

(Concluded from last page.)

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act, or that to which the present is a supplement, shall be construed or extended, to exculpate students from performing militia duty.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective regiments to settle with, and pay into the hands of the colonels of the counties, all the monies which they shall have received from the sergeants of regiments, on or before the first day of September, annually and every year, under the penalty of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, at the suit of the colonels of the respective regiments, and the said colonels respectively, shall appropriate the monies so received to the use of the said regiment, in furnishing such military implements and clothing, as may be deemed necessary.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the said colonels of regiments shall annually settle their accounts for the monies so received and expended, with the courts of enquiry, under the penalty of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, by the judge advocate of the respective regiments, for the use of said regiments.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act to which this is an amendment, as requires the militia to uniform themselves shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided nevertheless*, That this clause shall not be construed to extend to light companies.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the militia shall serve in their respective grades, under the commissions which they now hold, until it shall be convenient for the executive to issue new ones, although the said commissions may express regiments in which said officers no longer serve.

GENL. W. JOHNSTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BEGGS,

President of the Legislative Council.
APPROVED—December 19, 1810.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Fanny, captain Burke, the editors of this Gazette have received London papers to the 26th of March—they contain the following interesting articles:

LONDON, March 25.

Capt. Hope, aid de camp to lieu. gen. Graham, arrived at 12 o'clock last night, at the office of the earl of Liverpool, from Cadiz with dispatches, dated Isle de Leon, the 5th inst.

The following is the official communication to the city.

Downing street, March 24—midnight.

MY LORD,

Capt. Hope, aid de camp to lieu. gen. Graham, is just arrived with the account of the glorious issue of an action fought on the 5th inst. by the division under his command, against the army of marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions of Rufen and Laval. Gen. Graham's division marched from Pacifa on the 28th ult. on the 5th inst. after a night's march of 16 hours, they arrived at the bridge of Harrofa about 4 miles to the southward of St. Peter river. A well conducted attack on the rear of the enemy's line, near St. Peter, by the vanguard of the Spanish army under gen. Lardizabel and had opened a communication with the Isle of Leon. Lieut. gen. Graham having received the directions of the Spanish commander in chief, to move down from the position of Barrofa to that of Torrede Barriage, received notice on the march, that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barrofa. In this position a most desperate action took place, in which the enemy was completely repulsed with the loss of an eagle and six pieces of cannon. The gen. of division Rufen and the gen. of brigade Rosseau, were wounded and taken. The chief of the 8th regt. Belgrade, an aid de camp of gen. Victor, 1 col. 9 captains, and about 480 rank and file were made prisoners. The field was covered with dead bodies of the enemy, and it was supposed that their loss amounted to about 3000 men killed and wounded.

The loss on the part of the British troops amount to 2 captains, 5 ensigns, and about 190 rank and file killed; 5 lieut. colonels, 1 major, 14 captains, 26 lieutenants, 8 ensigns and about 940 rank and file wounded. It appears that the enemy had about 8000 men engaged, and that the British, with the

Spaniards attached to them, amounted to 3000 men.

Lieu. gen. Graham, with the troops under his command, had crossed the St. Peter river, and re-entered the Isle of Leon.

I have the honor, &c.

LIVERPOOL.

DETECT SWINDLING.

WHEREAS we, Kelsey and Smith, as agents for Henry Parmele, have sold, bargained & conveyed, unto a certain Wharton Reclor, of Kaskaskia, Illinois territory, the right to make, vend and use a *Mortising Machine*, in the territories of Upper Louisiana, Indiana and Illinois, for which machine the said Henry Parmele, of the state of Connecticut, has obtained a patent from the United States—in payment for which the said Wharton Reclor, assigned to the said Kelsey & Smith, a certain note or obligation of a certain John A. Shaefer, of the city of New-York, for two thousand dollars: in part pay of which note, over and above the purchase money for the said patent right (which was one thousand dollars) the said Kelsey and Smith, advanced the said W. Reclor, five hundred dollars, and gave their obligations for five hundred more, when the whole of the said note should be collected: and whereas, by advices from the city of Philadelphia, lately received in this town, we have been informed that the said Wharton Reclor, and the said John A. Shaefer, had entered into a combination, by an interchange of notes or obligations to defraud the good people of the United States, the said Shaefer undertaking to negotiate the said Reclor's notes to the eastward, & the said Reclor undertaking to negotiate the said Shaefer's notes in the western country—and whereas, it appears from the same advices, that the said John A. Shaefer, had been confined in the state prison, in the city of New York, for felony, before the negotiation between him and the said Wharton Reclor,—and it further appears from the same advices, that since the negotiation between the said Shaefer and the said Reclor, the said John A. Shaefer, had absconded from the city of Philadelphia, after having negotiated the said Reclor's notes—and whereas, one of the said Shaefer's notes, given as aforesaid to the said Reclor, has been forwarded to the city of Philadelphia, where they were contracted for acceptance, and been protested for non-acceptance, the said Shaefer not being to be found.—This is therefore to forewarn all persons from receiving the said patent right, as aforesaid, from the said Reclor, as we are determined to take all legal steps to set aside the said contract.—Given under our hands, at Cincinnati, this 13th day of March, 1811.

4t49

Kelsey & Smith,

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next September court of Common Pleas for the county of Knox in the Indiana territory, to establish a ferry across the Wabash, from my land to the opposite shore.

Peter Wilkerson.

June 4th, 1811.

PROPOSALS

FOR CARRYING

MAILS OF THE U. STATES

ON THE

FOLLOWING POST-ROADS,

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

IN WASHINGTON.

Until the sixth day of July next, inclusive.

IN INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND LOUISIANA.

212. From Cincinnati, O. by Northbend, Vevais, Laurenceburg, Port William, K. and New-castle, to Frankfort, K. once a week.

Leave Cincinnati every Tuesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Frankfort on Friday, by 10 a. m. Leave Frankfort every Friday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Cincinnati the next Monday by 6 p. m.

213. From Louisville, K. by Jeffersonville, Berry's on Blue Ridge and Mudhole to Vincennes, once a week.

Leave Louisville every Sunday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Vincennes on Tuesday by 6 p. m. Leave Vincennes every Thursday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Louisville on Saturday by 6 p. m.

214. From Berry's to Corrydon, once a week.

Leave Berry's every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Corrydon by 11 a. m. Leave Corrydon at 1 p. m. & arrive at Berry's by 6 p. m.

215. From Vincennes to the U. S. Saline, once in two weeks.

Leave Vincennes every other Thursday at 6 a. m. and arrive at U. S. Saline on Friday by noon.—Leave U. S. Saline every Friday at 1 p. m. and arrive on Saturday by 6 p. m.

216. From Kaskaskias, by Prairie du Roche, St. Philip, Harrisonville, Cahokia and St. Louis, to St. Charles, once a week.

Leave Kaskaskias every Wednesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at St. Charles on Thursday by 6 p. m. Leave St. Charles every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Kaskaskia on Tuesday by 6 p. m.

217. From Eddyville K. by Livingston c. h. Smithland, Fort Massac and Tywappety, to Cape Girardot L. T. once in two weeks.

Leave Eddyville every other Friday at 6 a. m. & arrive at Cape Girardot the next Monday by 10 a. m. Leave Cape Girardot on Monday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Eddyville on Thursday by 6 p. m.

218. From Kaskaskia by St. Geneva, Mine au Burton and Herculaneum to St. Louis, once in two weeks.

Leave Kaskaskia every other Wednesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at St. Louis the next Friday by 6 p. m. Leave St. Louis every other Saturday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Kaskaskia on Monday by 6 p. m.

This contract to commence, January 1, 1812.

219. From Kaskaskia, by St. Geneva, Little Shawanee, Big Shawanee and Cape Girardot, to New Madrid, once in two weeks.

Leave Kaskaskia every other Wednesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at New Madrid on Saturday by 10 a.

m. Leave New Madrid every other Saturday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Kaskaskia the next Tuesday by 6 p. m.

220. From Henderfonton, K. by U. S. Seline, to Kaskaskia, once a week.

Leave Henderfonton every Saturday at 2 p. m. & arrive at Kaskaskia on Tuesday by 6 p. m.—Leave Kaskaskia every Wednesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Henderfonton on Saturday by 10 a. m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails, and alter the times for arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; & if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails declined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case, the amount of the pay for a trip, will, in all cases be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of the quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. When the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end, whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and continue until December thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

GIDEON GRANGER,

Post-master General,

General Post-Office:

Washington City, April 10, 1811.

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber for the last time informs all those indebted to him, that he must be paid by the 1st day of August next, or suits will indiscriminately be commenced—those having demands against him will please call and receive their dues.

Thomas Jones.

June 13, 1811.

FROM THE PRESS OF

E. STOUT.

PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY AND OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.