited within the town of Springfeld in the state of Massachusetts, and for the Atmorers and other persons employed in the U. nited States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June, 4813, inclusive, to the Istar of June 1814. A ration to consist of one pound and one

quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bead of flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pend The prices of the several component pers ofthe ration shall be specified ; but the United Sales reserve the right of maki. a such altentions in the price of the component paris of the ration atoresa d as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. Thentions are to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinst, Detroit, Chickago, Fort Osage and Bell Vor for six months in advance . and each of ite posts on the western watere, for at least thice months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of a gency, such supplies of like provisions in advance as in the discretion of the commandant shall k deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supper to the troops, and that all losses suita ned by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the arcicles captured or destroyed as aimeszid, of the deposition of two or more pers ms of cre duable characters, and the cent are of commissioned officer, stating the cited as and of the loss, and the amount of the art the which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United Sales of requiring that none of the supplies with may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be usued anvil the supplies that have been or may be furn saed under he coltract now in force, have been consumed and that a supply in advance may be aiways requir red at any of the fixed posts on the stabild Indian frontier, not exceeding three munits

TO UNDERTAKERS. WILL be let to the lowest Bidder, in lie Town of Greensboro', Guilford County, on Friday the 21st of August next, (being " Court week,) the BUILDING A JILL I the County. It will be an undertaking of C.P siderable magnitude, well worth the attention of Workmen. The terms of payment will k made known on the day. Bond, with appint ed security, for the faithful performance ofthe contract, will be required.

Daniel Gallespie, Tames Mills. James Parsons, Nathan Armfield, Abraham Geren.

Greensboro'. June 12, 1812.

May be had at J. Gales's Store-Price PRICE & STROTHER'S MAP of NORTH-CAROLINA On Canvass and Rollers,