General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXII. EASTON. (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1820. NO. 6....1090.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,
BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PUBLISHER OF THE
LAWS OF THE UNION.

TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

The terms are *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

Trustee's Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 5th day of October next,

THE FARM,

now occupied by William Skinner, lying in Talbot county, between Wye and Tuckahoe creek, formerly the residence of the late William Roberts, and subsequently of Zebulon Skinner, containing about five hundred acres of LAND. This property is so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary—Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view the premises.

This property will be sold to the highest bidder, on the following terms, viz: the purchaser or purchasers paying eight hundred dollars of the purchase money, when possession is given, and a credit of five years will be given on the ballance of the purchase money by giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the first day of January next, when possession will be given.

The sale will take place between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee
for the sale of the Real Estate
of Z. Skinner.

sept 26 2w

A Valuable Farm for sale.

In pursuance of the Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the tenth day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. upon the Court House Green in the town of Easton, one undivided moity or half part of the

Lands and Real Estate,

of which Capt. WILLIAM FRAZIER, late of Caroline county, died seized, including the Dwelling House, wherein he resided, and the improvements thereunto specially appertaining and belonging—lying and being in the county aforesaid, within seven miles of Easton, and three miles of Dover Bridge, situate upon the north-east side of Choptank River, and upon the north-west side of Skillington's Creek; perhaps eight hundred pannels of fence from the one to the other, might enclose the quantity proposed to be sold, viz. six hundred and thirty-eight acres, more or less; of this quantity there is perhaps five hundred arable, the remainder I take for granted will be in wood and timber; for although the division line has not been ascertained, yet upon a view of the plot of the whole quantity, which can be seen upon the day of sale, it will appear manifest that this will be the case whenever the divison is made. The soil is light, but much of the same is rich and productive, particularly for corn and tobacco—it will not produce as much wheat per acre as the stiff lands of Talbot, but when the extra expense in the culture of the latter is taken into the account, it may be as profitable: upon the whole it is one of the most productive estates on the Eastern Shore. There is included in the above arable land, about ninety acres of valuable marsh, which may be reclaimed with a trifling expense in comparison to its value, for grazing or cultivation, being an excellent bottom. This farm is particularly well calculated for grazing, and where a large stock may be profitably reared and prepared for market. The dwelling house is of brick, and is one of the best in the county, the superstructure good, the materials selected with care, and is finished from the cellar to the garret complete; there is almost every convenient and necessary out house. The fruit upon this estate is generally known to be abundant, and of the most approved kind, perhaps none in the state superiour, and is a source of comfort, likewise one of considerable revenue—it was selected with great care and attention by the former proprietor. I consider it unneccessary to give a further description of this property, presuming that persons who may incline to purchase, will view the premises, and judge for themselves: Mr. Richard Willoughby, the tenant residing thereon, will give every information and attention to those who may call with that intention.

The terms of sale to be as follows: the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with sufficient security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, within six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, for the several fourth parts. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and the payment of the purchase money, and not before, the Trustee is authorized, by a good and valid deed to be executed and acknowledged by him according to law, to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the lands and premises so purchased by him, her, or them, and the estate and interest therein.

By the direction of the Chancellor, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late William Frazier, to exhibit their claims at the Court of Chancery, within six months from the time of the said sale.

WM. R. STUART, Trustee.

Denbeigh, Queen-Ann's County, sept 19 } 3w

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A HOUSE and Lot on Washington Street, at present occupied by Peter Stevens.

Apply to
ROBERT MOORE, or
WILLIAM W. MOORE.

Easton, 9th mo. 5 w

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

LETTER IX.

From a Republican in the Country, to a Federalist in Baltimore.

——— COUNTY, SEPT. 12, 1820.

My Dear Sir—

The month of September has of late produced many occasions of rejoicings to the citizens of the United States. On the tenth, the glorious victory on Lake Erie was gained; Plattsburgh and Lake Champlain shone with resplendence, on the eleventh—Fort Bowyer on the fifteenth—Fort Erie on the seventeenth, proved the invincibility of freemen, fighting in the sacred cause of their country—and on this day the TWELFTH, Baltimore was delivered from the hands of her cruel foes; and when her proud works of arts shall have crumbled into the dust; when even the *Battle Monument* shall be no more, the names of the gallant spirits of North Point and Fort McHenry shall live in the historic page; and the 12th, 13th and 14th September, "from age to age, shall be remembered."

And O! what gratitude should every son and daughter of Maryland feel on the anniversary of these memorable days! The hand of that Providence "which has made and preserved us a Nation"—was then visibly displayed. The spirit of *seventy-six* inspired not only the bosoms of the gallant youths of your city, but also warmed the breasts of those whose locks were "silvered over with age"—whose grey hairs would well have excused them from the toils of a camp. *Religion* itself for a short season laid aside its mantle of peace, and put on the robes of *Patriotism*. "He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one," was the language of some of your worthy divines, whose conduct when your *altars* and *fire-sides* were in danger, can never be too highly appreciated. One of those meritorious characters has since gone the way of all flesh; but, I am sure there is enough of generosity among your citizens, to cherish those whom he has left behind.

I often view in imagination the venerable *M'Culloch* during the perils of that day; particularly at the time when he was wounded and taken a prisoner. I see his calm, dignified manner, when some young *upstarts* of the enemy were inclined to make a mock of his situation, and to ask if the Americans were so hard pressed as to order out their old men for soldiers; and I can see the generous tears start in the eyes of some magnanimous British officers, when looking at him, and hearing his story. Can we conquer such a nation (they seem to say) when such patriotism is felt in the bosom of those who have one foot in the grave? No—the attempt is foolish and vain—we ought rather to seek the friendship of such a people, than incur their enmity. And had I the talents of a *Peale*, such a scene should not long remain unnoticed; for as I am fond of the scenes of *real* life, I should prefer such a picture, even to his celebrated *Court of Death*.

The death of the gallant LAWRENCE was worth a fleet to the United States; I lamented his fate, yet rejoiced that his death was so glorious. Who among our faithful and hardy tars will henceforth ever "*Give up the Ship?*" Let the idea be once impressed upon them that they are invincible, and they will conquer.—And what Baltimorean—what Marylander—what American, after such an example as was shown by old Mr. *M'Culloch*, will ever refuse to march against an invading foe? I would not wish to see a hair of his head hurt; yet I think it was fortunate that he was wounded—fortunate that he was taken prisoner—fortunate for his country—fortunate for Baltimore; and neither the one nor the other can or ever will forget *him*—"*forget him*—*no*."

I well remember how the state of Maryland was agitated, when the destinies of our city "*hung in the scale, and the balance trembled with fate*" A gloom overspread the land. Washington had fallen, and a victorious foe elated with success, already considered Baltimore as their own—the news of her deliverance was therefore the more welcome, as despondency had seized the public mind in many sections of the state; and I shall never forget what emotions of joy I felt when the first news of the repulse—of the events of *this day*, were announced in breathless anxiety by the welcome messenger. Tears had to flow, before the tongue could utter a word; and they often have since flowed at the bare recollection of that happy moment.

The fate of Baltimore, had she fallen, was signed and sealed, for I have good reason to believe that there were orders on board the British fleet, to *reduce Baltimore to ashes*. Baltimore had for many years come boldly forward in her country's cause. She had taken a firmer stand than most of her sister cities. The enemy viewed her in the most unfavourable light, and the burning of a vessel load of Gin, which had paid tribute under a British order in council though a little incident in itself, was such a specimen of a determined resistance to foreign encroachments on the great highway of nations, that it aroused a vindictive spirit in British bosoms, and they ardently sighed for revenge; but their "demonstrations" were disappointed? they were obliged to decamp and leave the "*Star Spangled Banner*" proudly floating over victorious—over highly favored Baltimore.

Had Baltimore fallen, Maryland was ruined; half a century would not have restored her to the situation she then occupied. Nor was it her wealth, her improvements alone that would have been sacrificed—no—something dearer still was in danger; when it is remembered that her assailants were those, whose watchword was "*Beauty and Booty.*"

"Full many a heart with grief had sorely bled,
Your warriors slain—your women, worse than dead."

This letter ought to have resumed the consideration of the finances of Maryland, but when the 12th of September arrived, all other subjects were thrown in the back ground. And here let me ask, is not this the time to be increasing the defence of Baltimore? Do you think that war will never again visit you? And is it the time to be at work in throwing up entrenchments, when the enemy are in sight? Be on your guard, be on the alert, delay is dangerous; the general government will no doubt aid you, but wait not for them. Labour is now low, provisions are plenty; therefore, at once commence those works, that are absolutely necessary to render Baltimore secure against the attacks of invading foes.

I am your's sincerely,

———.

Trial of Colonel King.

ADJ. & INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, February 7th, 1820.

GENERAL ORDER.

At a General Court Martial begun and holden at Montpelier, in Alabama, on the 23d of November last, of which Lieut. Col. Wm. Lindsay, of the corps of artillery, was President, was tried Col. WM. KING, of the 4th regiment of Infantry, on the following charges and specifications:

Charge 1. Violation of the 14th article of the Rules and Articles of War, by making and signing a false certificate with respect to his pay.

Specification 1. In this, that the said Col. King did keep and employ Elijah Holland, a private soldier of the 4th regiment United States' Infantry, as his coachman and wagoner, during the months of August and September, 1818, and at the same time charging the United States for the pay of two private servants, viz: Cyrus and Tom, and Cyrus and Nan, and certified, on his honour, that he did not, for and during any part of the said time (August and September, 1818) use and employ in his service any soldier of the line of the army, as a waiter or servant; thereby certifying and signing a false certificate with respect to his pay.

Specification 2. In that the said Col. King did receive forage in kind, from the quartermaster of the 4th Infantry, during the months of July and August, 1818, at Pensacola, and charged in his pay account for the forage of four horses for the said months of July and August, 1818, amounting to 64 dollars, or thereabouts, and certifying, on his honor, that he did not receive forage in kind, for and during any part of the said time (viz. the months of July and Aug. 1818) thereby signing a false certificate with respect to his own pay.

Specification 3. In this, that the said Col. King did charge, in his pay account, for double rations, as commanding officer of the 8th Military Department east of the Alabama, for the months of October and December, 1818, and January 1819, for the whole period, although he was absent out of the Department on the 6th October 1818, and on the 3d and 4th days of January 1819, at Mobile, and 2d, 3d and 4th days of December 1818, travelling to, and from, and remaining at, St. Stephens, and made no deductions, nor gave any credit, but did certify, on his honor, his account to be accurate and just, when in fact he had overcharged.

Charge 2. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1. That the said Col. King did enter into private contracts with certain non-commissioned officers of his regiment, to become overseers of his negroes, and discharged them several months anterior to the expiration of their term of service, viz: sergeant William Gary, about five months, sergeant Joel Whetton about three months, and sergeant Latta one month.

Specification 2. That the said Col. King did charge, in his pay account of August and September 1818, for two private servants, and certified, on his honor, that he did not use or employ any soldier of the line of the army for and during that period; when, in fact, he did keep and employ Elijah Holland, a private of the 4th infantry, as his coachman and wagoner, during the months of August and September, 1818.

Specification. 3. In this, that the said Col. King certified, on his honor, that he did not receive forage in kind for or during the months of July and August 1818, thereby to draw from the paymaster of the 4th Infantry the allowance in money, when, in fact, he did draw forage in kind.

Specification 4. In this, that the said Col. King did write a letter to John B. Hogan, paymaster of the 4th Infantry, on or about the 14th of January, 1819, and forwarded it by corporal Clarke, couched in the following words & figures; and which is hereunto attached, and makes part of this specification, viz:

"My Dear Sir: I set out for Pensacola to-morrow, and must ask of you the loan of $300 until pay day; the failure to sell my cotton will lay me under the necessity to use here part of the money I had intended to lay out in Maryland for negroes; this I must raise by letting Nelson have a bill on Baltimore for $1,000; but, as it is possible he may be unable to raise all the money, will you assist us by making him an advance until pay day, out of which you shall be refunded what you have been so good as to loan me.

Yours, sincerely,
W. KING.

To Major J. B. Hogan, Montgomery.
per Corporal Clarke."

Thereby inducing the said J. B. Hogan, paymaster, to accommodate him, the Colonel of his regiment, with 1,000 dollars; and the month following, contrary to every principle of the gentleman and the man of honor, he the said Col. King, among other charges preferred against the said John B. Hogan, produces that of a violation of the 39th article of the rules and articles of war, and specifies this particular act of friendship as a public crime.

Specification 5. In this, that the said Col. King, contrary to his duty as an officer, and in violation of the principles of a gentleman, did, on or about the 2d March, 1819, obtain from Lieut. A. M. Houston, Act. Asst. Dep. Qr. Mas Gen. duplicate receipts for the sum of 1,677 dollars, or thereabouts, of public money, and in fact, only handed over to the said Houston the sum of 1,477 dollars in cash, and his own due bill for 200 dollars, which due bill he neglected, as a gentleman, to lift, for several months, thereby putting it out of the power of the said Lieut. Houston to pay the debts due by the U. States in the east section, 8th military department east of the Alabama, and of which department the said Col. Wm. King had then the command.

Specification 6. That the said Col. King has, at different times, and in many places, indulged himself in an unofficer and ungentlemanly-like manner, in speaking in the most contemptuous terms of the military talents and qualifications of Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines, his immediate commanding officer.

Charge 3. Violation of the 39th article of the rules and articles of war, by the misapplication of public funds.

Specification 1. That the said Col. King did, on or about the 1st of March, 1819, order lieut. A. M. Houston, Act. Asst. Dep. Qr. Mas. Gen. to pay sergeant Childress, of the 4th regiment U. S. Infantry, the sum of thirty dollars, which he alleges was for the apprehension and delivery of Neal Cameron, a private of the 1st bat. company, 4th regiment of Infantry, when in fact said sergeant Childress had put the said Cameron to death on or about the 15th day of Sept. 1819, in the woods, 16 or 17 miles from Pensacola, and had never delivered him to any officer of the U. S. army, as the regulation required, but left him unburied where he had shot him; of all which circumstances said Col. King was well apprised.

Specification 2. In this, that the said Col. King did order and direct lieut. A. M. Houston, Act. Asst. Dep. Qr. Mas. Gen. in the eastern section, 8th military department, on or about the 26th day of October 1818, to pay to Messrs. Nelson and Randolph, sutlers 4th regiment U. S. Infantry, the sum of five hundred dollars, which was accordingly paid out of the public money placed in the hands of the said lieut. Houston, for the use of the Quartermaster General's Department, in the east section, 8th military department east of the Alabama, & which five hundred dollars was not due by the United States to the said firm of Messrs. Nelson and Randolph, but was due by the said Col. King, on his on private account with the said sutlers, and had no connexion whatever with the public service.

Specification 3. That the said Col. King, on or about the 29th November 1818, did direct lieut. A. M. Houston, Act. Ast. Dep. Qr. Mas. Gen. in the east section, 8th military department east of the Alabama, to pay to Messrs. Nelson and Randolph, sutlers of the 4th infantry, the sum of *one thousand dollars in specie*, out of the public fund which lieut. Henry Wilson, adjutant 4th Infantry, was ordered to receive and convey from New Orleans, for the use of the quartermaster gen's. depart. at Pensacola, the said sum of 1000 dollars not being due by the United States to said sutlers, but was to repay them for the sum of 1000 dollars in Georgia or other notes, which had been lent by said sutlers to the said Col. King, 4th U. S. infantry, to enable him to commence his speculations in Pensacola property.

Specification 4. In that the said Col. King, being ordered to take charge of a company or party of recruits of the 4th Infantry, and being authorized to employ water transportation for the same from Baltimore to the Alabama Territory, did charter the ship General Hand, of Baltimore, Capt. McNeal, and did ship on board the said vessel, and transport at the public expense, 30 negro persons, slaves, or thereabouts; a large quantity of flour and other provisions, a part of which he speculated on, and sold on his arrival in Mobile: a heavy carriage, which he immediately shipped for New Orleans, for sale; and a large quantity of salt fish: and four wagon loads of household furniture, consisting of sideboard, tables, chairs, &c. &c. and the destination of said company or party of recruits being altered from Mobile to Point Petre, or Amelia Island; yet, nevertheless, the said Col. King did, on the part of the United States, give the owners of said vessel the additional sum of 1175 dollars to convey the said company to its place of destination, (Point Petre,) and then to proceed with himself, his family, negroes, and freight alone, to the town of Mobile, (A. T.) and for which latter service the United States was thus made to pay, for the said Col. King's private purposes, the sum of 1175 dollars, or thereabouts.

Specification 5. That the said Col. King, having arrived in the town of Mobile in the month of December, 1817, or January 1818, on board the ship General Hand, did take possession of a United States' schooner, the Amelia, and ship on board her his family, his negroes, his furniture, &c. &c. and convey them from the town of Mobile to the Bayou, near Fort Montgomery, (A. T.) all at the expense of the United States, although the said Col. King was then under orders to join his regiment, which was well known to be at Fort Scott, and not at Fort Montgomery.

Charge 4. Neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct.

Specification 1. In that the said Col. King did neglect, fail, and refuse (although thereunto requested) to investigate the cause and manner of the death of Charles Mason, a private of the 8th bat. company, 4th reg. U. S. infantry, who was drowned in the harbor of Pensacola, on or about the 2d September, 1818, while undergoing a ducking, which was carried to such excess as to deprive him of life, and was inflicted by order of lieut. Lear, and executed by sergeant Lewis Starks, without the form or authority of a court martial, and entirely on his own responsibility, and although major Dinkins, then commanding in Pensacola, immediately arrested the said lieut. Lear, and confined the said sergeant until the return of said Col. King from Montpelier, yet, nevertheless, the said Col King, on his return, totally failing, refusing, and neglecting to do his duty as an officer, had them both released, without any trial or legal investigation whatever.

Specification 2. In that the said Col. King, being then commanding officer of the province of West Florida, did fail, refuse, and neglect, to cause an immediate inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Neil Cameron, a private and deserter from the 1st battalion company, 4th infantry, who was, in the most cruel and inhuman manner, put to death, on the 16th September, 1818, by sergeant Childress, of the 7th bat. company, in or about 16 or 17 miles from Pensacola, West Florida, although said Cameron had made no resistance, but begged to be taken back, and punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a general court martial.

Specification 3. In this, that the said Col. King, commanding officer of the province of West Florida, aforesaid, on or about the 27th day of August, 1818, at Pensacola, did neglect, fail, and refuse, to see justice extended to Benjamin Tackwell, late a private of the 4th regiment U. S. inf. who had honestly served out his term of enlistment to within a few days, and in consideration thereof was furloughed, and discharged from service; and, after he had left the town of Pensacola, was pursued, overtaken, and brought back, by a command ordered by lieut. Lear, for that purpose, and carried to his, said Lear's room, stripped and compelled to receive on his *bare* back fifty lashes, contrary to the laws of the United States, and without the form or authority of a court martial; which arbitrary, cruel, and ignominious punishment was inflicted on the said Tackwell, after he had been in effect discharged, and without any good or sufficient cause, and he was then compelled to serve out the full term of his enlistment.

Specification 4. In this, that he, the said Col. King, did encourage and enforce, in an unofficer-like manner, contrary to the laws of the United States, and the rules and articles of war, the infliction of corporeal punishment by stripes and lashes, by issuing and promulgating an order, on or about the 10th August, 1818, at Pensacola (and otherwise) to this effect: that every man found out of his quarters between tattoo and revellie, should receive fifty lashes, and be confined, on bread and water, in the black hole, for the space of one month.

Specification 5. That the said Col. King, contrary to his duty as an officer, and in defiance of the laws of the United States, and the rules and articles of war in their meaning and spirit, as regards the infliction of corporeal punishment by stripes or lashes, did, on or about the 31st day of August, 1818, at Pensacola, permit, carry, or caused to be carried into effect, so much of his said department order of the 10th of August, 1818, as related to the inflicting of fifty lashes on the person of John McCleary, a private of captain Cummins' company 4th inft. which was executed accordingly, although the said McCleary's term of service had actually expired.

Specification 6. That the said Col. King, contrary to his duty as an officer, and in contravention of the rules and articles of war, and the meaning and spirit of a law of the United States, passed by the Congress thereof, on the 16th day of May, 1812, sec 7, which repeals the law authorizing the infliction of corporeal punishment by stripes or lashes, did, in defiance of said law, and in disregard of his duty as an officer, sanction the proceedings of a regimental court martial, whereof Capt. Gale, of the 4th infantry, was president, convened on the 16th June 1818, at Pensacola, before which court was tried corporal Roberts and private Whitty, of the 4th regiment U. S. inft. who were both convicted, and sentenced to receive, viz: corporal Roberts twenty-five lashes on his bare back, & private Whitty to receive privately forty five lashes on his bare back; which said sentence and proceeding were approved on the 19th June, 1818, in orders by the said Col. King, there and then being commanding officer, and was carried into effect, except such part as related to the infliction of twenty-five lashes on corporal Roberts, which the said Col. King was pleased to remit; when, in fact, it was the duty of the said Col. King, as commanding officer, to have disapproved of the whole proceedings and sentence, and called the attention of the court to the laws of the United States & the rules and articles of war, and to have enforced a strict conformity to them in every part of the department under his command.

Specification 7. In this, that the said Col. King, contrary in his duty as an officer, and in open violation of the laws of the United States and the rules and articles of war, in their true meaning and spirit, did, on or about the 29th day of June 1818, sanction, in department orders, the proceedings of a general court martial, whereof Capt. John M'Intosh was president, and Lieut. H. Wilson judge advocate, before which said court was tried W. Newby, a private of the 4th inft. on the charge of desertion, and found guilty, and sentenced to have his head shaved, his left ear cut from his head, and to receive, on the grand parade in Pensacola, fifty lashes on his bare back, and then drummed out of service; which said proceedings and sentence, the said Colonel King, then commanding the eastern section 8th military department, did approve, but was pleased to remit, except the fifty lashes which he ordered to be carried into immediate effect, and the prisoner to return to duty.

Specification 8. In this, that on or about the 29th day of June, 1818, the said Col. King, then commanding the east section 8th military department, and acting civil and military Governor of West Florida, did sanction, in department orders, the proceedings of a general Court Martial, whereof Capt. John M'Intosh, 4th infantry, was president, and lieut. H. Wilson, judge advocate, before which court was tried private Henry Renner, of the 8th batt. company, 4th infantry, charged with desertion, and to which charge the prisoner plead guilty; and was sentenced to have his head shaved and receive fifty lashes on the bare back, and then drummed out of service; and the said Col. King, contrary to his duty as an officer, and in open violation of the laws of the United States, and the rules and articles of war, did approve of said sentence, and ordered so much of it carried into effect as related to the inflicting of corporeal punishment, and compelled the prisoner to receive fifty lashes and return to duty.

Specification 9. In that the said Col. King, commanding officer as aforesaid, did neglect and fail to take any steps whatever to prevent the frequent and open violation of the laws of the United States, and the rules and articles of war, by the infliction of corporeal punishment within his command, from the 1st June, 1818, to the 1st February, 1819, while the 4th regiment U. S. infantry was stationed in Pensacola, but on the contrary did sanction in orders, the frequent proceedings of regimental courts martial within his command, which were in direct violation and disregard of a law of Congress, in its true spirit and meaning, and contrary to the rules and articles of war, which prohibits the infliction of corporeal punishment.

Specification 10. In this, that the said Col. King did issue an order on or about the 19th June, 1818, while acting civil and military Governor of West Florida, establishing a quarintine law, that every vessel arriving from the Havana, Mobile, and New Orleans, &c. should ride out a certain number of days below gunshot of the Barancas, and did enforce this order, (as he alleges,) to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases, to the entire loss and destruction of one or more vessels, which came there unprepared for riding out a quarantine, and afterwards the said Colonel King, in an unofficer-like manner, did order (viz. in the month of July,) a vessel direct from New-Orleans, to ascend to the town, without undergoing any quarantine for no other reason but that she had a carriage on board belonging to the said Col. King, commanding, &c.

Specification 11. In this, that the said Col. King, contrary to his duty as an officer, and in open violation of the law of the United States, and the rules and articles of war, on or about the 1st August, 1818, did issue a verbal order to the acting adjutant of the 4th infantry, Lt. Sands, then stationed in Pensacola, to select two confidential non-commissioned officers, and a suitable command for each, and send them in pursuit of some men of the 4th infantry, who were reported as having deserted, and if taken within the limits of the province of West Florida, instantly to have them put to death: but to be careful not to infringe on the civil laws of the Alabama territory, for if taken above the line they must be brought back; and the said Col. King, in an unofficer-like manner, and total disregard of the laws of the United States, and the