Eastern Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the Laws of the United States.

[VOL. 10.....15.] TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1812. [No. 51.....[illegible]]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR

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.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the [illegible] day of August next, on the premises—

All the real estate of George Brannock, late of [illegible] county, deceased, lying and being in [illegible] county. [illegible] The creditors of the said George Brannock are hereby warned to exhibit their claims [illegible] properly authenticated, on or within six months from the day of sale as aforesaid. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1812.

JOHN WILLOUGHBY, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Geo. Brannock, deceased.

July [illegible]

NOTICE.

The LANDS of Henry Bowdle, deceased, heretofore advertised for sale by the subscribers, will be offered at public sale on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and [illegible] years, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place at the Trappe, on Saturday, the 22d of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jun. } Commis-
[illegible] } sioners.
JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH, }

July 28——5

EASTON ACADEMY.

An examination of the Scholars will be held at the Academy on the first Friday in August next, at which their parents and guardians, and others, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees.

Easton, July 21, 1812——3

LOOK TO THE RIGHT.

AND VIEW A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Honorable the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, on Saturday, the 15th of August next,

WILL be exposed to public sale, a small but valuable FARM, lying in Caroline county, near the [illegible] line of Dorchester county, late the property of [illegible] Garrison, deceased, containing [illegible] acres of Land, on the following terms [illegible] The soil is particularly kind to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. [illegible] The public are invited to view the farm.—Attendance will be given by

JACOB CHARLES, Trustee for the sale of said farm.

July 19——13

MILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on [illegible] the 1st day of Sept. next, for Cash—His valuable MILL, &c. lying in Tuckahoe neck, Caroline county. The sale will be at 2 o'clock at the Mill, and attendance given by the subscriber.

JOHN LUCAS, 3d.

July [illegible]

THE STOCKHOLDERS

In the Eastern-Shore Manufacturing Company, are requested to meet at the Court-House in Easton, on the eighth day of the eighth month (August) next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—The [illegible] of the Stockholders in this Institution on that day, as there are business of importance to the [illegible] to lay before them, which requires their decision.

ROBERT MOORE, President.

6th month, June 23——7

CATTLE AND SHEEP

FOR SALE.

Any person wishing to purchase Cattle or Sheep, may be supplied with from 50 to 75 head of each, by application to

THOMAS CHAPMAN.

Steel Creek, near Cen[illegible] }——3
[illegible], July 21 }

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a small FARM, handsomely situated on the waters of Wye river. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or clover.—The improvements are all nearly new and in good repair. The said farm has a valuable young apple orchard, in thriving condition. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL Y. GAREY, Near Wye Mill.

July [illegible]——[illegible]

LANDS TO RENT,

AND

OVERSEERS WANTED.

To be rented, from the first of December next, when the contracts with the present tenants will expire, Eight FARMS in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county. [illegible] of these farms are large and valuable, the others will suit tenants of moderate capital. They are all situated either immediately on, or within a mile of, Choptank river, and from six to ten miles from the town of Denton. They will be rented for country produce, or money, and on as long leases as may be mutually agreeable to those who may incline to take them.

[illegible] wanted, for the ensuing year, Four O[verseers] [illegible] Application to be made to the subscriber.

[illegible] GOLDSBOROUGH.

[illegible]——5

[illegible] OVERSEER.

[illegible] for the ensuing year by the subscriber.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

July 21——[illegible]

A GENERAL CAMP-MEETING

Will commence on Thursday the 13th of August next, and continue till the morning of Wednesday the 19th following, on the Wye Camp-Ground, in Queen Ann's county. A baker will supply the meeting with bread, and a pound will be prepared for horses. The committee of arrangement determine themselves to observe, and hope and request that all who encamp on the ground will also, the utmost simplicity and plainness in their Tents. On this same spot several General Camp-Meetings have heretofore been held, with the most extraordinary displays of the power and grace of God. Its advantages are too well known to need recital. Ministers and professors are invited from all parts, and the prayers of the faithful solicited for the success of the meeting.

N. B. Plank will be on the ground, to be hired to those from a distance for tent-floors.

July [illegible]——8

NOTICE.

ALL persons who put mares to *Bucephalus* this season, are desired to take notice that if they pay on or before the 1st day of September, five dollars will discharge the claim for each mare; otherwise they will have six dollars to pay for each, and in either case 25 cents for each mare to the groom, where his fee has not already been paid. E. Courcy, jun. will receive the money.

N. B. The fine stud horse *Bucephalus* is for sale.

EDWARD COURCY.

July 28——4

By Order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's County, in Maryland,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the said court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Stephen Miers*, late of said county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of July 1812.

JAMES BAYNARD, Adm'r.

July 28——3

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Grateful for the liberal patronage he has been favored with since he commenced the PACKETING BUSINESS between Easton and Baltimore, begs leave to return his thanks to those who have honoured him with their custom—and at the same time to assure them, and the public in general, that no expense or exertion shall be wanting to render every comfort and convenience to those who may be passengers with him. His new, staunch built [illegible] Schooner SUPERIOR, is now [illegible] for the reception of Passengers and Grain, and leaves Easton-Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and the Old County Wharf, Baltimore, opposite F. D. M'Henry's, every Saturday morning, at the same hour, wind and weather permitting. This vessel has a large and commodious Mahogany Cabin, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, with all necessary and convenient furniture, and contains 16 births, and two state rooms for the convenience of Ladies and private families; and the subscriber will at all times be prepared with the best accommodations which the season affords, together with the best of Liquors. He has a large and suitable Granary at Easton-Point for the reception of grain, and has engaged Mr. Thomas Parrott, a gentleman of known experience, to superintend his business.—During his absence Mr. Parrott is authorised to receive money and to pay for Wheat, &c. carried by the subscriber. Those conveniences, and a determination to please, he hopes will ensure a continuance of favours.

The public's obedient servant,

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, july 28——8

N. B. The public and his friends are advised that the Packeting Business will in future be conducted by him, and for his sole benefit, as to three-fourths of the profits arising therefrom; and that all persons will in future specify in his absence to his clerk (who is also clerk for Capt. Vickars) to whom their orders are confided, that mistakes may not arise as to the person fulfilling them.

E. A.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.

TROOPS OF HORSE.

Robert M. Key major of a squadron 4th cavalry district.

Gerard N. Causin, captain, Samuel Grenwell, 1st lieut. John F. Ford, 2d lieut. of a troop attached to the 4th cavalry district.

James Forest, captain, George Thomas, 1st lieut. John Jordon, 2d lieut. W. Reeder, cornet of a troop attached to the 4th regimental cavalry district.

Edward Fee, 1st lieut. Henry H. M'Pherson, 2d lieut. Walter Jenifer, cornet of captain Stonestreet's troop attached to the 4th regimental cavalry district.

Nathaniel P. Causin, captain, Daniel Jenifer, 1st lieut. J. B. Morris, 2d lieut. Horatio Clagett, cornet do. do.

Robert H. Goldsborough, capt. W. Harrison, jr. 1st lieut. Edward N. Hambleton, 2d lieut. Pal[illegible] W. Hemsley, cornet, attached to the 9th regimental cavalry district.

Daniel Martin, capt. Wm. Dickinson 1st lieut. Isaac Bowdle 2d lieut. J. Clayland cornet attached to the 9th regimental cavalry district.

Wm. B. Ridgeway capt. W. H. Blake 1st lieut. Charles F. Blake 2d lieutenant, John T. Watson cornet, attached to the 9th regimental cavalry district.

George Little, captain, Samuel G. Osborne 1st lieut. George M'Guinnis, 2d lieut. Horatio Ru[illegible] cornet, attached to the 9th regimental cavalry district.

The. Renalls lieutenant colonel, Mitchell Russum, and James Pierce, majors, tenth cavalry district.

Wm. [illegible] captain, Samuel Slaughter, 1st lieut. James B. Taylor, 2d lieut. Wm. Orrell, cornet, attached to 10th cavalry district.

Samuel [illegible], capt. James [illegible] 1st lieut. John McGee, 2d lieut. [illegible] cornet, attached to [illegible] regimental cavalry district.

Christopher Garner, [illegible] attached to 6th regimental cavalry district.

Richard Chenoweth, captain, John [illegible] 1st lieutenant, John [illegible], 2d lieutenant, Jacob Gettinger, cornet, attached to 6th regimental cavalry district.

Frederick Wilson, captain, [illegible] Coburn, 1st lieutenant Thos. Wilson, 2d lieutenant John Rutter, cornet, attached to 6th regimental cavalry district.

Frederick Boyer, captain, Robert Wilson, 1st lieut. James Ingram, 2d lieutenant, Wm. Knight, cornet, attached to the eighth regimental cavalry district.

Levi G. Ford, captain, Richard Ford, 1st lieut. Stephen Bayard, 2d lieutenant, Henry Simpson, cornet, attached to the eighth regimental cavalry district.

Frederick Linthicum, capt. Arnold T. Windsor, 1st lieut. John O. Neal, 2d lieut. Wm. Henry, cornet, attached to 2d regimental cavalry district.

Allen Thomas, capt. Charles A. Warfield, 1st lieut. John C. Ridgeley, 2d lieut. Lloyd Shipley, cornet, attached to 2d regimental cavalry district.

Ambrose White, capt. Jos. Holland, 1st lieut. Wm. Tingle, 2d lieutenant, Edward Dyonoch, cornet, attached to the 11th regimental cavalry district.

Robert J. H. Handy, lieut. col. of the 11th district.

Arnold E. Jones, capt. Robert C. Elzey, 1st lieut. Wm. S. Handy, 2d lieutenant, John Dashiell, cornet, attached to the 11th regimental cavalry district.

Robert J. Handy, 1st lieut. of capt. A. White's troop, attached to the 11th regimental cavalry district.

ARTILLERY.

Samuel Moale, capt. Upton S. Heath, 1st lieut. Barach Williams, 2d lieut.

David Harris, lieut. col. of the 1st artillery regt. attached to the 3d brigade.

Joseph Jamison, major, Solomon G. Albers, major, do. do.

Geo. C. Collins, captain of an artillery company, [illegible]

Oliver Hugh Neilson, [illegible] of the 1st artillery regiment.

Benjamin Hodges, paymaster, do. do.

INFANTRY.

Samuel Hawkins, lieut. col. of the 1st regt. Charles county.

Benjamin Bassman, captain, James Dillon, lieut. Samuel John Lee, ensign, 6th regt. Baltimore.

James McCauley, capt. Wm. Jones, lt. Geo. M'Neir, ensign, do. do.

George Stewart, captain, Emmett Riley, lieut. James May, ensign, do. do.

Joseph Robinson, capt. Thos. Hill, lieut. Runyon Harris, ensign, do. do.

Alexander Cook, lieut. John M. Kane, ensign of capt. T. Moore's company, do. do.

John Kennedy, lieut. Wm. Hall, ensign of capt. N. S. Jones's company, do. do.

Daniel Schwarzauer, lieut. Peter Pinney, ensign [illegible]

Baptist Irvine, capt. [illegible] S. Eichelberger, lieut. Samuel Myers, ensign [illegible]

sign of capt. S. Moore's company, do. do.

[illegible], lieut. John Conner, ensign, 39th [illegible]

James Holmes, lieut. Dickson B. Watts, ensign of capt. Wm. R. Smith's company, do. do.

Ezekiel Mills, ensign of capt. S. Cole's company, do. do.

Wm. Brown, junr. capt. James M'Cunahan, lieutenant, Joseph Biays, junr. ensign 6th regt. Baltimore.

Luke Kiersted, captain, Robert Douglass Millholland, lieutenant, David W. Duncan, ensign, do. do.

Wm. Ford, lieut. Benjamin Ringgold, ensign of capt. John B. Taylor's company, do. do.

Wm Inloes, lieut. Isaac Atkinson, ensign of capt. C. Ford's company, 6th regt. Baltimore.

Nicholas Brewer, ensign of capt. Peter Galt's company, 6th regt. Baltimore.

James Biays, jun. adjutant, 6th regiment, Baltimore.

Henry Amey, major, 51st regt. Baltimore.

Thomas Sweeting, adjutant, 51st regiment, Baltimore.

Jacob Deems, capt. Andrew Smith, lieut. John Moaston ensign, 51st regt. Baltimore.

James Smith, lieutenant, John Stuart, ensign, of capt. J. Young's company, 51st regiment Baltimore.

Peter Hedges, lieut. Abraham Lavan, ensign of captain John H. Rogers's company 51st regt. Baltimore.

Michael Haubert, captain, Foster Maynard, lieutenant, John Carrell, ensign, 51st regiment, Baltimore.

Grovesnor M. Jefferies, ensign of capt. John Young's company, 51st regt. Baltimore.

Thomas Bowie, col. 34th regiment, Prince George's.

Joseph Isaac, of Richard, capt. Walter Bowie, lieut. —— Perkins ensign of a company, — regt. Prince George's.

Greenbury H. Murphy, captain, John Merryman, of Caleb, lieut. Fitz L. Nann Clark, ensign of a company 36th regt. Baltimore.

John Coats, captain, Wm. Brown, lieutenant, Josiah A. Helms, ensign of a company 28th regt. Baltimore.

Zachariah Kimble, lieutenant, John Yokely, ensign of captain Michael's company, 42d regt. Harford.

Wm. Hanna, ensign of capt. M'Albaws company 42d regt. Harford.

Robert Dods, surgeon to the 20th regiment, Frederick.

Jacob Hawn, ensign of capt. Bankard's company, 20th regt. Harford.

George Devilbiss, lieutenant, Wm. Stevenson, ensign of captain Eakman's company, 20th regt. Frederick.

Wm. McKnitt, ensign of captain Clabaugh's company, 20th regt. Frederick.

Daniel Hess, capt. Jonathan Norris, 1st lieut. Henry C. Dorsey, 2d lieut. of a [illegible] company, attached 20th regt. Frederick.

John M. Laurence, surgeon, Jas. Middleton, surgeon's mate, [illegible] regt. Baltimore.

William T. [illegible], captain, William G. Neale, lieutenant, John Stewellis, ensign of a company, 45th regt. St. Mary's.

John H. [illegible], capt. Philip Turner, lieut. Francis Neale, of Henry, ensign of a company, 45th regt. St. Mary's.

Daniel [illegible], capt. Nicholas Brown, lieut. [illegible] of a company [illegible] Frederick.

Samuel Duvall, capt. Jacob Kiehny, lieut. Otho Thomas, ensign of a company [illegible] Frederick.

Benjamin Dwyer, ensign of captain [illegible] company [illegible]

[illegible]

(To be continued.)

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REVIEW

BY A REPUBLICAN.

[Concluded.]

For their ultimate forbearance—a forbearance in relation to the restrictive policy—the addressers think the President of the United States ought to have been so much obliged to them, as not to pourtray the effort made by G. B. through John Henry to dissever the Union of the states. "After a course of policy (say they) thus liberal and conciliatory, it was cause of regret that a communication should have been purchased by an unprecedented expenditure of secret service money; and used by the chief magistrate to disseminate suspicion and jealousy." It was cause of "regret." What? That the money was spent? No! Because the paltry sum expended to obtain the *proof* of British perfidy was nothing when compared with the lavish ideas of federalists in relation to the public exchequer—nothing, when contrasted with the sums bestowed upon federal speculators from the year 1797 to 1801. What, then, was the cause of "*regret?*" Why, the dissemination of "*suspicion and jealousy.*" Not by the chief magistrate; for he disseminated nothing: he only placed the *facts* before Congress. The "*suspicion*" and the "*jealousy*" did, indeed, shoot up; not because Henry was paid, or that the President got the important secret out of him; and let it forever be remembered, that the main facts of the case are admitted by the English ministry; but because the seditious and traitorous conduct of the Junto of Essex too well corroborated the *gist* of Henry's narrative. Time, place and circumstance, all corresponded to establish his story, & and the political culprits sneaked out of their own feelings of disgrace by affecting to have their *pride* wounded! Thus the bawd puts on the mask of virtue, and [illegible] it out in the face of the community; thus the conscious knave struts the man of probity, and knits his brows in mimick superiority of those who *know* and *detest* his depravity. And what is the conduct of the federalists of Massachusetts *now*; that is, of those who direct the machinery of state politics in that quarter? Is it not of the very same complexion as that which induced Governor Craig to send John Henry to Boston? Does it not hold out the aspect of rebellion? Does it not invite foreign emissaries to go & tamper with them? And yet these gentlemen "*regret*" that the chief magistrate should have published Henry's disclosures. Time, however, has shewn that he could not have done a wiser thing. These disclosures have put the nation on their guard; they will warn the virtuous yeomanry of Massachusetts to be watchful of the demagogues who fan the flame of faction, goaded, perhaps, by some other Henry, and invited to treason by stronger incentives. In this point of view alone the truth that Henry exposed was worth a million. In a mere account current between treachery on the one hand and sheer curiosity on the other, [illegible] worth the money. But when we look to the consequences—when we regard the posture of national affairs—when we consider the game that England was playing; when we reflect on the fair promises that Britain made, and was still making, of friendship for this country—no candid man will pretend to deny that the facts were momentous; that they served to confirm men of penetration in their incredulity of English amity; and to enlighten, in that particular, the understandings of all classes of our citizens. Here, again, we recur to the responsibility of the representatives and of the rulers of the people: they had taken upon themselves a *dread* responsibility. In the face of an active and turbulent British party in the country, administration took it upon themselves to declare the insincerity of his Britannic majesty's professions, that all his majesty's ministers were hollow-hearted, that their negociations were nothing more than a chain of procrastination, falsehood and double-dealing. How were they to prove this declaration? Prejudices operated with many honest men to neutralize national argument. The violation of Erskine's arrangement and the boisterous mission of Jackson had, it is true, furnished strong incidental testimony of the truth of it. But *positive* evidence was still wanting; such evidence as would imperiously force itself on every man's understanding. Accident at last afforded what could not otherwise have been procured.—The venal tool of British profligacy, fired with resentment that his labors were not requited, sold to the injured party the undeniable secret of his mission to break up the American confederacy.—*Then* we had it, in *black and white*—with the names of Sir James Craig, late Governor of Canada, and of the present Lord Liverpool, and their subordinates. Their letters were record evidence, and was the purchase to be declined? For what?—To save the addressers from "*regret?*" Indeed! Why did *they* regret the disclosure? Were they tainted with corruption? Alas! poor nature!—Who does not remember how the addressers *passed!* till they were assured that Henry had given up no federal *names!* That once gay federal captain, and loyal betrayer of his master's confidence, [illegible] the names only of those who sent him on his mission and had falsified his hopes of recompence—the men intended for the victims of his seduction, he concealed—at least, he has said so. What remains in the archives of government, we know not; something may still be there to burst upon the heads of the guilty.—Henry was paid, it is admitted; but it would be truly extraordinary, if, when the vile ministers of an abandoned court can find funds to purchase up a miscreant to seduce our citizens, the American people cannot afford the little sum expended to buy the secret from the man employed.

In political concerns, it is the easiest thing in the world to deliver opinions which, under certain circumstances, are incontestibly true, while under certain other circumstances they are [illegible] false. Thus, when the addressers [illegible] say, that "it has always been the opinion of the undersigned, that a system of peace was the policy which most comported with the character, condition and interest of the U. S."; they utter a sentiment which in ordinary times and upon ordinary occasions, would be [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] security might justify war. But to say this, and yet to say that the condition of affairs on the 18th day of June, 1812, did not amount to this imperious necessity, is, in fact, to contend that no injury short of actual invasion of our houses and lands would authorise hostilities; for G. Britain has done every thing but that; and even that too, if we consider the conduct of the Indians upon our interior frontier as instigated by the British. If this logic of the Addressers be sound, how will the federalists justify their own former policy? Was the [illegible] for war greater in the year 1798 with France than in 1812 with G. Britain? Had France at that period impressed our seamen? [illegible] destroyed the freedom of our trade, [illegible] a general right of Blockade? [illegible] let loose the murdering savages upon our defenceless women and children? But the federalists in 1798 forbore for a long time under repeated injuries, as if they considered peace the best policy? No! not they. They rushed to war with the impetuosity of a lover, and treated with rude contumely those who only requested them to be moderate. And what, at a later period, has been the conduct of these Addressers and their friends? They have, we know, never pretended that France had treated us worse than G. B.; they only pretended that she had treated us as bad. What, then, was the conduct they wished to pursue in relation to France, even before her provocations were as great as they are now? Let us recur to the governorship of Mr. Strong. Do we not all remember the official recommendation [illegible] "*unfurl the republican banner against the imperial standard*"? Do these facts go to show that "it has always been the opinion of the Addressers that a system of peace was the policy which most comported with the character, condition and interest of the U. S."? Do they not, on the contrary, prove, demonstrably prove, that the federalists are not averse to war, even on slight pretences, but that *they* are only averse to war with G. BRITAIN! There lies the hidden spring of all their actions; that, with their inordinate thirst of power, makes them turn impertinently before the public, through the press, in the face of a thousand absurdities.

Such is the devious current of their logic. It is in the same crooked disposition of mind, the same misguided temper of party, that the Addressers have been induced to [illegible]

[illegible] that great many [illegible] foreign ground [illegible] our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour, or caprice." These sentiments, so just in themselves, and so truly corresponding with the character of Washington, will receive from every one, who understands them, the same credit. There is no reason why we should quit our own to stand on foreign ground. But does this imply that in keeping away from foreign ground, we are to [illegible] When Washington's administration go [illegible] that because it would be improper to "interweave our destiny with that of any part of Europe," we ought to submit to the outrages which any part of Europe may choose, in the wantonness of power, to [illegible] The best illustration of [illegible] sentiments, in this respect, is to be found in his own policy during the period of his presidency. In proportion as he kept aloof from European broils, he firmly maintained the rights of his country. We all remember the mission of Mr. Jay, and the consequences of the embargo in 1794. In his message to Congress, on the 3d of Dec. 1793, [he] says, "I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from them the fulfilment of their duties towards us. [illegible] to the U. S. among nations; [illegible] withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness."

Had the mission of Mr. Jay not ended in a treaty, war would inevitably have been recommended by President Washington against the British. They had in 1793 commenced the same system [illegible] [illegible]

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

[illegible]

SAMUEL [illegible]

THE PARTNERSHIP

[illegible] Coach and Harness Makers in Cambridge, Dorchester county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will still be carried on by [illegible] [illegible] the public [illegible] the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

DRAPER & CAREY.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

6th July, 1812.

[illegible] to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted therein. The [illegible] part of the building intended for the use of the sick generally, is now completed, so as to accommodate in the most comfortable manner upwards of one hundred Patients, [illegible] building, which contains a large number of [illegible] apartments, calculated [illegible] for private Patients, is in a state of forwardness, and will be soon finished.

The [illegible] erected for Lunaticks is completely finished, and is certainly not surpassed by any in the United States, either for comfort or convenience. The rooms intended for Deranged Patients are large and well ventilated, and constructed in such a manner, as to be cool and pleasant in summer, and to be made perfectly warm [illegible] during the cold weather.

[illegible] have also the pleasure to state, that Mr. and Mrs. Gatchel, the steward and matron of the Hospital, have during their residence in the Institution, afforded them repeated opportunities of witnessing their care and attention to the Patients, and from their long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the high recommendations they have brought with them, every reliance may be placed on their exertions to give satisfaction.

A suitable number of Nurses have been provided to attend on the sick; and the Institution is furnished with every comfort necessary for the Patients, or which may be ordered for them by the attending Physicians.

The situation of the Hospital is high and healthy, the water excellent, and the prospect handsome. Around it is a spacious yard shaded by forest and other trees, now enclosing with a brick wall, and attached to it, a large Garden abounding with vegetables of every kind.

The following gentlemen have charge of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Institution.

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Colin Mackenzie,
James Smyth.
Attending Surgeon.
Dr. William Gibson.
Consulting Physicians.
Doctors George Brown,
Miles Littlejohn,
John Coulter,
John Campbell White,
John Crawford,
[illegible] Birkhead,
P. Chatard,
John Crom[illegible],
Ashton Alexander.
Visitors of the Hospital.
John Hillen,
James Mosher,
Wm. M'Donald,
William Ross,
Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending Physicians.

July 7. (14)——8

IN COUNCIL, JULY 14, 1812

Ordered, That the "Further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State," be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagers-Town.

By order—

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

A further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

AND BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrollment of his company to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs, whenever required, and upon refusal or neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse, to be approved of by a regimental court martial.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all able bodied white male citizens of this state, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, except ministers of the gospel, and except those exempted by the act of congress, shall be liable to stand their draught, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. *And be it enacted*, That all certificates heretofore granted for corporeal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be null and of no effect; and that all surgeons of [illegible] and their mates, [illegible] to grant certificates [illegible] they proceed to grant [illegible] of corporeal inability to any person [illegible], shall first take the following oath or affirmation, before some justice of the peace, to wit: "I do solemnly swear or affirm [illegible], that I will not grant a certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, through favor or affection, or who in my opinion is not justly entitled to the same, nor [illegible] through prejudice or ill will." [illegible] June 18, 1812.

July 22 (25)——4

MARCH TERM 1812

The creditors of *Lambert H. Abbot*, of Dorchester county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Lambert H. Abbot to the judges of Dorchester county, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security [illegible] before the judges of Dorchester county court, at the town of Cambridge, on Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next [illegible]

[illegible] why the said Lambert H. Abbott should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly.

Signed by order—

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

July 2——8

WAR DEPARTMENT, [illegible] 1812.

[illegible] of all rations [illegible] by the United States [illegible]

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the State of Ohio north of the 41st degree of latitude, and in the vicinity of the Upper Lakes to Lake Ontario, excluding Fort Niagara.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of Ohio, south of the 41st degree of latitude, and the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or 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.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, 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 stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity, Niagara and 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.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

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

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops 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 limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17. Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts; and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June, 1813, inclusive, to the 1st day 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 bread or 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 pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations 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 Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chicago, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, for six months in advance; and at each of the posts on the western waters, for at least three 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 urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops and that all losses sustained by the depredation 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 articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance, may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian Frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS.

The Editors of Newspapers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 16. (21)——8

QUEEN-ANN's COUNTY. To wit.

On application to me in writing, as chief judge of Queen Ann's county, by *Jack Bruff*, of Queen Ann's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, accompanying his petition; and being [illegible] that he has resided within the State of [illegible] the two years preceding his application [illegible] the petitioner the said Jack Bruff is in actual confinement for debt only, do hereby order that the body of the said Jack Bruff be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October term next, to answer such [illegible] as may be propounded to him by his creditors, and also [illegible] his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors. And I do further order that the said Jack Bruff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once [illegible] [illegible] before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand [illegible] March, 1812.

RD. T. EARLE.

July 23——4

[illegible] RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES.

[illegible]

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after any proclamation shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several courts of the U. States, and of each State, having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several judges and justices of the courts of the United States, and they shall be and are hereby respectively authorized upon complaint, against any alien or alien enemies, as aforesaid, who shall be resident and at large within such jurisdiction or district, to the danger of the public peace or safety, and contrary to the tenor or intent of such proclamation, or other regulations which the President of the United States shall and may establish in the premises, to cause such alien or aliens to be duly apprehended and convened before such court, judge or justice; and after a full examination and hearing on such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall and may order such alien or aliens to be removed out of the territory of the United States, or to give sureties of their good behaviour, or to be otherwise restrained, conformably to the proclamation or regulations which shall and may be established as aforesaid, and may imprison, or otherwise secure such alien or aliens, until the order which shall and may be made as aforesaid, shall be performed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the district in which any alien enemy shall be apprehended, who by the President of the United States, or by order of any court, judge, or justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart, and to be removed, as aforesaid, to provide therefor, and to execute such order, by himself or his deputy, or other discreet person or persons to be employed by him, by causing a removal of such alien out of the territory of the United States; and for such removal, the marshal shall have the warrant of the President of the United States, or of the court, judge, or justice, ordering the same, as the case may be.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, July 6, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act entitled, "An act respecting alien enemies."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That nothing in the proviso contained in the act entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," approved on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, shall be extended or construed to extend to any treaty, or to any article of any treaty, which shall have expired, or which shall not be in force, at the time when the proclamation of President shall issue.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
July 6, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Department of State,
July 7th, 1812.

NOTICE.

All British Subjects within the United States are required forthwith to report to the Marshals (or to the persons to be appointed by them) of the respective States or Territories within which they may reside, their names, their age, the time they have been within the U. States, the persons composing their families, the places of their residence, and their occupations or pursuits; and whether, and at what time, they have made the application to the courts required by law as preparatory to their naturalization—and the Marshals, respectively, are to make to the Department of State, returns of all such British subjects, with the above circumstances annexed to their names.

ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS

Within the State of Maryland, are requested to report themselves to one of the following persons—

Upton Bruce...Allegany County
[illegible] Shriver...Washington
[illegible] Johns...Frederick
Edward [illegible]...Montgomery
Benjamin Green...Harford
John Stone...Saint Marys
Richard Duvall...Prince Georges
[illegible]...Anne Arundel
Thomas [illegible]bury...Caroline
[illegible]...Cecil
Isaac F. [illegible]...Worcester
Henry [illegible]...Dorchester
Benjamin H. Mackall...Calvert
Wm. F. Ridgeway...Queen Ann's
John [illegible]...Talbot
Ezekiel [illegible]...Kent
Zachariah [illegible]...Charles
Daniel Ballard...Somerset

Or at the Marshal's Office, in the city of Baltimore.

THOMAS RUTTER,
Marshal.

[illegible]

[illegible] BOOKS

[illegible]

QUEEN ANN's COUNTY

May Term 1812.

On application to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, by George Devorix, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said George Devorix has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland,—and being also satisfied that the said George Devorix is now in actual confinement for debt—and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his personal appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in October Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said George Devorix be discharged from imprisonment, and the first Saturday in October Term next is appointed for the said George Devorix to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors. And it is ordered that the said George Devorix, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in two weeks, for three months successively, in the Star published in Easton—and also by setting up like notice at the Court House Door in the said county, three months before the said first Saturday in October Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before said Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit.

Test—
JOHN BROWNE, Clk. of
Queen Ann's county court.

July 7——37,21,28,[illegible],15,29:06——[illegible]

QUEEN ANN's COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, by *Nicholas Massey*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Nicholas Massey has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland—and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Nicholas Massey appear in this court on the first Saturday of October term, for the purpose of delivering up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors. And it is further ordered that the said Nicholas Massey, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for four weeks successively, three months prior to the said first Saturday in October term next, in the Easton Star; and also by setting up like notice at the court house door in the town of Centreville, three months before the said day, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

JOHN BROWNE, Clk.
of Queen Ann's county ct.

July 28——4

QUEEN ANN's COUNTY, Sc.

ON application to the subscriber in the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of Maryland, by petition in writing, of *Horace Coursey*, of Queen Ann's County, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Horace Coursey having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Horace Coursey having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance on the first Saturday of Queen Ann's County Court, at the next October Term, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Horace Coursey be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for four weeks successively in some newspaper printed at Easton, before the first Saturday of October Term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court on the said first Saturday of October Term, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Horace Coursey should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements—And I do further order, that the said Horace Coursey give further notice by having a copy of this order set up at the Court House Door of the County aforesaid, three months previous to the first Saturday of October Term next.

Given under my hand this seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and twelve.

RD. T. EARLE.

July 21——4

100 DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given for taking up and securing the following Negroes, who ran away on Wednesday morning the 8th inst. viz. Negro Ben, aged about twenty years, is a bright mulatto, five feet three or four inches high, and rather thickset—Had on or took with him a short jacket and trowsers of kersey, one country linen shirt and wool hat—with regard to any other clothing it is impossible to describe it—This fellow has been brought up to following the water.

Negro Stephen, aged about eighteen years, five feet 8 or nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and rather good looking—his clothing as follows, as far as can be ascertained—a dark fell'd cloth jacket, one round jacket and pantaloons of nankeen, one country linen shirt—Stephen has been brought up to the [illegible]

Negro [illegible] [illegible]

WILLIAM SEARS.
Poplar Island, Talbot county.

July 21——[illegible]

SOMERSET COUNTY, Sc.

On application to the subscriber in the recess of [illegible] of the [illegible] judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Peter Tull, of Somerset county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and the said Peter Tull having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Peter Tull having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Somerset county to answer such allegations as may be made against him, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Peter Tull be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one paper at Easton, once a week for three months successively before the first Saturday in September term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Peter Tull should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812. And I also order that the said Peter Tull give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one tavern in the town of Princess-Anne, three months previous to the first Saturday in September term next.

WILLIAM POLK.

True copy—Test—
Wm. Done, Clk.

June 16——13

MARCH TERM 1812

The creditors of *Benjamin Johnson*, of Dorchester county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Benjamin Johnson to the judges of Dorchester county court for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Dorchester county court, at the town of Cambridge, Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations against him relative to his said application, the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Signed by order—

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

July 14——8

MARCH TERM, 1812.

The creditors of *Charles Thompson*, of Dorchester county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Charles Thompson, to the judges of Dorchester county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Dorchester county court, at the town of Cambridge, Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, [illegible] have, why the said Charles Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Signed by order—

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

July 21——6*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on [illegible] day, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named *Moses*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet [illegible] inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair, a very [illegible] fellow to talk with, [illegible] conversation. Took with him a suit of [illegible] mixed Virginia cloth, old great coat [illegible] new fur hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and [illegible] there, as he has a [illegible] If not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below [illegible] Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above [illegible] if taken up out of the county [illegible] or seventy dollars if taken up in Somerset [illegible], and brought home to his master.

THOMAS BYRD, Senr.

June 5——[illegible]

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending and bringing home to the subscriber, near Kenton, in Kent county, Delaware, a negro man named PERRY, who ranaway on Saturday, the 2d instant. Perry is about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has six toes on each foot, very [illegible] his clothes not recollected. Any person taking up said runaway and bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and for securing said negro in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the reward of SEVENTY DOLLARS, paid by

NATHANIEL WELDS.

may 23, (june 2)——[illegible]

☞ The Editor of the Easton Star will please insert the above three months.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 16th of April last, a negro woman by the name of [illegible], about 18 or 20 years of age, formerly the property of Mrs. Ennalls, near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. She is tall and [illegible] black, round small face, with [illegible] mouth, with hobs in her ears [illegible] and plaited. She is supposed to be lurking about the farm of Charles Goldsborough, Esq. on Hunting creek, as her father and mother live there, or she may make for Philadelphia. The above reward will be paid for taking up and securing said negro in the jail at Cambridge, Md. by giving information to Mr. Thomas [illegible], near said place, or to the subscriber, with reasonable charges if taken at a distance.

JAMES DAWSON [illegible]

July 21——6*

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway on Saturday morning, the 20th inst. [illegible] apprentice boy to the [illegible] business, by the name of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] GEORGE [illegible]

Eastern Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the Laws of the United States.

[Vol. 16.......13.] TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1812. [No. 51.......665.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR

Are Two Dollars and [illegible] per annum, payable half yearly [illegible] be discontinued until [illegible] paid for.

Advertisements [illegible] inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents [illegible].

WILL BE SOLD,

[illegible] the [illegible] day of August next, on the premises—

All the real estate of George Brannock, late of Dorchester county, deceased, lying and being in Dorchester county, aforesaid. The purchaser shall give bond for the purchase money, with interest thereon, payable within one year from the day of sale. The above property is sold by order of a decree from the Honourable Chancellor of Maryland, to me directed, as trustee for the sale thereof. The creditors of the said George Brannock are hereby warned to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or within six months from the day of sale as aforesaid. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1812.

JOHN WILLOUGHBY, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Geo. Brannock, deceased.

july 28——5

LOOK TO THE RIGHT,

AND FIND A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Honourable the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, on SATURDAY, the 15th of August next,

WILL be exposed to public sale, a [illegible] valuable FARM, lying in Caroline county, near the dividing line of Dorchester county, late the property of Henry Charles, deceased, containing 117 1-8 acres of Land, on the following terms: [illegible] credit of one, two, and three years will be given, the purchaser giving his bond with two approved sureties, for securing a punctual payment of each instalment as it becomes due; that is to say, one third of the purchase money, and interest thereon, to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale—one other third to be paid with interest from the day of sale within two years, and the remaining third with interest within three years from the day of sale. The soil is particularly kind to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. The proximity of this farm to navigation, houses of worship, and the goodness of roads, must greatly enhance the value. The public are invited to view the farm.—Attendance will be given by

JACOB CHARLES, Trustee for the sale of said farm.

july 16——13

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on Friday, the [illegible] inst. at [illegible] by vendue [illegible].

All the [illegible] and [illegible] of Wm. Brannock, [illegible] the mill [illegible] occupied by [illegible].

august 4——[illegible]

N. B. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock at the mill.

MILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of Sept. next, for Cash—His valuable MILL, &c. lying in Tuckahoe neck, Caroline county. The sale will be at 2 o'clock at the Mill, and attendance given by the subscriber.

JOHN LUCAS, 3d.

July 14——7

NOTICE.

The LANDS of Henry Bowdle, deceased, heretofore advertised for sale by the subscribers, will be offered at public sale on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place at the Trappe, on Saturday, the 29th of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jun.
DANIEL MARTIN,
JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH, } Commissioners.

July 28——5

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a small FARM, handsomely situated on the waters of Wye river. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or clover—The improvements are all nearly new and in good repair. On said farm is a valuable young apple orchard, in thriving condition. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL Y. GAREY, Near Wye Mill.

july 21——[illegible]

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

Having received a very liberal support at the election in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, I am induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the General Assembly of the State.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BANNING.

august [illegible]

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

Grateful for the liberal support I received [illegible] as a Delegate to the State Legislature, and encouraged by the solicitations of a respectable portion of my fellow citizens, I am induced again to offer my services as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

august 4——9

A GENERAL CAMP MEETING

Will commence on Thursday the 13th of August next, and continue till the morning of Wednesday the 19th following, on the Wye Camp Ground, in Queen Ann's county. A baker will supply the meeting with bread, and a pound will be prepared for horses. The committee of arrangements [illegible] themselves to observe, and [illegible] all who encamp on the ground [illegible] utmost simplicity and plainness [illegible]. On this same spot several General Camp Meetings have heretofore been held, with the most extraordinary displays of the power and grace of God. Its advantages are too well known to need [illegible]. Ministers and people are invited from all parts, and the prayers of the faithful solicited for the success of the meeting.

N. B. Plank will be on the ground, to be lent to those from a distance for tent-floors.

July 7——6

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Commissioned Officers of the 26th Regiment of Maryland Militia, are ordered to meet on Tuesday, 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, in Col. Hayward's field, in full uniform with side arms, for drill exercise according to law.

Likewise at the request of the Brigader General, the above officers are ordered to meet at Easton on Wednesday, Sept. 2d, at 10 o'clock, to be drilled and instructed with the field officers, which shall be considered as one of the law days. The punctual attendance of all the officers is expected.

By order of the Lieut. Col.

WM. DODSON, Adjutant 26th Regt. Md. Militia.

august 4——3

A STILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber has at this time a large STILL, which will hold from 90 to 100 gallons, made of strong Copper, with a pewter worm and goose-neck, which can be highly recommended. For further particulars apply to

JEREMIAH GAREY.

Easton, august 4——3

P. S. If the above STILL is not sold by the 25th inst. she will be for hire.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 16, 1812.

Subjects of his Britannic Majesty, at present within the United States or their territories, desirous of proceeding thence to any part of the dominions of his said majesty, and wishing to procure passports at the Department of State for their greater security, are hereby notified, that before obtaining the same, they must furnish to said Department a description of their persons, to wit:—Their age, their stature, in feet and inches; their complexion, the colour of their hair and of their eyes; all which particulars will be inserted in their passports respectively, for their better protection.

☞ Printers of the Laws of the Union are requested to publish the above three times in their several papers.

august 4——3

THE EXECUTIVE

Will receive proposals for making three thousand water-proof Knapsacks, five hundred Camp Kettles, and three thousand Canteens fit for service; 250 rifles with bayonets, 50 brace of horseman's pistols, and 100 horseman's swords.

By order—

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

July 15.

It is requested that the proposals may be made as early as possible, as the articles are necessary in order to equip the State's quota of 100,000 men required by the President of the U. States.

☞ Printers who publish for the State will insert the above four times.

august 4——[illegible]

CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE.

[illegible] purchase Cattle or Sheep [illegible] of each, by application to

THOMAS CHAPMAN.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, july 21 }——6

COACH, GIG, AND CHAIR MAKING.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the shop lately occupied by Mr. Caleb Britain, head of Washington street, Easton, which they have now fitted up, and with a general supply of the best materials, they will be able to execute any orders in their line at the shortest notice, of the latest fashion, and on reasonable terms.

They have in a state of forwardness a few Gigs, which can be finished at a short notice. Also a light and fashionable Coachee, nearly finished.

Their determination to put in practice a long experience in Baltimore, in this place, and to use every exertion to accommodate both as to work and terms, they solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

BARNETT & PARROTT.

august 4——m

By Order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's County, in Maryland,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the said court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Stephen Miers, late of said county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of July 1812.

JAMES BAYNARD, Adm'r.

July 28——3

LANDS TO RENT, AND OVERSEERS WANTED.

To be rented, from the 31st of December next, when the contracts with the present tenants will expire, Eight FARMS in Hunting Creek and Poplar Necks, in Caroline county. Four of these farms are large and valuable; the others will suit tenants of moderate capital. They are all situated either immediately on, or within a mile of, Choptank river, and from six to ten miles from the town of Easton. They will be rented for country produce, if desired, and on as long leases as may be generally agreeable to those who may incline to take them.

Also—wanted, for the ensuing year, Four OVERSEERS, one a single man, the others with families. No person need apply who is not every way qualified for the management of a farm—Application to be made to the subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, July 21 }——6

NOTICE.

All persons who put mares to [illegible] the season, are desired to take notice that if [illegible] on or before the 1st day of September [illegible] will discharge the claim for each mare; otherwise they will have six dollars to pay for each, and in either case 25 cents for each mare to the groom, where it has not already been paid. E. Courcy, [illegible] will receive the money.

N. B. The fine stud horse [illegible] is for sale.

EDWARD COURCY.

july 28——4

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Grateful for the liberal patronage he has been favoured with since he commenced the PACKETING BUSINESS between Easton and Baltimore, begs leave to return his thanks to those who have honoured him with their custom, and at the same time to assure them, and the public in general, that no expence or exertion shall be wanting to render a very comfort and convenience to those who may be passengers with him. His new, staunch built and commodious Schooner SUPERIOR, is now in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Grain, and leaves Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and the Old County Wharf, Baltimore, opposite F. D. M'Henry's, every Saturday morning at the same hour, wind and weather permitting. This vessel has a large and commodious Main Deck Cabin, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, with all necessary and convenient furniture, and contains 16 berths, and two state rooms for the convenience of Ladies and private families; and the subscriber will at all times be prepared with the best accommodations which the season affords, together with the best of Liquors. He has a large and suitable Granary at Easton-Point for the reception of grain, and has engaged Mr. Thomas Parrott, a gentleman of known experience, to superintend his business—During his absence Mr. Parrott is authorised to receive money and to pay for Wheat, &c. carried by the subscriber. [illegible] conveniences, and a determination to please, he hopes will ensure a continuance of favours.

The public's obedient servant,

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, july [illegible]——8

N. B. The public and his friends are advised that the Packeting Business will in future be conducted by him, and for his sole benefit, as to three-fourths of the profits arising therefrom; and that all persons will in future apply in his absence to his clerk (who is also [illegible] Capt. Vickars) to whom their orders are confided, that mistakes may not arise as to the person fulfilling them.

E. A.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Scott, late of Queen Ann's county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (or to Edward Scott or William Scott, her attornies) at or before the eighteenth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Also all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to said attornies, they will otherwise be proceeded against for the recovery thereof. Given under my hand this 6th day of July, 1812.

[illegible] SCOTT, Adm'x. of James Scott.

George Town, [illegible] Co'ty, Md. july [illegible] 11:415:613:817:915

[illegible]

Are informed that a [illegible] Ox and Horse Carts, made by Mr. N. Gilhorn, of Nottingham, in Cecil county, and completely finished in every respect, may be had on reasonable terms, by application to

STUART REDMAN, Near St. Michaels.

august 4——3*

TAKE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Alexander, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 27th day of July, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve.

WILLIAM C. RIDGEWAY, Adm'r.

august 4——

IN COUNCIL, JULY 14, 1812.

Ordered, That the "Further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State," be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagers Town.

By order—

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

A further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

AND BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrolment of his company to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs, whenever required; and upon refusal or neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse, to be approved of by a regimental court martial.

2. And be it enacted, That all able bodied white male citizens of this state, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, except ministers of the gospel, and except those exempted by the act of congress, shall be liable to stand their draught, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That all certificates heretofore granted for corporeal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect; and that all surgeons of regiments and extra battalions and their mates, who are hereby empowered to grant certificates of corporeal inability, before they proceed to grant any certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to militia duty, shall first take the following oath or affirmation, before some justice of the peace, to wit: "I do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will not grant a certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, through favor or affection, or where in my opinion it is not justly entitled, to the same, or withhold it through prejudice, or ill will." [illegible] June 19, 1812.

July 21 (13)——6

CARRIAGE TOP CHAISE FOR SALE.

WITH new Harness, in use but a few weeks, now in complete [illegible] will be sold low by immediate application at the Star Office.

August 4——3

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral period for Talbot county. If I am happy enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall endeavour to fulfil the duties of the office.

SAMUEL PADDISON.

June 23——m

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1812.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT separate Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department 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 & Districts following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the State of Ohio north of the 41st degree of latitude, and in the vicinity of the Upper Lakes to Lake Ontario, including Fort Niagara.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of Ohio, south of the 41st degree of latitude, and the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories, except Fort Wayne and Chikago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or 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.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, 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 stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity, Niagara and 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.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within [illegible].

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

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

14th. At any place, or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops 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 limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17. Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts; and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June, 1813, inclusive, to the 1st day 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 bread or 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 pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations 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 Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chikago, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, for six months in advance; and at each of the posts on the western waters, for at least three 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 urgency, such supplies of like provision in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops and that all losses sustained 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 articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

[illegible] privilege is reserved to the United States [illegible] the supplies, which [illegible] contract [illegible] which have been [illegible] the contract [illegible] in advance [illegible].

W. EUSTIS.

The Editors of newspapers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 19, (31)——4

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND.

[CONCLUDED.]

[For the want of room, we are compelled to omit the appointments for the Western Shore.]

INFANTRY.

Levin Walker, major, Wm. Jackson, jun. surgeon, Samuel Griffin, surgeon's mate, 11th regiment, Dorchester.

John Willis, lieutenant, Wm. Medford ensign in captain Eccleston's company, 11th regiment, Dorchester.

Wm. Hooper, captain, Samuel Bieley, junior, lieut. Joseph Whiteley, ensign of a company 11th regiment, Dorchester.

Wm. B. Smith, capt. John Lynch, lieut. Gamaliel Banks, ensign of a company, 11th regt. Dorchester.

Wm. Quinton, paymaster, 37th regt. Worcester county.

Samuel Pettit, lieut. Josiah Cheetham, ensign of captain —— company, 37th regt. Worcester county.

Seddenfield Hands, captain of a company, 21st regt. Kent county.

Charles Tilden, Surgeon, extra battalion, Caroline.

Nathan Whitby, quarter master, extra battalion, Caroline.

Jas. Ritch, capt. Nathan Gray, ensign of a company, 19th regt. Caroline.

Peregrine Raisin, ensign of capt. Taylor's company, 19th regt. Caroline.

Wm. Turner, lieut. of capt. Turner's company 19th regt. Caroline.

John Tell, captain, James W. Taylor, lieutenant, Joseph Miller, ensign, extra battalion, Worcester.

James Bravard, captain, Isaac Marshal, lieutenant, Johnson Gray, ensign, extra battalion, Worcester.

Wm. Marshall, capt. James Brown lieut. Wm. Hammond, ensign of a company, 9th regiment, Worcester.

Lemuel Purnell, lieut. of capt. Purnell's company, 9th regt. Worcester.

Bennett H. Clavo, ensign of capt. Lambden's company, 9th regt. Worcester.

John Hutchison, lieutenant, Wm. Walton, ensign of capt. Holland's company, 9th regt. Worcester.

Wm. Moffit, adjutant, 30th regiment, Cecil county.

Robert Egan, ensign of capt. Croup's company do. do.

Edwd. Burris, lieut. in capt. Orr's company, do. do.

Samuel Williamson, captain of a company do. do.

Andrew Hall, capt. of a company, do. do. do.

Thomas Jones, capt. of a company, do. do. do.

Jas. Ewing, of Henry, lieut. of captain Cozier's company, do. do.

Benjamin Maddox, ensign, of captain Cozier's company, do. do.

Minus Adams, captain, Solomon Davies, lieut. Robert Medford, ensign of a company, 11th regt. Dorchester.

John [illegible] Arthur Lowe, lieut. David Andrew, ensign of a company, do. do.

Joseph Elliot, lieut. Richard Pearcy, ensign of captain Craft's company, do. do.

Abraham Saunders, lieut. of capt. Webb's company, do. do.

John Vinson, ensign of capt. Mill's company, do. do.

Benjamin Thomas lieut. of capt. Boldin's company 49th regiment Cecil.

James Morgan, lieut. of captain Pennington's company do. do.

Isaac Casho, 2d lieut. of captain McCabe's rifle company do. do.

Nicholas L. Dawson, Paymaster 49th regiment Cecil.

John T. Veazey, surgeon's mate 30th regiment do do.

James Sewell, major of a battalion 49th regiment do.

Wm. Dodson, adjutant to the 26th reg. Talbot.

James Haddaway, lieut. Robert Lambden, of Robert, ensign of capt. Caroll's company, do. do.

James Jones, lieut. of capt. Haddaway's company do. do.

Joseph Mills ensign of captain [illegible] company do do.

Wm. Austin, lieutenant of captain Jordan's company do do.

Wm. Goldsborough, ensign do do.

Nicholas Harrison lieut. Wm. Auld ensign of captain Fiddeman's company do. do.

Thomas Vandyke Wie, retired surgeon to the 21st regiment, Kent County.

James Tilton, surgeon 4th regiment. Talbot.

Thomas Marshall, lieut. Wm. Marshall, ensign of capt. Schoolfield's company 23d regiment Somerset.

Henry Handy, captain, Josiah Johnson, lieutenant, William Miles, ensign of a company do do.

Thomas Handy, lieutenant, John H. Ward, ensign of captain [illegible] company do do.

Isaac Williams, lieutenant, George Handy, jun. ensign of captain [illegible] company do do.

William White, captain, John Jones of Robert, lieut. of a company 23d regiment do.

Wm. Miles, capt. Thomas Jones, ensign of a company do do.

William Quinton, pay master to the 37th regiment Worcester.

Edward Robins paymaster to the extra battalion do.

David Kerr, jun. paymaster to the 4th regiment Talbot.

William Colston, captain, Samuel Williams, lieutenant of a company 48th regiment Dorchester.

TROOPS OF HORSE.

Theodore Denny surgeon [illegible] cavalry district.

[illegible]

James Morgan [illegible] capt. [illegible] 1st lieut. [illegible] company [illegible].

[illegible] capt. Levin Ballard lieut. of a [illegible] Somerset.

[illegible] Covington ensign of [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] company 19th regt. Caroline.

John [illegible] 23d regt. [illegible] county.

Civil Appointments.

Josiah Polk, clerk of Somerset county court.

Leonard [illegible] notary public [illegible] Snow Hill, Worcester.

Lambert Clayland, auctioneer at Easton.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Causes and Extent of the late Commotions in Baltimore.

[In the first branch of the City Council, Aug. 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers of the City.]

By order,

S. H. MOORE, Clerk.

In the second branch, August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers of the City.

By order, THOS. ROGERS, Clk.

To EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq.

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The joint committee of the two branches of the City Council, appointed to enquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in the City, having, as enjoined upon them, requested the aid of thirteen other of their fellow citizens; ten of whom attended in the discharge of the duties assigned them, in pursuance thereof—

REPORT, That on Saturday the 20th of June, a publication appeared in the newspaper entitled the "Federal Republican," printed in this place, which excited great irritation in the City—that on the Monday following, the printing office occupied by the editors of that paper was pulled down, and their press destroyed. This commotion had subsided, and the transaction was under legal investigation by the Criminal Court, until Saturday the 25th of July; in the evening of which day, Alexander C. Hanson, one of the editors, with several of his friends from several counties, and one from another state, came into town, unknown to the inhabitants, (or known only to a very few of them) and took possession of a brick house in Charles street, that had been the late dwelling of Mr. Wagner, his partner. The committee further report, that from written documents, since found and communicated to them by the Mayor which are subjoined to this report, it appears that the plan of renewing the paper, and of arming for the defence of the house from which it was intended to be issued, had been deliberately formed and organized some time previous, in the country, without the knowledge of the citizens of Baltimore, and all the details settled and adjusted by persons who must have been acquainted with military service.—That having so taken possession of the house, they fortified it strongly, and prepared arms and ammunition to defend it: that on the next morning the editor issued from that house his paper, containing severe animadversions upon the Mayor, people, and police of Baltimore, which the editor caused to be circulated through the City.—In the course of the same day it was known to many persons that Mr. Hanson, one of the editors, was in the house, and from the preparations for defence that were observed to be making therein, it was conjectured that he expected to be attacked. During the day, many other persons of the city went to the house, and some remained there associated with those within: Towards evening many boys had collected in the street, opposite the house, and their noise exciting some apprehension, a neighbouring magistrate endeavoured to disperse them, and had nearly succeeded, when about 8 o'clock, a carriage stopped at the door of the house, and a number of muskets & other articles were seen to be taken out of it and conveyed through an armed guard into the house; the boys then returned, re commenced their noise, accompanied with abusive language to the persons in the house, and began throwing stones at the windows; at this time, and for an hour or more thereafter, there did not appear more than five or six men who could be supposed to have any connection with, or control over the boys; about this period a person on the footway endeavoring to persuade the boys from their mischief was severely wounded in the foot, by something weighty thrown from the house; the boys were repeatedly told, from the persons within, to go away and not molest them, that they were armed, and would defend themselves; the boys still continuing to throw stones, two guns were fired from the upper part of the house, charged as it is supposed with blank cartridges, as no injury was done by them; the assemblage of people in the street at this time greatly increased, and the threats and throwing of stones, at the house, became more general and violent; the sashes of the lower windows were broken and attempts made to force the door by running against it. Ten or twelve guns were then fired from the house in quick succession, by which several persons in the street were wounded, some dangerously*: about this period application was made for military aid to prevent further mischief: whilst the military were assembling in pursuance of an order from the General, issued in compliance with a requisition from the legal authority, frequent firing took place from the house, and three guns were fired at it; some short time afterwards a gun was fired from the house which killed a Doctor Gale in the street about twelve feet from the house, this circumstance greatly increased the irritation of those in the street, who soon after brought a field piece in front of the house, but by the interposition of several citizens were restrained from firing upon the house, under an assurance that the persons in it would surrender themselves to the civil authority; the military soon after appeared, & placing themselves in front of the house no further injury occurred; a negociation took place with those within the house, and upon being assured that a military guard would be furnished, and every effort used by the Mayor and the General to secure their safety from violence, they surrendered themselves to the civil authority about seven o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, and were conducted to jail and committed for further examination; they were Alexander C. Hanson, Gen. Henry Lee, James M. Lingan, Wm. Schroder, John Thomson, Wm. B. Bend, Otho Sprigg, Henry Kennedy, Robert Kilgour, Henry Nelson, John E. Hall, George Winchester, Peregrine Warfield, George Richards, Edward Gwinn, David Hoffman, Horatio Bigelow, Ephraim Gaither, Wm. Gaither, Jacob Schley, Mark U. Pringle, Daniel Murray, and Richard S. Crabb. After the removal of the persons the interior of the house was greatly injured, and the furniture in it destroyed and dispersed.

* Among these was Mr. John Williams, a spectator only, since dead.—[American.

The committee further report, that during the course of the day the Mayor applied to the sheriff to use particular precaution in securing the doors of the jail which he promised to do, and about one o'clock application was made by the Mayor and other Justices to the Brigadier General, to call out the military to preserve the peace and quiet of the state. Orders were issued calling out a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two companies of artillery, to parade at an appointed time and place. The Mayor, the General and many citizens repaired to the jail early in the afternoon, at which a number of persons had assembled, the much greater part of whom were peaceable and orderly citizens; those of a different temper of mind, upon being remonstrated with, appeared to yield to the admonitions of others and to be appeased with the assurances given that the party in jail should not be bailed or suffered to escape during the night; it became the prevailing opinion about the prison that no mischief would be attempted that night; in consequence of which and of the insufficiency of the force assembled, the military, by the order of the General, with the approbation of the Mayor, were dismissed; and many persons left the prison and went to their homes. Shortly after dark, the number of the disorderly increased, and an intention was manifested of breaking into the jail; the Mayor with the aid of a few persons, succeeded for some time in preventing the prison door from being forced open; they being overpowered by the increased numbers and violence of the assailants, the mayor was forced away; and the door having been previously battered, and again threatened, was opened by the turn key. Upon the entry of the assailants, they forced the inner doors and pressed into the room in which the persons above mentioned were confined.—Here a scene of horror ensued which the committee cannot well describe. The result was, that one of the persons (general Lingan) was killed, eleven others dreadfully beaten, 8 of whom were thrown together in front of the Jail, supposed to be dead.

The committee being (by the authority under which they act) directed to the collection and report of facts, have carefully avoided the expression of an opinion on any of the causes or extent of the unhappy commotions herein reported. Other facts (but we know of none material) may have attended the above transactions; which the limited powers of the City Council do not enable them to impart to the Committee the full authority to develope.

ADAM FONERDEN, JAMES CAREY, WM. STEUART, THOMAS KELL,	committee of the first branch city council
JAMES CALHOUN, JOHN C. WHITE, WM. M'DONALD, HENRY PAYSON,	committee of the 2nd branch city council

The undersigned being requested thereto, joined the above committee in the discharge of their duty, and unite with them in the foregoing report.

JAMES A. BUCHANAN,
WM. WILSON,
PETER LITTLE,
W. COOKE,
WM. GWYNN,
THORNDICK CHASE,
LEMUEL TAYLOR,
ROBT. GILMOR,
S. STERETT,
JOHN MONTGOMERY.

The originals of the following letters, &c. alluded to in the preceding report, remain in the Mayor's office.

Mount Philip—Sunday.

I am somewhat surprised not to have heard from you, my dear friend. The late infamous enormities in Baltimore, and the scandalous submission to the prevalence of an atrocious, damnable mob, have filled me with equal indignation and astonishment.—We have heard here no explanation of the circumstances, but what poor Hewes has at length ventured to state. What, I ask you, is to be done? Unless the people are immediately roused, and the federalists are immediately rallied, all opposition to the ruling policy will be unnerved, and the influence of these satanic outrages in Baltimore, will spread throughout the state. As yet I think and trust that our friend's here feel, & would act as they ought to do. What I feel myself you may see in yesterday's Herald, under the signature of Leonidas. If it is deemed a suitable appeal, I wish those editors whom you know to republish it, or to publish something themselves to manifest proper feelings of indignant decision and sympathy. It is a most awful and fearful consideration. If the press can be thus prostrated and silenced, we are further gone in the road to perdition than I thought possible. I have for some time withdrawn from active politics, and [illegible] to write or harangue. But any [illegible] in that way of exertion that I can do, shall be done; in short, any thing but being a candidate, or what is the same thing, deserting my family.

Had you not better shew yourself in this neighborhood, as soon as you can. I think it, on your account, a highly advantageous moment to confirm & strengthen the favorable impression already made; & for the sake of the common good, it may be adviseable to confer with our friends in this quarter, who are resolute and enthusiastic.

Let me at all events, hear from you without delay.

I am, seriously and truly, yours,

J. H. THOMAS.

Alex. Contee Hanson, esq.
Rockville, Montgomery.
[Post mark—"Fred. Town, 28th June."]

Wednesday Evening.

I am accidentally in town. I have not written to you, because I hoped in a few days that I should talk with you. But your letter has infused a thrill of extacy into the recesses of my heart. I had received one from Harper—it was not such a one as I hoped for—although he is himself every thing that I could wish.—But his letter was rather a damper—it stated that you had given up Baltimore for the present & were to recommence at George Town.

God bless you,
My dear noble fellow,
Yours most truly.

J. H. THOMAS.

A. C. Hanson, esq.
Rockville, Montgomery.
[Post Mark—"Fred. Town, 15th July."]

Mount Philip, 20th July.

My Dear friend—The reason why I have not written you a line by every mail, will appear from the distressing circumstances of situation, as I shall state it to you. I do not believe you need give yourself any uneasiness about the disclosure of the plan—what Heath heard, I apprehend was rather conjectural than any thing else; certain it is, no communication has proceeded from me to that lady, or any one else by which the matter could be known. But divers rumors have prevailed here on the subject. It has been said that the reestablishment of the press was relinquished altogether, then it is said you are to recommence in Georgetown only, and have issued a prospectus to that effect. The other day, I heard from Shaw that some body from Baltimore had said, that the paper would be renewed there. But I believe the general idea was, and so was the tenor of Harper's letter to me, that Baltimore would be altogether abandoned. Yesterday, however, it was stated as coming I believe in a letter from Dr. Alexander to my father, that the foreman of the office had said that the paper would reappear before the first of August.

It is probable the lady alluded to having heard some of these reports, connected with Col. Lynn's declarations, who talked freely and boldly to every body he met with, she has imagined the rest. But at present, I hear nothing said as to your particular views, the public curiosity being for the time absorbed in the fate of our little squadron, and the public interest here being at this moment, much engaged in the in-gathering of harvest. The moment I received your letter last week, I wrote a note to Col. Lynn, enclosed to his brother at Cumberland, whom I desired to forward it by express. Whether considered as pledged to go with you or not, I should consider it a duty to offer, and if I know my own heart it would afford it the liveliest gratification. I am sure you know me too well to imagine that I am feigning excuses; but I will state the circumstances by which I am precluded, and I think I might leave it to Lingan, Anderson, Lynn, Heath and yourself, as the most honorable court martial that any man could wish for, to decide not simply whether I am excusable for not going, but whether I should not be inexcusable for attempting to go at this moment. * * * *

The mere parade of going down useless to remain with you for real service would be idle; and might be embarrassing—and it is likely, if I could set off, I should soon be recalled by an alarm the most serious and hazardous. You will recollect to have heard, that last summer an accident had nearly deprived me of my wife.

There will be some difficulty in fixing the day for the Liberty meeting so as to suit us. I shall be gone to Virginia in a few days, and the week after next will be court. You will be at Baltimore, of course, all next week. Capt. Campbell, I understand as he told me he would the other day, was to go to Liberty, I believe, on Saturday last, to make arrangements. I have not heard from him. But he is ardent and we entirely accord in the expediency of the thing. From a particular quarter, which you will immediately guess, I apprehend lukewarmness and indifference. However, whenever the day is appointed, I shall act independently if necessary, and you will be informed of the time; so that under any circumstances we must make a violent effort to be there. I want to shew you a prompt, sensible letter I have received from Mr. Stoddert, as to the feasibility and necessity of electing John Marshall as the next president. Another letter from our friend Alexander hopes that you will avoid unnecessary personal abuse in the newspaper, and desires me to second this advice to you. Upon which, sir, all I have to say is, that as to what is so much descried as abuse, you must be the best and only judge yourself as to what is necessary or unnecessary.

Remember me affectionately to your wife and children—Mary desires her love to them.

Most truly and affectionately yours.

J. H. THOMAS.

P. S.—Write me a particular detail of all your operations. Tell our excellent friends, Lingan and Anderson, that upon reflection it was deemed best to wait the answer from Baltimore, before publishing our letter; and the answer from Harper, with other considerations which I will state to them, determined me not to offer it for publication. I am not certain that Thomson would dare print it, notwithstanding what he was induced to insert a few weeks ago. I learn from others, [illegible] no communication with him myself) and indeed I learn from his paper, that he has given up to his own apprehensions or the influence of certain moderates. Until the Fed. Rep. revives, we have no press in Maryland. God grant it a speedy, permanent and honorable resurrection.

Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq.
Rockville, Montgomery.

Cumberland July 19th, 1812.

DEAR SIR—Your note of the 15th inst. under cover to my brother, was delivered by him to me, on my arrival here last evening. I am sorry, sincerely so, that I was not apprised of Mr. Hanson's plan of taking possession of a house in Baltimore, in order to re-establish the Federal Republican again, at so short a day as on Monday week, that is, to morrow week, I am now from home since Thursday morning, and cannot possibly reach there again until to morrow night, on account of business that is too urgent to neglect. I also feel much indisposed on account of a cold and head-ache. But rest assured I will hurry home with all possible speed, and if it is possible I will join those gallant spirits, going on the noble enterprize; perhaps the most so since the revolutionary war. Time hardly ever was more precious with me. I have at this time several contracts respecting cattle on hand, that must be complied with: some of them nearly one hundred miles beyond me; and I yesterday received $2000 here, for the purpose of making the necessary payments next week, or I shall perhaps, lose my credit and the cattle in the bargain.

But it may be possible for me to get some one to do the business for me.—The most difficult part is the cattle I have not seen and valued; and who to get that is a competent judge, I cannot as yet think of. My friend, you now see some of the difficulties under which I labor;—more, and of a very serious nature, I could detail, but it is unnecessary. I repeat, that if it is possible I will with heart and soul join the band, nothing in this world, at present, would afford me more real pleasure than to assist in the noble undertaking. Secrecy and great caution will be necessary until the party are actually in possession of the house. In the first place, there ought (according to the size of the house) to be a full quantity of gallant men to defend it at every door, window, &c. muskets with the bayonets, and a plenty of good pistols, with a large store of ammunition. Let there be a plenty of buckshot provided for close work, and when they reach closer still, (which will never be, I believe, but it is always best to be well prepared) I would advise that a store of tomahawks or hatchets, with dirks for every man, be provided. If we are thus prepared, and they can neither fire the house or starve us out, the garrison will never be under the necessity of a surrender. I have thus thrown my ideas together in great haste; should they do no good, they will not injure. Too much caution cannot be made use of. I repeat again, if it is possible I will be with you in time; but should it not be in my power, I hope I shall stand excused. I hope there will be no want of young soldiers, and those commanded by such men as Lingan and Anderson cannot fail of success.

In haste, I am yours sincerely,

JOHN LYNN.

P. S.—Lathing hatchets would be a good substitute for tomahawks, if they cannot be had.

JOHN HANSON THOMAS, Esq.
Frederick-Town.

Friday evening.

DEAR HANSON—The enclosed letter from Col. Lynn was brought to me last evening. Notwithstanding what I wrote to you by the last mail I had still entertained a faint hope, which I would not express, that I might be able to join you, or meet the party on the road to Baltimore. *

But I cannot express the solicitude I feel in your enterprize, and the regret, the mortification, in not being able to assist in it. I have equal confidence in your conduct and courage. You will act advisedly, and take care, should it become necessary, not to use force, that is deadly force, until the attempts of the assailants will justify you in the eye of the law: for I wish your triumph in case of a resort to extremities to be certain and complete so that you shall be sustained, in any event, by the laws of the land, as well as the principles of honor.

Your's very affectionately,

J. H. THOMAS.

Post mark—"*Fred. Town, Md. 24, July.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I have nothing but bad news to give from this quarter as to our plan. John H. Thomas, I have seen, and he expresses much regret at being obliged to go to Virginia to morrow or next day, with his wife, who he says is very sick. He read to me a letter from col. Lynn from which I am very much inclined to think Lynn will not be with you, as he has pressing engagements at home. Robert M'Pherson I am told is sick, and Sprigg has engaged no other. This plan is here public, and I believe Geo. Baer and others have named the very day for its execution. When the scheme was first mentioned to me, I stated my objections to it, I believe to you, as well as to others. The very same reasons which I urged against it to Crabb and Kilgour, on last Sunday, my brother has urged to me here, enforced with others, which upon the whole, I have thought irresistible. I presume none have entered into this plan, supposing for a moment, that there could be any danger after the battle was over; but upon conversing with my brother, he seems clearly of opinion, that to fire upon the assailants before other means of putting them out of the house, have been used, would be unlawful, and subject us to the punishment of manslaughter. Thus in protecting the laws we should be violating them: To wait until the mob have entered, would not do; because then, numbers would overpower us; nor do I consider this a part of our plan as developed to me; besides, with a democratic judge to direct a democratic jury, as to the law, he considers our conviction of murder as far more than probable.

I consider myself to have been engaged to incur risk in the battle only, and nothing beyond this. I consider you to be acting with the same purpose, and therefore hope you will take the advice of Harper, and of those men in whom you most confide. This I ask for your own sake, and of those friends who have not taken the same view of the subject as I have. My opinion is formed upon authorities that I have looked into with my brother, and if such were not my opinion, I would not act contrary to his. Under these circumstances I have concluded not to go on to Baltimore, as I could not act in such a plan. I hope you yourself will take a fuller view of subject. If the mob should rise to pull down the press in George Town, the mayor or the magistrates may and will be induced to do their duty. We shall then act under the authority of the law, & the feelings of the people will go along with us; but this will seem too much like a plan to provoke an attack, that we may take into our own hands the sword of justice, and you know this the law will not allow.

With respect, &c. &c. &c. Your obedient servant,

A. TANEY.

Frederick Town, July 24th, 1812.

Frederick Town, July 24, 1812.

SIR—It was my intention to have done myself the pleasure of calling on you a few days since at the Court House, but was deprived by indisposition. I *know* the manner in which you have been treated. If I can be of any service to you at any time, you may command me. I will lose my life for you,

OTHO H. W. LUCKETT.

A. C. Hanson Esq.
Montgomery Court House, Md.

(NO DATE.)

George-Town, Thursday Morning.

DEAR SIR—The day before yesterday I sent you a rough sketch of part of the observations for the first paper. Having no letter from Allison and none of the apparatus having arrived, I wrote to him to send on the people and come himself.—I expect him to-day. I had made an arrangement with Rind to print the paper, if we should be reduced to the necessity of resorting to any other office than our own. But last evening he communicated his retraction of the accommodation, assigning as a reason, that the post master, in whose buildings the office is kept, was fearful it might injure him at the palace. I suppose the true reason to be, that as Rind is a very timid man and holds the situation of a clerk of the bank of Columbia, he is afraid of meeting the displeasure of John Mason. Still he offers every facility by using his types and hands and leaning a press, to be taken down and used elsewhere.—From all I can learn a wonderful apathy prevails among the federalists respecting the Federal Republican, and some have contracted an aversion to its publication, lest they may be involved in inconvenience or broils. This is a state of things radically different from what was impressed on me ever before. I am, however, flattered that this repugnance is no more than a species of delicacy which will yield as soon as the paper is set agoing. We shall soon reduce this to the test of experience. Under present circumstances it is not probable that we shall be able to publish on Monday; and until I see Allison it is impossible for me to approximate the time. It is reduced to a certainty, that without our own office, we cannot get afloat. This is so important to your arrangement, that I have sent the letter by express, to apprize you of it before you left town for Ellicott's, and also to request your assistance in obtaining from Mr. Gaither a lease of the house at the corner next to Crawford's, and which was the property of the late Col. Gaither, by whom it was purchased from Gov. Lee. Should we not be able to get it, it is doubtful whether we could suit ourselves in the town. Some places, hitherto expected to be obtained, would not answer our purpose, and others we could not procure.

So much idle conversation has been had respecting the power and the inclination of the navy yard to imitate the example of Baltimore, and the injury the establishment of the paper will occasion to the interests of the town, that we could not have a choice of houses which are to be let. Harry Gaither's uncle has the right to lease the house I allude to, and Harry himself can do it as he likes best. It is proposed to lease from him the whole except the lower story, which is occupied as a grocery store. We ought to pay him $150 per annum, which is all that it is worth, but rather than be disappointed we might go as high as $200. It never has had a tenant, except that in the gambling season it is occupied for a few weeks by blacklegs and whores. To enable us to get the paper out as soon as possible, I could wish to have Mr. Gaither's written permission to enter it some time to-morrow. An united Irishman is the grocer who lives below; but though the upper part has no connection by passages with his rooms, I am apprehensive that he and the Riggs will intrigue to keep us out. You will therefore be prompt in your application, and obtain for me an indisputable authority to warrant my entry into it. I have received a letter that says the hosts of the mob are chop fallen, and that the mayor himself has been presented by the grand jury.—Should this prove true, it evinces a determination in them, which must have been produced by a fear that the interests of the city were ruined, or only to be retrieved by a resolute and indiscriminate prosecution of all offenders.

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,

J. WAGNER.

George-Town, 23d July, 1812.

DEAR SIR—With the assistance of Col. Marbury, I have surmounted all the difficulties mentioned in my letter by the express. You may therefore count on receiving the paper at my house in Baltimore on Monday morning, and go on with your arrangements accordingly. Marbury says that the croaking is confined to democrats and a few federalists who by means of jobs and dependence on the executive, are labouring in the promotion of its views. In him we shall have a valuable and steady supporter in all our undertakings. I am sorry he had not been in town before. I hear nothing from Allison in answer to my letter, from which I conclude that he is on his way by water with the rest. Yours very truly,

J. WAGNER.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.

(The [illegible] of the [illegible])
[illegible] assign and set over to A. C. Hanson, Esq. in consideration of one dollar, to me [illegible] paid, all my right, title, and interest, of, in [illegible] dwelling house in S. Charles street, which I rented from Mrs. White, in Baltimore, with all the [illegible], privileges and appurtenances.
Witness my hand and seal, this 22d day of July 1812.

J. WAGNER. [L. S.]

Witness, Benj. B. Mackall.

George-Town, 23th July, 1812.

Dear Sir—The bearer carries you the paper which he will deliver to you by day break. God send you success and glory in case of an attack.

Yours very sincerely,
J. WAGNER.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.
No. 45, South Charles st. Baltimore.

Alexandria, July 20th, 1812.‡

Dear Sir—The short distance between the place of your asylum and this town, invites me, my mind always anxious to meet you (especially since the late disgraceful, and, to you, destructive scene in Baltimore) to mount my horse for Montgomery, but circumstances intervene which frustrate my wishes.

Besides as soon as I hear from Richmond, expected every day, I must go to Baltimore, where I ought to have been on the 16th; but where I cannot go until I am prepared.

You mean to return and re-establish your press: this decision, I presume, comports with your interest and is called for by due respect to yourself, to your friends and to your country. Mobs are justly stiled 'sores' political by acrimonious Tom, when his pen was directed by truth, and not by ambition. They must not be allowed to take root in our land, or soon will our tall trees be abrupted from their foundation.

It is possible, I fear probable, that your return to Baltimore will be followed by a repetition of the past—this cannot but occur to your own mind, and must produce a determination to resist to the last.

Vain is such a determination unless accompanied by preparation to defend yourself.

Select a house for your business capable of defence—place your family under the same roof, and collect a few resolute friends, some of whom shall always be in the house throughout the day, and all throughout the night.

Put in the most retired room in the upper story, cartridge made of the best powder, with ball and swan shot: these with a number of spare flints chosen with care, reserve for the hour of trial, if that hour should come. Prepare also cartridges with small shot to apply wherever it can be done without encouraging the mob by their experience of their innocence—collect a ton or two of large stones in your cellar, place some of them close to the windows over the outer doors of the house, to be rolled down on the assailants when forced forward through the pressure of those behind. Water and biscuit be sure to have in abundance.

Appropriate to every story a proportion of your friends, assigning to each story a leader—let them not be crowded, or you not only unnecessarily risk your lives but you injure your ability to defend—In a safe upper room hold all the supernumeraries in leisure, arranging to them the supply of cartridges, flints and muskets, as accidents may render necessary.

Appoint a chief to direct the whole, and inculcate not only profound silence throughout the house, but let every order be given in a low voice, thus compel your own men to be silent and attentive and withhold from the assailant knowledge useful to him.

The defenders of the house must be posted on each side of every window, all of which except in the lower story must be hoisted to prevent wounds from the shivering of the glass by the balls—those below ought also to be opened if the ground admits it.

In case of forcing the outer door and entering the lower floor, be ready with chairs, tables and bedsteads to stop the staircase, which defend.

Should the iniquity of the mob render it proper for you to adopt my advice, remember that you ought not to provoke their action, that you ought to require in time the aid of the civil authority, and that you having began defence, must never even think of concession—Die or conquer.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.
Rockville, Montgomery county, Md.

COPY OF ORDERS.

As the mob will always be on the alert, a correspondent activity is expected from those who have united to resist its depredations. A slate with the names of all the defenders of the house will be placed in the front room, second story; and whoever wishes to leave the house, must rub out his name and replace it when he returns, but no person is to consider himself at liberty to depart if there are fewer than ten names on the slate.

The gentlemen who pass to and fro during the day are expected to bring in all the information they can obtain. At six every evening the roll will be called, and no person will be permitted to absent himself after that hour.

BY THE
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a disposition has unhappily manifested itself on the part of some of our misguided citizens to disturb the peace of our city, by a disregard of, and open opposition to its Laws; and whereas it is believed that the promoters of this disorderly conduct are so few in number, that if not countenanced by the appearance of others who are in fact only spectators, they would desist from such misconduct—Now, therefore, I am induced to issue this my *PROCLAMATION*, calling upon all peaceable well disposed citizens, who are not in the employ of the civil or military authorities, to remain within their respective houses after the hour of eight o'clock in each respective evening, during the present state of the public mind; and particularly to retain at home all their apprentices, servants and children. In doing so, they will consult their own safety, as well as contribute to the preservation of peace; for, as efficient means are adopted to disperse all assemblages of people, and summarily to punish the rioters and ill disposed—those who are in the streets only as spectators, will subject themselves to the danger of suffering with the guilty.

EDWARD JOHNSON.

August 5, 1812.

The Mayor and City Council to the People of Baltimore.

Fellow Citizens—We feel ourselves bound to address you on the late unhappy disturbances. These are briefly detailed in the report which has been made out by a committee of our own body, assisted by ten other respectable citizens of all political parties, and unanimously concurred in. It is entitled to your confidence. Can you read it without the most awful sensations? Can you look back without horror upon the fatal events of the 27th and 28th of July.

The authors of those events, the actors in those scenes, which have insulted the dignity, sported with the happiness, subverted the peace, and disgraced the character of our city, will be brought to justice.

Citizens of Baltimore—public tranquility is again restored: and we exhort you to maintain it. Let no man's curiosity carry him to a tumultuous meeting, lest the innocent may be confounded with the guilty.

If such meeting should unfortunately occur, we entreat all good men to remain quiet at home, unless called upon to support the civil authority.

The laws must and shall rule. Measures have been adopted to suppress every species of disorder. And at a concerted signal thousands will rush forth to maintain the majesty of the law.—Civil and political liberty can only be maintained by an obedience to the laws, and respect of the civil authority.

ADAM FONERDEN, *Pres't.*
1st Branch of the City Council.
JAMES CALHOUN, *Pres't.*
2d Branch of the City Council.

August 7th, approved,
EDWARD JOHNSON,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

‡ This letter has no signature, but it is supposed to have been written by gen. Lee.

AMERICAN CAMP IN UPPER CANADA.

"Sandwich, July 15, 1812.

"My last was on our route from Cincinnati, whence to this place we have marched with a celerity that has surprized those who know the country—we had literally to cut our way through a wilderness of woods, swamp and rivers, at Detroit we were not expected before the 20th, but arrived the 5th, and by our speed saved Detroit, against which we found the British making preparations; our military stores had not come up with us, but we had enough to demolish a battery which they were erecting opposite Detroit, and drove them from their work. By the 11th we had brought up our military stores, and at break of day gave them a display of our little army in order of battle, and just at sun rise crossed and made good our landing on the Canada shore in their sight, but greatly to our surprise without experiencing any opposition, or the firing of a single shot at us. After we landed we found that the terrors which they had excited, under the expectation of preventing submission to the U. S. had not been without effect; they had held us forth as a race more savage and ferocious than their indian allies; the American *long knives* were described as prepared for the Canadian throats—the houses were deserted by all but a few aged persons of both sexes who were not able to move off; from these we learned that we had been represented by the agents of the British government as coming to exterminate them, man woman and child; and you can scarcely conceive their emotions on finding the kindness with which they are treated, and their property respected; they were astonished to find that not even a cherry from the tree would be taken without paying for it.

To day they are returning to their homes, and a number from Malden have this day been received in our camp, but requested to return to their homes; people are flocking in from different parts to the American standard; and we shall soon be in entire possession.

The Indians at Fort Malden armed for war, are sixteen hundred; but it is stated to us that the British are apprehensive, and place no confidence in the militia, and they have so disposed of them as that the Indians form the wings, and that they have orders to fire upon the militia if they shrink; the regulars form a second line, with Fort Malden in their rear; it is said the militia refused to perform duty in the garrison.

On our march hither, some of our baggage was sent down by the Miami of the lake, and it was taken as we had not then received any account of the declaration of war nor for two days after; the British it seems, had the news several days before. However we shall give a good account of the baggage in a day or two more, as we look for an action by that time.

Our general proceeds in the Roman stile, and accordingly we always encamp entrenched; however we are all in high spirits, impatient for the general orders for Malden."—*Aurora.*

Extract of a letter from Chillicothe (O.) to a gentleman in this city, dated July 25, 1812.

On Saturday evening last an express arrived in Chilicothe from Gen. Hull to Gov. Meigs, with a request to furnish more volunteers to guard provisions from Dayton to Detroit; on the receipt of which, it is impossible to describe the zeal and patriotism of our citizens on that occasion. The drums beat to arms for volunteers, and on Monday morning there was a complete company of 60 volunteers, with hunting shirts, moccasins, tomahawks, scalping knives, muskets and bayonets, in fine order—and they really cut a martial appearance; the company elected their officers, and the Governor commissioned them, when they departed amidst the acclamations of their friends and the discharge of cannon and small arms, determined never to return until they saw the flag of the United States wavering on the ramparts of Malden. Even the Ladies of Chilicothe set their eastern friends an example of pure patriotism, being engaged all day Sunday in making hunting shirts and leggins for their husbands and brothers, amongst whom are of our most respectable citizens, Wm. Creighton, jr. Mr. Brush, Mr. Joseph Tiffin, &c. &c.

Our government need only give permission to the people of the west, and Canada is ours. If our eastern brethren are unwilling or afraid to fight for it, I hope they will be willing to see their friends and neighbours of the same political family. Thus shall we be relieved from future distress, from Indians, and the hot beds of Malden and Halifax broke up forever.

PUZZLING QUESTION.

Who are worst of these three classes: they who commenced outrage and attempt at civil war; or they who write budgets of lies to distant federal printers, asperting the people of Baltimore; or the printers who publish such monstrous calumnies? *Whig.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1812.

At a meeting of Directors yesterday, Nicholas Hammond, Esq. was elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, in this town.

In order to lay before the readers of the Star, the preceding Report from the *proper authority* of the City of Baltimore, relative to the late commotion in that city, (premeditated and commenced by *Traitors* to the laws of the State—garbled and misrepresented by *Tory* presses, and letter-writing advocates, and supporters;) we presume will be a sufficient apology for the omission of a variety of matter intended for this paper, much of which was in type; but may not lose by temporary delay.

Hillsborough, 5th August, 1812.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the several committees from Talbot, Queen-Ann's and Caroline counties, for the purpose of recommending a suitable character to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District, to represent the said district in the Congress of the United States—when the following gentlemen appeared, viz.

From Talbot County—Messrs. James Nabb, Wm. E. Seth, Thomas L. Haddaway, Solomon Dickinson, and James Clayland.

From Queen-Ann's County—Messrs. Wm Prior, Sidney Parmer, Thomas Emory, John R. Downes, and Francis A. Rochester.

From Caroline County—Messrs. Thomas Saulsbury, James Pearce, Samuel Slaughter, Thomas Culbreth, and John Tillotson. Whereupon

JAMES NABB, Esq. was called to the chair, and

THOMAS CULBRETH appointed secretary.

The committee then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate agreeably to the object of the meeting, when ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq. was unanimously chosen.

The following resolutions were then moved and unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved, That Robert Wright, Esq. be recommended to the democratic republicans of the Seventh Congressional District, as a suitable character to represent the said district in the Congress of the United States, and that this committee hereby pledge themselves to use all constitutional and honorable ways and means to secure the election of the said Robert Wright.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.

JAMES NABB, Chairman.
Test— Tho. Culbreth, Sec'ry.

Denton, August 6th, 1812.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the several committees from Talbot and Caroline counties and the upper district of Dorchester county, for the purpose of recommending a suitable character to be supported by the democratic republicans of the Eighth Electoral District, to elect a President and Vice-President of the United States—the following gentlemen appeared, viz.

From Talbot County—Messrs. James Nabb, Wm. E. Seth, Thomas L. Haddaway, Solomon Dickinson, and James Clayland.

From Caroline County—Messrs. Frederick Holbrook, Thomas Saulsbury, Thomas Still, and Wm. Hardcastle. Whereupon

FREDERICK HOLBROOK, Esq. was called to the chair, and

Doct. *WILLIAM E. SETH* appointed secretary.

The committee then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate, agreeably to the object of the meeting, when Col. EDWARD LLOYD was nominated, and unanimously agreed on.

The following resolutions were then moved and unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved, That Col. Edward Lloyd be recommended to the democratic republicans of the Eighth Electoral District, as a suitable character to be supported as an Elector of the President and Vice President of the United States, at the next election; and that this committee do hereby pledge themselves to use all constitutional and honorable ways and means to secure the election of the said Col. Edward Lloyd.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.

FRED. HOLBROOK, Chair'n.
Test— Will. E. Seth, Sec'ry.

To the Editor of the Easton Star,

Sir,

I observed in your paper dated the 21st day of the present month, a number of toasts that were given the 4th, at the Market-House in Chester Town, Kent county, Maryland, by the democratic republicans, and wondered that the one I gave was not among them. I was the oldest man at that meeting, and after the general toasts were over, proposed to give one, which proposition seemed to be well received by the company, and I gave the following:—The Maryland Patriot, a great man in Congress, Robert Wright—which was answered by the roar of a cannon, and three cheers from the people, his old acquaintances.

Did we ever know a more faithful Attorney? I dont think a more faithful Representative has been in Congress since 1776, than Robert Wright—and hope, sir, you will give this address a place in one of your first publications. And if Mr. Wright was toasted by every citizen of the United States, as a lover of his country, and a great supporter of the rights thereof, and them toasts published in every newspaper, with letters of gold in pictures of silver, his proceeding in Congress last session, I think, would justify such distinction.

Your very humble servant,
SIMON WICKES, Senr.

July 29th, 1812.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the Upper District of Queen Ann's county, assembled at the usual place of holding their elections for the purpose of electing a committee to be composed of three citizens to meet similar committees from Kent county, in order to select a suitable character to be supported as Elector of President and Vice President, also a committee of three to meet similar committees from Caroline & Talbot counties, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate as a Representative to the next Congress from the seventh congressional district. After proceeding to ballot, and the votes being counted, it appeared that George Palmer, Robert Stevens, and William Jacobs, were elected as members of a committee to meet the different committee's from Kent county, for the purpose before mentioned, and William Pryor, Sidney Palmer, and Francis A. Rochester, were elected as members of a committee to meet the committee's from Caroline and Talbot counties. Whereupon

GEORGE MEGINISS, was called to the Chair, and

WILLIAM JACOBS, appointed Secretary.

When the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee now elected for the purpose of selecting an Elector be and they are hereby directed to vote for such person as Elector who will support James Madison as President, and Elbridge Gerry, as Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Committee now elected for the purpose of selecting a Representative to represent the seventh congressional district, be and are hereby directed to vote for our present Representative, Robert Wright.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and forwarded to the Editor of the Star for publication.

GEO: MEGINISS, Chairman.
William Jacobs, Secretary.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

Having observed published in your paper of the 21st inst. the proceedings said to have taken place in Chester Town on the 4th July, at which Gen. Chambers presided, and Judge Houston and Col. Reed acted as Vice-Presidents, we have thought proper to request you in your next paper to publish a correct statement thereof, as the one heretofore sent you was not *altogether* correct; and we fear intentionally so (as the omissions we are going to complain of are not inserted in your paper of Tuesday last). We are of the opinion a whole district, viz. the first, after being invited to, and having contributed to the entertainment, ought not to have been *thus* insulted, and the individual as well as the almost unanimous sentiment of the company concerning the honorable Robert Wright, and Stevenson Archer, ought not to have been thus *stifled* and *suppressed*.

An honorable gentleman waited on the President on the 6th inst. and enquired of him whether or not the proceedings of the 4th of July were to be published—he the President informed him, they the committee of toasts did not feel themselves authorised to do so. However, on the 8th it appears to have been determined that the proceedings should be, and were published;—sent down to you by whom, or by whose authority, we know not, but presume it ought not to have been ordered partially.

Chester Town, July 30th, 1812.

The Democratic Republicans of the First* and Second election districts of Kent, assembled at this place on Saturday the 4th July, to commemorate the birth of Independence.

The day was ushered in by a discharge from the Chester Artillerists, commanded by captain James Morrison. At noon the Declaration of Independence was read by capt. Michael Miller, from the *first* district, and an Oration delivered by capt. E. F. Chambers, of Chester Town. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, the President's Message and War Bill were read by Jos. Wickes, Esq. and the following Toasts drank, each succeeded by a gun from the artillery, and the reiterated shouts of the company.

1. *The Day.*
2. *The United States*: May all treasonable attempts to divide them, be followed by condign punishment.
3. *The President of the United States*: He has been a faithful centinel, and has given timely notice of the approaches of the enemy.
4. *The Revolutionary Heroes and Statesmen of America*: May such bright examples excite their sons to emulate their deeds of valor and patriotism.
5. *Thomas Jefferson*: We follow him to his retirement, and hail him as the philosopher and friend of mankind.
6. *The War with England*: May it not cease until the numerous injuries that occasioned it have been redressed.
7. *Our Foreign Relations*:—We have a right to justice from all nations, and if the aggressions of France are not speedily atoned for, may the refusal be followed by a Declaration of War against that power.
8. *The Militia of the United States*:—Arms in the hands of Freemen afford the best security for Liberty.
9. *The Army and Navy of the United States*:—We rely under Providence, on the exertions and patriotism of these, our brave defenders.
10. *General James Wilkinson*:—We congratulate him in his escape from the Toils of Persecution, and exhort him to go on the "good old way" of guarding and protecting his country against all attempts of Traitors.
11. *Commodore Rogers*:—He keeps a good look out for, & never fails to give a good account of the enemies of his country.
12. *Our Impressed Seamen*:—We pity their misfortunes and their sufferings, and trust they will ere long be ended and avenged.
13. *The majority in Congress*:—They have faithfully spoken the sentiments of their constituents in adopting measures of hostility towards Great Britain.
14. *Domestic Manufactures, Agriculture & Commerce*:—A reliance on our own resources will render us truly Independent.
15. *Henry the Spy*:—A halter for all British agents, their adherents and abettors.
16. *The State of Maryland*:
17. *The Ladies*:—Heaven's best Gift to Man.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Captain Simon Wickes, Junior. The advocates of the British cause in America:—May they be speedily embarked on board of swift sailers, have a fair wind and smooth sea, and a safe arrival in their beloved Britain, and should they ever attempt to return, may they be embarked on board of vessels that beat like smoke, and always meet with head winds and tempests.

By the Orator of the Day. The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:—His vote on the bill to repeal the non-importation law, merits the applause of his countrymen.

By Captain Simon Wickes.† The Maryland Patriot, the great man in Congress, Robert Wright.

By Dr. George W. Thomas.‡ Stevenson Archer, our worthy Representative in Congress—he deserves well of his country.

By Samuel Rasin. The Democrats of South America: May they have the valor to atchieve and the wisdom to preserve their Liberty and Independence.

By Capt. John Campbell. The Navy of the United States: May all its officers follow the example set them by the intrepid Rogers—Victory or Death.

VOTERS.

* In the former publication the word *First* is omitted.

† Capt. Simon Wickes waited personally on the President, and requested that his toast should be published with the rest.

‡ This toast was written and delivered to the honorable gentleman alluded to above, to be handed in for publication with the other proceedings; but after he had the conversation with the President on the 6th, as aforesaid, he thought it unnecessary to do so, as he concluded there would be no publication whatever.

However, after it had been finally determined, no doubt in Chester Town, that the proceedings should be published, and as the author of the toast lived in that place, it would not (*among republicans*) have been improper, but just and correct to have sent to him for his toast, and it may be truly said the toast of five-sixths of the democratic voters of Kent county.

A VOTER.

PATRIOTIC.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Port Tobacco, July 25.

"On Thursday last, my regt. met for the purpose of drafting, as was demanded, 21 men; but disdaining such a measure, the whole of the regiment present, except about 15, offered their voluntary services, and every officer in the regt. but [illegible] turned out—It was the most glorious and proud day of my life hitherto."

NOTICE.

There will be service in the Church at Easton, on *Thursday the 20th of August*, that being the day proclaimed by the President of the United States as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. Service will commence at 11 o'clock.

august 11.

NOTICE.

We are authorised to say that the Hon. Stevenson Archer is a candidate to represent in Congress the district composed of Harford, Cecil, and Kent counties.

EASTON LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES.

You are ordered to meet at the usual place of parade on FRIDAY next, 14th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order. Members will be punctual in their attendance.

G. W. SMITH, Capt.

august 11——1

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.

Private avocations having prevented me from attending the late Democratic Committees, by which Robert Wright and Edward Lloyd, Esquires, were recommended to the people of the two districts; (to prevent misrepresentation,) I wish it to be expressly understood, that, I shall decidedly support their election to the respective offices, for which they have been recommended.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Oakland, Talbot county, } ——3
august 11, }

BRIGADE ORDERS.

July 21st, 1812.

The Field Officers of Infantry of the 12th Brigade are ordered to meet at Easton, on *Wednesday* the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of being instructed in all the necessary duties of a soldier; and the Commissioned officers of the brigade are invited to attend at the same time, and for the same purpose—and as the Field officers of regiments and battalions assured me that it should be considered as one of the days they were to meet by Law, I hope the officers will endeavor to be punctual in meeting in uniform and side arms.

The Brigadier orders the following days for the meeting, exercising, and inspection of the regiments and extra-battalions of the brigade, and so to continue annually until further orders, viz:

The 4th regiment on the 2d Monday of September:

The extra-battalion of Dorchester on the Tuesday after the 2d Monday:

The 48th regiment on the Wednesday after the 2d Monday:

The 11th regiment on the Thursday after the 2d Monday:

The 29th regiment on the Friday after the 2d Monday:

The extra-battalion on the Saturday after the 2d Monday:

The 26th regiment on the 3d Monday.

The Cavalry of Talbot are ordered to meet the regiments of Talbot county.—The Cavalry of Dorchester county to attend at least one of the regiments of that county—and the Cavalry of Caroline to attend the regiment of that county. The Artillery will attend one of the regiments in Talbot.

Per Order,
SOL. DICKINSON, Brig. Insp.

august 11——3

FOR SALE,

The FARM on the Long Marsh in Caroline county, late the property of Wm. Hemsley, Esq. deceased. Also one hundred acres of very fine Timber Land, lying in Queen Ann's county, within two miles of Sudler's Cross Roads, and about three miles from the said farm. If not sold before the 20th Sept. next, it will then be offered for rent. Apply to

Wm. HEMSLEY, or
THOS. C. EARLE.

Queen Ann's county, august 11——6

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

From the solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for SHERIFF of Talbot county.

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS STEVENS.

august 11——3

FOR RENT.

A small FARM two miles from Easton, on the Miles River road. For terms apply to the subscriber—who will also take, as boarders by the year, a few Boys to fill the vacancies of those gone to College.

MARY TRIPPE.

Easton, august 11——3

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A small FARM in Caroline county, containing 150 acres, about 2 or 3 miles from the New Bridge at Dover. Apply to the subscriber, in *Easton on Wednesdays.*

DAVID KERR, Junior.

august 11——3

WANTED
TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

A Negro Woman well recommended, and acquainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c.—For such, liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor.

august 11——m

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE,
Governor of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alledged to be at large in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Luff, Richard Baily and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the jail of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, [SEAL.] this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

☞ Ordered, That the above proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the [illegible] American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Republican Gazette, at Frederick-Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hager's-Town; the National Intelligencer, at Washington; and the Star, at Easton. By Order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

august 5, (11)——8

[illegible]

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

SONG.

Tune—Jenny, put the kettle on.

[illegible] and many more,
Boys, they say, are coming o'er;
As soon as e'er they reach our shore,
They must have their tea.
So go and put the kettle on,
Be sure to blow the bellows strong;
Load our cannon every one,
With strong *Gunpowder Tea.*

They'll get it strong, they need not dread,
Seasoned well with sugar of *lead*;
Perhaps it may get in their head,
And spoil their taste for tea.
So go, &c.

But should they set a foot on shore,
Their cups we'd fill them o'er and o'er,
Such as John Bull drank here before—
Nice Saratoga Tea.
So go, &c.

Then let them come, as soon's they can;
They'll find us at our posts each man;
Their hides we will completely tan,
Before they get their tea.
So go, &c.

CONTEMPT.

BALZAMER said Contempt was a pill which might be swallowed, but which it was impossible to chew without making wry faces.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

6th July, 1812.

The Board of Visitors of the BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted to its care. The INFIRMARY or that part of the House intended for the use of the sick generally, is so far completed, as to accommodate in the most comfortable manner upwards of one hundred Patients; and the centre building, which contains a large number of spacious apartments, calculated particularly for private Patients, is in a state of forwardness, and will be soon finished.

The ASYLUM erected for Lunaticks is completely finished, and is certainly not surpassed by any in the United States, either for comfort or convenience. The rooms intended for Deranged Persons are large and well ventilated, and constructed in such a manner, as to be cool and pleasant in summer, and to be made perfectly warm and agreeable during the cold weather.

The Visitors have also the pleasure to state, that Mr. and Mrs. Gatchel, the steward and matron of the Hospital, have during their residence in the Institution, afforded them repeated opportunities of witnessing their care and attention to the Patients, and from their long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the high recommendations they have brought with them, every reliance may be placed on their exertions to give satisfaction.

A suitable number of Nurses have been provided to attend on the sick; and the Institution is furnished with every comfort necessary for the Patients, or which may be ordered for them by the attending Physicians.

The situation of the Hospital is high and healthy, the water excellent, and the prospect handsome. Around it is a spacious yard shaded by forest and other trees, now enclosing with a brick wall; and attached to it, a large Garden abounding with vegetables of every kind.

The following gentlemen have charge of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Institution.

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Collin Mackenzie,
James Smyth.
Attending Surgeon.
Dr. William Gibson.
Consulting Physicians.
Doctors George Brown,
Miles Littlejohn,
John Couter,
John Campbell White,
John Crawford,
Solomon Birkhead,
P. Chatard,
John Cromwell,
Ashton Alexander.
Visitors of the Hospital.
John Hillen,
James Mosher,
Wm. M'Donald,
William Ross,
Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending Physicians.

july 7. (14)——8

QUEEN-ANN's COUNTY, To Wit.

On application to me in writing, as chief judge of Queen Ann's county, by *Jack Bruff*, of Queen Ann's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, accompanying his petition; and being satisfied that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application—and being also satisfied the said Jack Bruff is in actual confinement for debt only, do hereby order that the body of the said Jack Bruff be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October term next, to answer such interrogations as may be propounded to him by his creditors, and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors. And I do further order that the said Jack Bruff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand this 13th day March, 1812.

RD. T. EARLE.

july 28——4:21*

MARCH TERM, 1812.

The creditors of *Lambert H. Abbott*, of Dorchester county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Lambert H. Abbott to the judges of Dorchester county, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Dorchester county court, at the town of Cambridge, on Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Lambert H. Abbott should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly.

Signed by order—

E. RICHARDSON, CLK.

july 28——4

AN ACT

RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES.

SECTION 1.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That whenever there shall be a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President of the United States shall make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects to the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed, as alien enemies. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised in any event, as aforesaid, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who shall become liable, as aforesaid; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those, who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which shall be found necessary in the premises and for the public safety: Provided, That aliens resident within the United States who shall become liable as alien enemies, in the manner aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed for the recovery, disposal, and removal of their goods and effects, and for their departure, the full time which is, or shall be stipulated by any treaty, where any shall have been between the United States, and the hostile nation or government, of which they shall be natives, citizens, denizens or subjects; and where no such treaty shall have existed, the President of the United States may ascertain and declare such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That after any proclamation shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several courts of the U. States, and of each States, having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several judges and justices of the courts of the United States, and they shall be and are hereby respectively authorized upon complaint, against any alien or alien enemies, as aforesaid, who shall be resident and at large within such jurisdiction or district, to the danger of the public peace or safety, and contrary to the tenor or intent of such proclamation, or other regulations which the President of the United States shall and may establish in the premises, to cause such alien or aliens to be duly apprehended and convened before such court, judge or justice; and after a full examination and hearing on such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall and may order such alien or aliens to be removed out of the territory of the United States, or to give sureties of their good behaviour, or to be otherwise restrained, conformably to the proclamation or regulations which shall and may be established as aforesaid, and may imprison, or otherwise secure such alien or aliens, until the order which shall and may be made, as aforesaid, shall be performed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the district in which any alien enemy shall be apprehended, who by the President of the United States, or by order of any court, judge, or justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart, and to be removed, as aforesaid, to provide therefor, and to execute such order, by himself or his deputy, or other discreet person or persons, to be employed by him, by causing a removal of such alien out of the territory of the United States; and for such removal, the marshal shall have the warrant of the President of the United States, or of the court, judge, or justice, ordering the same, as the case may be.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, July 6, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act entitled, "An act respecting alien enemies."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That nothing in the proviso contained in the act entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," approved on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, shall be extended or construed to extend to any treaty, or to any article of any treaty, which shall have expired, or which shall not be in force, at the time when the proclamation of President shall issue.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Department of State,
July 7th, 1812.

☞NOTICE.

All British Subjects within the United States are required forthwith to report to the Marshals (or to the persons to be appointed by them) of the respective States or Territories within which they may reside, their names, their age, the time they have been within the U. States, the persons composing their families, the places of their residence, and their occupations or pursuits; and whether, and at what time, they have made the application to the courts required by law as preparatory to their naturalization—and the Marshals, respectively, are to make to the Department of State, returns of all such British subjects, with the above circumstances annexed to their names.

ALL BRITISH SUJECTS

Within the State of Maryland, are requested to report themselves to one of the

FOLLOWING PERSONS—

Upton Bruce....Allegany County
Mathias Shaffner....Washington
Morris Jones....Frederick
Edward Beall....Montgomery
Benjamin Green....Harford
John Stone....Saint Marys
Richard Duvall....Prince Georges
Isaac Dorsey....Anne Arundle
Thomas Saulsbury....Caroline
Francis Gottier....Cecil
Isaac P. Smith....Worcester
Henry Haskins....Dorchester
Benjamin H. Mackall....Calvert
Wm. P. Ridgaway....Queen Ann's
John Bennett....Talbot
Ephraim Wansant....Kent
Zachariah Chawn....Charles
Daniel Ballard....Somerset

Or at the Marshal's Office, in the city of Baltimore.

THOMAS RUTTER,
Marshal.

☞The publishers of the Laws of the U. States in the State of Maryland, are requested to insert this notice in their papers.

july 21——4

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at the Star Office.

SOMERSET COUNTY, Sc.

On application to the subscriber in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of PETER TULL, of Somerset county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and the said Peter Tull having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Peter Tull having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Somerset county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Peter Tull be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one paper at Easton, once a week for three months successively before the first Saturday in September term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Peter Tull should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812. And I also order that the said Peter Tull give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one tavern in the town of Princess-Anne, three months previous to the first Saturday in September term next.

WILLIAM POLK.

True copy——Test—

WM. DONE, Clk.

june 16——13

QUEEN-ANN's COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, by *Nicholas Massey,* of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Nicholas Massey has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland—and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Nicholas Massey appear in this court on the first Saturday of October term, for the purpose of delivering up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors. And it is further ordered that the said Nicholas Massey, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for four weeks successively, three months prior to the said first Saturday in October term next, in the Easton Star; and also by setting up like notice at the court house door in the town of Centreville, three months before the said day, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

JOHN BROWNE, CLK.
of Queen Ann's county ct.

july 28——4

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Sc.

ON application to the subscriber in the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Horace Coursey,* of Queen Ann's County, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Horace Coursey having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Horace Coursey having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance on the first Saturday of Queen Ann's County Court, at the next October Term, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Horace Coursey be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for four weeks successively in some newspaper printed at Easton, before the first Saturday of October Term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court on the said first Saturday of October Term, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Horace Coursey should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements—And I do further order, that the said Horace Coursey give further notice by having a copy of this order set up at the Court House Door of the County aforesaid, three months previous to the first Saturday o. October Term next.

Given under my hand this seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and twelve.

RD. T. EARLE.

july 21——4

100 DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given for taking up and securing the following Negroes, who ran away on Wednesday morning the 8th inst. viz. Negro BEN, aged about twenty years, is a bright mulatto, five feet three or four inches high, and rather thickset—Had on or took with him a short jacket and trowsers of kersey, one country linen shirt and wool hat—with regard to any other clothing it is impossible to describe it—This fellow has been bro't up to following the water.

Negro STEPHEN, aged about eighteen years, five feet 8 or nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and rather good looking—his clothing as follows, as far as can be ascertained—a dark full'd cloth jacket, one round jacket and pantaloons of nankeen, one country linen shirt—Stephen has been brought up to the farming business, though understands going by water tolerably well.

Negro NICHOLAS, or Nick, aged about seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, and quite black, rather slender made, his clothing the same as described above for Stephen—this fellow has been brought up entirely to the farming business—it is supposed the above negroes took away with them their sickles as they have not been seen since they absconded. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for taking up and securing the above negroes in any goal, or delivering them to the subscriber, living on Poplar Island, Talbot county, together with all reasonable expences, if taken out of the State—and if taken within the State and out of the County, sixty dollars, and if taken in the County, thirty dollars, and all reasonable expences if brought home for the above, or for either of them in proportion.

WILLIAM SEARS,
Poplar Island, Talbot county.

july 21——3m

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,

AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE,

North East corner of Race & North second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—(price $1 50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or, *Nature's Grand Restorative,* (price $1 50) is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medecine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families, residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c, these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor to the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced & witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Dr. Dyott's patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.—Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(Price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life—(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia—Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)

The Restorative Dentrifice—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

☞ *Mahy's Plaister Cloth,*

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY

DR. B. RUSH,
DR. P. S. PHYSICK.

And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor. T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A Fresh supply of the above Medicines Just received and for sale by Messrs.

THOMAS & GROOME, Easton,

Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had Gratis.

march 24——1eowly

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, Sc.

On application of *John Young,* of Queen Ann's county, in writing to me in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by one of the constables of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said John Young, I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said John Young be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the County Court of Queen Ann's County, on the first Saturday in May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit: And I do further order and direct that the said John Young do give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said Saturday in May Term next. Given under my hand this 9th November, 1811.

RD. T. EARLE.

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, }
May Term, 1811. }

The aforesaid John Young having made his personal appearance at the Court, conformably to his bond;—Ordered by said Court that the said Young be indulged to the first Saturday in October Term next, and that he publish the foregoing notice to his creditors in the manner as above directed.

Test— JOHN BROWNE, Clk.
of Queen-Ann's county court.

june 30——je30;jy21;a11s1—4*

MARCH TERM, 1812.

The creditors of *Charles Thompson,* of Dorchester county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Charles Thompson, to the judges of Dorchester county court for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the direction of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Dorchester county court, at the town of Cambridge, Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Signed by order—

E. RICHARDSON, CLK.

july 21——4*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named *Moses,* about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuts one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab colour, new fur hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna,) nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.

THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.

june 5——m

100 DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending and bringing home to the subscriber, near Kenton, in Kent county, Delaware, a negro man named PERRY, who runaway on Saturday, the 2d instant. Perry is about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has six toes on each foot, very stout made, his clothes not recollected. Any person taking up said runaway and bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and for securing said negro in any gaol, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the reward of SEVENTY DOLLARS, paid by

NATHANIEL WILDS.

may 23, (june 2)——3m

☞ The Editor of the "Easton Star," will please insert the above three months.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 16th of April last, a negro woman by the name of *Rachel,* about 18 or 20 years of age, formerly the property of Mrs. Ennalls, near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. She is tall and spare made, very black, round small face, with a remarkable small mouth, with bobs in her ears—long hair, comb, and plaited. She is supposed to be lurking about the farm of Charles Goldsborough, Esq. on Transquaking, as her father and mother lives there; or she may make for Philadelphia. The above reward will be paid for taking up and securing said negro in the jail at Cambridge, Md. by giving information to Mr. Thomas Chapman, near said place, or to the subscriber—with reasonable charges if taken at a distance.

JAMES DAWDELL.

july 21——6*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Friday morning, 12th ult. a negro boy named *Tom Marcus,* segar-maker by trade, about 14 years of age, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, has an upper fore tooth broken, speaks quick and short, particularly in his answers, looks smart, understands French, and speaks it tolerably well. Said boy may be easily detected by attentively observing his face, his eyes open transversely in such a manner as to be down-eyed at each corner next the nose and rising at the temples, so much so as to give him a wild or disagreeable look.

Marcus is from Hunting-town, Calvert county; he is a very artful fellow, a great liar, will probably change his name, and his dress also if he can get or steal any clothes; had on only when he absconded a check shirt and coarse linen trowsers with suspenders—he is supposed to have taken the Philadelphia road or any other leading to Pennsylvania.

Whoever takes up said runaway and brings him home to me, or lodges him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive, if taken in the city or within 20 miles of it, 40 dollars, any further distance within the state of Maryland 75 dollars, or out of the state the above reward of 100 dollars with all reasonable charges, by applying to

JOHN CADUC.
No. 5, Fell's street, Baltimore.

All persons are hereby forewarned harboring said boy or assisting him in any way to make his escape.

[illegible]——3*

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 10.....13.] TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1812. [No. 52.....666.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

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.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on Friday, the 21st inst. to satisfy sundry executions in my hands,

ALL the right, title and estate (in law and equity) of Robert Bruff, in the mill and premises commonly called Hardcastle's mill, now occupied by James Elliott.

JOHN BENNETT, Shff.

august 4——3

N.B. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock at the mill.

NOTICE.

The LANDS of *Henry Bowdle*, deceased, heretofore advertised for sale by the subscribers, will be offered at public sale on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place at the Trappe, on *Saturday*, the 29th of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jun. } Commissioners.
DANIEL MARTIN,
JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH,

july 28——5

MILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on *Tuesday* the 1st day of Sept. next, for Cash—His valuable MILL, &c. lying in Tuckahoe neck, Caroline county. The sale will be at 2 o'clock at the Mill, and attendance given by the subscriber. JOHN LUCAS, 3d.

july 14——7

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a small FARM, handsomely situated on the waters of Wye river. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or clover—The improvements are all nearly new and is good repair. On said farm is a valuable young apple orchard, in thriving condition. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL Y. GAREY,
Near Wye Mill.

july 21——m

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

From the solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for SHERIFF of Talbot county.

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS STEVENS.

august 11——8

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

Having received a very liberal support at the election in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, I am induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the General Assembly of this State.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT BANNING.

august 4——9

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

Grateful for the liberal support I received in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, and encouraged by the solicitations of a respectable portion of my fellow citizens, I am induced again to offer my services as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

august 4——9

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.

Private avocations having prevented me from attending the late Democratic Committees, by which ROBERT WRIGHT and EDWARD LLOYD, Esquires, were recommended to the people of the two districts; (to prevent misrepresentation,) I wish it to be expressly understood, that, I shall decidedly support their election to the respective offices, for which they have been recommended.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Oakland, Talbot county, august 11, } ——3

BRIGADE ORDERS.

July 21*st*, 1812.

The Field Officers of Infantry of the 12th Brigade are ordered to meet at Easton, on *Wednesday* the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of being instructed in all the necessary duties of a soldier; and the Commissioned officers of the brigade are invited to attend at the same time, and for the same purpose—and as the Field officers of regiments and battalions assured me that it should be considered as one of the days they were to meet by Law, I hope the officers will endeavor to be punctual in meeting in uniform and side arms.

The Brigadier orders the following days for the meeting, exercising, and inspection of the regiments and extra-battalions of the brigade, and so to continue annually until further orders, viz.

The 4th regiment on the 2d Monday of September:

The extra-battalion of Dorchester on the Tuesday after the 2d Monday:

The 48th regiment on the Wednesday after the 2d Monday:

The 11th regiment on the Thursday after the 2d Monday:

The 29th regiment on the Friday after the 2d Monday:

The extra-battalion on the Saturday after the 2d Monday:

The 26th regiment on the 3d Monday.

The Cavalry of Talbot are ordered to meet the regiments of Talbot county—The Cavalry of Dorchester county to attend at least one of the regiments of that county—and the Cavalry of Caroline to attend the regiment of that county. The Artillery will attend one of the regiments in Talbot.

P. BENSON, Brig. Gen.

august 11——3

FOR RENT,

A small FARM two miles from Easton, on the Miles River road. For terms apply to the subscriber—who will also take, as boarders by the year, a few Boys to fill the vacancies of those gone to College.

MARY TRIPPE.

Easton, august 11——3

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Commissioned Officers of the 26th Regiment of Maryland Militia, are ordered to meet on *Tuesday*, 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, in Col. Hayward's field, in full uniform with side arms, for drill exercise according to law.

Likewise at the request of the Brigader General, the above officers are ordered to meet at Easton on *Wednesday*, Sept. 2d, at 10 o'clock, to be drilled and instructed with the field officers, which shall be considered as one of the law days. The punctual attendance of all the officers is expected.

By order of the Lieut. Col.

WM. DODSON, Adjutant
26th Regt. Md. Militia.

august 4——3

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. II.

War having been commenced, there can be no difference of opinion, among honourable men, as to the manner in which it ought to be waged. Our feelings and interests lead to peace. We all know that our prosperity depends upon it. A nation habitually engaged in War must be miserable.—Those who govern may riot on the public spoils, but the great body of the people will be wretched. When, therefore, we unsheathe the sword, it solely arises from the dire necessity of making our enemy feel the necessity of making our enemy feel the evils we are capable of inflicting upon her, and by these means, after having fruitlessly used all others, compelling her to respect those rights which are essential to our welfare. We know full well that we shall be called upon to make great sacrifices, to endure great evils, to experience great privations; but having from a regard to our permanent interests and our national character drawn the sword, I trust that we are prepared amidst all the difficulties that may surround us to pursue the one and to maintain the other by all the means in our power. When I speak of interest and character, I beg to be understood as merely adopting the terms of common parlance, and not as intimating the opinion that there is any hostility between them. On the contrary, it is my firm belief that so far from being incompatible, they are inseparable. Interest is the end, honor the means. The one is the object always in view in every state of society, the other the shield essential to its protection.—But, then, it must be recollected, that in this view of the subject we do not mean the fugitive interests of the day, but the great permanent interests of the nation, that are little, if at all affected by the momentary attitude of its affairs. Thus, in the war just commenced, we are called upon by the government to fight for the great attributes of sovereignty upon the high seas, which attached to us the moment we took our station among the independent nations of the earth. We might, then, as some other nations have done, have adopted a different policy. We might, like China, have determined to leave trade to others. But we determined otherwise. The enterprizing genius of our people courted the dangers and profits of the ocean, and we formed a system of government as well for the protection of our maritime as our internal interests. Our maritime are, therefore, decided by the highest authority to be among our permanent interests, and are consequently to be as strenuously maintained as any others. It is for their protection that we are now engaged in War with a formidable foe. In entering into this War, our statesmen have counted its cost. They know, every man knows, that during its continuance we shall probably be exposed to greater evils than we should have encountered had we remained in peace. But they also know that these evils will be temporary, and that at its close we shall not only be relieved from them, but likewise from those insults and wrongs that have been so perseveringly heaped upon us. Do we want an illustration of our present situation and prospects? It is to be found in our own revolution. No man doubted but that in entering on that revolution, we should be exposed, while it lasted, to greater hardships than we felt at its commencement; but, like rational beings, we not only felt present evils, but looked forward to those in store for us. We not only thought of ourselves, but likewise of our children. We then perceived, as we now perceive, that the spirit of tyranny and injustice is from its nature an encroaching spirit, that it is insatiable in its desires, and that, unless timely checked, it will invariably proceed from one step to another, until it has prostrated every obstacle to its gratification. We are not prepared to depend implicitly on Great Britain for the commonest bounties of Heaven, for the benefit of the winds and waves of the deep. We are not base enough to move on that element at her dictation, and to become a passive instrument of her ambition and avarice by carrying our prodigal harvests wherever she required them for the prosecution of her mad schemes of conquest. We are not willing, in this way, to swell her power already too gigantic for the peace of the world, and whose increment must instantaneously react upon us.

Not prepared to crouch beneath oppressions that threaten interminable duration, we have drawn the sword. We have declared Great Britain our enemy. We have made this declaration in our national capacity.—No man doubts the constitutionality or justice of the act. But this is not enough. The moral fiat is passed. It must be followed by the vigorous application of physical force. The enemy must be made to feel that we are a nation. The cause of humanity, as well as our own rights and happiness require that when we go to war, it should be with effect. On the vigor of our arms depends our success, and in proportion as it shall be prompt & brilliant will be the period of the present War and the duration of the ensuing peace. The splendid atchievements of the revolution gave us thirty years of peace; on the issue of the present contest hangs the future peace of the nation.

The commencement of this contest is in many important respects that of a new era. It is the first war declared under our present system of government. It will not be denied that among the greatest objects for which the Constitution was formed was that of defending the country against a foreign foe.—Nor will it be denied that in proportion as we shall on experiment succeed or fail in the accomplishment of this end it will become the object of our reverence or distrust. If it carry us gloriously through the perils of such a conflict as we are now engaged in, it will be cemented by the heroic blood that must more or less be shed, and we shall cling to it in the darkest times as the rock of our salvation. If, on the contrary, the War shall be languidly conducted and shall fail in asserting our rights, it will indisputably be ascribed to the inefficiency of our government. Our respect and affection for it will be shaken; and it will be happy for us, if such a disastrous result does not diminish our confidence in republican principles.

To those, therefore, who consider the Liberties of the American people as indissolubly connected with the maintenance of the present system of government, their country has a right to look for commanding councils and vigorous services. They above all men should exhibit those patriotic examples which are so apt to be followed by men in subordinate stations. If in office, they should be prompt and vigorous in their discharge of duty; and if in private life, they should display the holy zeal of men who feel the magnitude of the cause at stake. They know that, although war may be temporary its effects will be lasting. They know that the character of the *first war* waged under the Constitution may decide that of all those that may be subsequently waged. They know, and the American people ought to realise the fact, that the records of scarcely a nation exist in which the hand of violence has not seized, on the most propitious moment for usurpation, the period of supineness in the prosecution of war. Vigor is so essential in war, that when it is wanting, the impression is apt to become common, that something is radically wrong, something that requires a radical change. And, in the mortification felt at inactivity, the most desperate advice becomes contagious. Men naturally expect an improvement in their situation from any change suggested, and too often embrace it with an ardor that renders them blind to consequences.

If there be any truth in these remarks, it follows that a war with a formidable foe, once commenced, leaves to a free people no alternative; that interest, honor, liberty, all that is dear to man, call for vigor; that on it depend success and glory, peace and prosperity—while defeat & disgrace, uproar and adversity can hardly fail to flow from the want of it.

I am so satisfied that, under our existing circumstances, every thing valuable depends on vigor, that I am satisfied that the first and last duty of rulers and people centres in it. Properly understood it is all in all. I shall, therefore, make it the rallying point of all my remarks.

CATO.

FROM HULL'S ARMY.

By letters from the Northwestern army under Gen. Hull, it appears his head quarters were at Sandwich on the 19th of July, and preparation was making for the siege of Malden.

The British force was superior in numbers at that time although fifty or sixty militia had deserted from Malden every day since the American standard had been erected on the Canada side.—A detachment had ascended the river Le French, and taken a considerable quantity of provisions, which had been collected for the British army.—The enemy's advanced posts had been forced by a detachment under Colonel Cass.——*Nat. Intel.*

COPY OF A LETTER FROM COLONEL CASS TO GENERAL HULL.

Sandwich, Upper Canada,
July 17, 1812.

SIR—In conformity with your instructions, I proceeded with a detachment of 280 men to reconnoitre the enemy's advanced posts. We found them in possession of a bridge over the River Canas, at the distance of four miles from Malden. After examining their position. I left one company of riflemen, to conceal themselves near the bridge, and upon our appearance on the opposite side of the river, to commence firing, in order to throw them into confusion. I then proceeded with the remainder of the force about five miles, to a ford over the Canas, and down on the southern bank of the river. About sunset we arrived within sight of the enemy. Being entirely destitute of guides, we marched too near the bank of the river, and found our progress checked by a creek, which was then impassable. We were then compelled to march up a mile in order to effect a passage over the creek. This gave the enemy time to make their arrangements, and prepare for their defence. On coming down the creek we found them formed: they commenced a distant fire of musketry. The riflemen of the detachment, were formed upon the wings, and the two companies of infantry in the centre. The men moved on with great spirit and alacrity.——After the first discharge the British retreated—we continued advancing. Three times they formed, and as often retreated. We drove them about half a mile, when it became so dark that we were obliged to relinquish the pursuit. Two privates in the 41st regiment were wounded and taken prisoners. We learn from deserters, that nine or ten were wounded and some killed. We could gain no precise information of the number opposed to us. The guard at the bridge consisted of 50 men. Our riflemen stationed on this side the Canas, discovered the enemy reinforcing them during the whole afternoon. There is no doubt but their number considerably exceeded ours.—Lieutenant Colonel Miller, conducted in the most spirited and able manner. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the whole detachment.

Very respectfully, sir,
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) LEWIS CASS,
Col. 3d reg. O Vol.

His Excellency Brig. Gen. HULL.

A number of Indian Chiefs, from the Missouri Territory, arrived here on Saturday, under the conduct of Gen. Clarke, on a visit to the President of the United States. They appear to be very respectable, and are remarkable for their gigantic figures and fine proportion of their forms. *Ibid.*

JOHN ADAMS's OPINION.

The following extract of a letter from the late President of the United States, Mr. ADAMS, to Elkanah Watson, Esq. of this Town, is deserving the respectful consideration of every dispassionate American. The original is left in this office for the inspection of any person.

"*Quincy, July* 6, 1812.

"DEAR SIR,

"I have received the favor of your letter of the 28th of last month, which has revived the recollection of our former acquintance in France, England and Holland, as well as in several parts of our own country.

"I think with you, that it is the duty of every considerate man to support the national authority, in whose hands soever, they may be; though I will not say whatever their measures may be.

"To your allusion to the war, I have nothing to say but that it is with surprize that I hear it pronounced, not only by newspapers, but by persons in authority ecclesiastical and civil, and political and military, that it is an unjust and unnecessary war; that the declaration of it was altogether unexpected, &c.

"How it is possible that a rational, a social, or a moral creature can say that the war is *unjust*, is to me utterly incomprehensible.

"How it can be said to be unnecessary, is very mysterious. I have thought it both just and necessary for five or six years.

"How can it be said to be unexpected is another wonder. I have expected it more than five and twenty years, and have had great reason to be thankful that it has been postponed so long.—*I saw such a spirit in the British Islands*, when I resided in France, in Holland, and in England itself, *that I expected another war much sooner than it has happened.* I was so impressed with the idea, that I expressed to Lord Lansdowne, formerly Lord Shelburne, an apprehension that his Lordship would live long enough to be obliged, to make and that I should live long enough to see another peace made, between Great Britain and the United States of America. His Lordship did not live long enough to make the peace, and I shall not probably live to see it; but I have lived to see the war that must be followed by a peace, if the war is not eternal.

"Our Agricultural Societies may not be so much regarded, but the great interest of Agriculture will not be diminished by the war. Manufactures will be promoted.

"The Minister at St. Petersburg will be informed of your opinion of the utility of some bushels of Siberian wheat, not kiln dried."

Pittsfield Sun.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(*BY AUTHORITY.*)

AN ACT

Confirming claims to lands in the Mississippi territory, founded on warrants of survey granted by the British or Spanish governments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person, and the legal representatives of every person claiming lands in the Mississippi territory by virtue of a British or Spanish warrant or order of survey, granted prior to the twenty seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, who were on that day actually resident in the said territory, and whose claims have been regularly filed with proper register of the land office East and West of Pearl river, according to law, and reported to Congress, agreeably to the fourth section of the act entitled, "An act concerning the sale of the lands of the U. States, and for other purposes," passed on the thirty first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, be, and they are hereby confirmed in their rights to land so claimed. And the register and receiver of public monies for the district within which the lands may lie, are authorised and required to make out to such claimant, or claimants, entitled thereto by the provisions of this act, a certificate of confirmation, for each of which certificates the register and receiver shall each receive one dollar, directed to the commissioner of the general land office; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said commissioner that such certificates have been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then and in that case patents shall be granted in like manner as is provided by law for the other lands of the United States: *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act who shall not appear by the report made to Congress as aforesaid, or by the records of the boards of commissioners for the said territory to have been a resident of said territory on the twenty seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five; nor shall any person be entitled to the benefit thereof who has received a donation grant from the United States: *Provided also*, that not more than six hundred and forty acres shall by virtue of this act be granted to any one claim.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the decisions of the courts of justice in the said territory, heretofore made respecting the claims, or any part thereof, embraced by the preceding section, or to prevent a judicial decision between the holder of a British patent, legally and fully executed and recorded with the register of the land office East or West of Pearl river, and the persons whose claims are confirmed by the preceding section where such claims interfere.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

June 30, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the organization of the Militia of the District of Columbia."

"*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act, the muster of each legion, required to be held by the act to which this is a supplement, in each year, may be held in either the month of October or November, as the commanding officer of the brigade may appoint.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, as requires that there shall be a muster of each troop of cavalry and company of militia, comprehending the companies made up by voluntary enrolment in, the months of July, August and November, and all the twenty second section of the said act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the battalion courts of inquiry mentioned in the eighth section of said act, shall be held in the months only of July & November, in each year; and the legionary courts of inquiry, mentioned in the said section, shall be respectively held in not less than ten, nor more than twenty days after each battalion court of inquiry: *Provided, however*, That the commanding officer of each legion shall be and he is hereby empowered to appoint and convene legionary courts extraordinary, which may exercise all or any of the powers, and perform all or any of the duties, of the ordinary legionary courts of enquiry, except the power of assessing fines incurred by the officers of the legion for any delinquency or neglect of duty, other than failing to attend such legionary courts extraordinary.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines, to be assessed under the authority of the act last aforesaid, shall be certified by the clerks of the legionary and battalion courts of inquiry, respectively, by which the same shall be assessed, to the marshal of the district of Columbia, and so certified, shall be delivered to the marshal within fifteen days after the sitting of the court empowered finally to determine, and he shall give a receipt therefor. The said marshal shall forthwith proceed to collect the said fines, & (should any person fail to make payment when called on) to levy the amount with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent; which costs and manner of proceeding shall be the same as in other cases of distresses. And where there are no goods or chattels to be found whereof to levy the said fines, the marshal shall commit such delinquent to jail, and hold him in close confinement during the term of twenty four hours, for each and every fine by him payable (unless the same shall be sooner paid) in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed; & the marshal shall account for all the fines, and pay such as have been by him levied, to the paymaster of the legion, from which he shall have received the certified lists, within six months after said lists have been delivered to him respectively, deducting from the amount so to be paid, twelve and an half per centum as a compensation for his trouble; and in case of failure, the same shall be recoverable by motion in the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in either county of said district, in the name of the pay master of said legion, with twelve and an half per cent damages, and legal interest on the amount from the time it ought to have been paid, and costs of suit: *Provided*, The marshal shall have had ten days' notice of such motion.—And should it happen in any case, during the pendency of proceedings and before payment is made by the marshal, that the pay master in whose name the proceedings are going on, should be removed from his office or station, it shall not abate or in any manner interrupt or affect the proceedings, but the name of the succeeding pay master may be substituted until the proceedings are formally closed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That where any fine or fines shall have been collected or imposed, the delinquent shall be at liberty, at any time within twelve months after such imposition, to apply to any of the legionary courts to return or resit the same; and the court is hereby empowered to make such order in the case as may to them or a majority of them, to be right and just.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That squadron courts of enquiry, for the squadron of cavalry within the district of Columbia, shall be separately held within the said district; but whenever a legionary court of inquiry, as heretofore by law directed, shall be held, the cavalry within the limits of the legion for which such court may be held, shall be within and subject to its jurisdiction and authority; and the commanding officers of the squadron and companies of cavalry, shall be members of such legionary court for the legion within which they shall respectively reside: *Provided, however*, That when the cavalry shall have been established or formed into a separate legion, there shall be separate legionary courts held by and for them, at some place within the district; both the squadron and legionary courts of cavalry to be respectively for similar purposes, to be appointed and constituted in a similar manner, and to be subject to the same rules and regulations as the battalion, and legionary courts authorised and directed by the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all orders in relation to the procuring or wearing of such uniform and equipments, or either of them, as shall have been previously determined on, which shall be issued and communicated by the brigadier general to the officers of the brigade, or any of them, shall be forthwith obeyed; and for every disobedience of any such order, the delinquent shall be subject to the penalty or fine prescribed in the twenty seventh section of the said act to which this is a supplement, besides being subject to arrest.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the arms and other equipments belonging to an officer, non-commissioned officer or private be exempt from taxation or execution.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 1, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

REVOCATION
OF THE
ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Supplement to the London Gazette Tuesday, June 23, 1812.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 23d day of June Present His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas his royal highness the prince regent was pleased to declare in the name and on behalf of his majesty, on the 21st of April, 1812, "That if at any Time hereafter the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic Act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally *repealed*, then, and from thence, the orders in council of the 7th January, 1807, and the order in council of the 26th of April, 1809 shall, without any farther order, be, and the same are hereby declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked.

And whereas the charge des Affaires of the United States of America, Resident at this court, did, on the 21st day of May last, transmit to lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, a copy of a certain instrument, then, for the first time, communicated to his court, purporting to be a degree passed by the government of France, on the 28th day of April, 1811 by which the decrees of Berlin and Milan are declared to be definitely no longer in Force in regard to American vessels.

And whereas His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, although he cannot consider the tenor of the said instrument as satisfying the conditions set forth in the said Order of the 21st of April last, upon which the said Orders were to cease and determine, is nevertheless disposed, on his part, to take such measures as may tend to re-establish the intercourse between neutral and belligerent Nations, upon its accustomed principles, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Majesty's privy council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that, the Order in Council bearing date the 7th day of January, 1807, and the Order in Council bearing date the 26th of April, 1809, be revoked, so far as may regard American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, from the 1st day of August next.

But whereas by certain acts of the government of the U. S. of America, all British armed Vessels are excluded from the harbours and waters of the said U. S. the armed Vessels of France being permitted to enter therein, and the Commercial intercourse between G. B. and the said U. States, is interdicted, the Commercial Intercourse between France and the said U. States, having been restored; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased hereby to declare in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that if the Government of the said U. States shall not, as soon as may be after this Order shall have been duly notified by His Majesty's Minister in America to the said Government, revoke or cause to be revoked the said acts, this present Order shall in that case, after clear notice signed by his Majesty's Minister in America, to the said government, be thenceforth Null and of no Effect.

It is further ordered and declared, that all American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, that shall have been captured subsequently to the 28th of May last, for a Breach of the aforesaid orders in council alone, and which shall not have been actually condemned before the date of this order, and that all ships and cargoes as aforesaid, that shall henceforth be captured under the said orders, prior to the 1st day of August next, shall not be proceeded against to condemnation, until further orders, but shall in the event of this order not becoming null & of no effect in the case aforesaid, be forthwith liberated and restored, subject to such reasonable Expences on the part of the Captors, as shall have been justly incurred.

Provided that nothing in the order contained respecting the Revocation of the orders herein mentioned, shall be taken to revive wholly, or in part, the orders in council of the 11th of November, 1807, or any other order not herein mentioned, as to deprive Parties of any legal remedy to which they may be entitled, under the order in council, of the 21st of April, 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is hereby pleased further to declare in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty that nothing in the present order contained shall be understood to preclude his Royal highness the Prince Regent if circumstances shall so require from restoring after reasonable notice she orders of the 7th of January, 1807 and 26 of April 1809 or any part thereof to their full effect or from taking such other measures of retaliation against the enemy, as may appear to His Royal Highness to be just and necessary.

And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principle secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and the judge of the court of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

It is said that in consequence of some correspondence which has been discovered, Lucien Bonaparte can no longer be suffered to remain in that country.——*London paper.*

RIOTS.

As much justificatory matter hath gone abroad in defence of the conduct of the armed body of men in the house No. 45, South Charles street, in firing upon a collection of unarmed people in the street, the great body of whom were spectators, and murdering two persons and wounding and maiming several, time will not be ill spent in an inquiry into the nature and legality of such justification.

By the detail of circumstances and documents laid before the public by the committee of inquiry, it appears that a plan had been regularly organized, and a number of persons in differents parts of this and a neighboring State had been engaged to come to Baltimore, armed with deadly and warlike weapons, to take possession of, and fortify, a house in this city for the purpose of re-publishing the Federal Republican by force, thereby endangering the public peace.——That paper, had been by the consentaneous voice of the great body of citizens, but recently *ejected* from Baltimore, for its licentious and disorganizing language; and the liberty which was to be reclaimed by force of arms was, that of abusing the constituted authorities of every description of the general and state governments, of an unrestrained abuse of public and private character, and of justifying or apologising for the wanton conduct of Great Britain towards us.—This in a state of war like a peace public patience had borne with for years rather than to disturb the repose of the city, although on many occasions the publishers and editors of that paper had invited a violation of the public peace; but after that Congress had authorised warlike resistance to the edicts of Great Britain, the people considering the course marked out by the editors of that paper "aiding, abetting and comforting the enemy" undertook to punish *summarily* what it was the duty of the administrators of the law to have done *legally* The first ejectment of that paper was undergoing judicial investigation, and before its decision these banditti chose to adopt this most heinous of measures for its re-entry. It seems that the plan had been matured by some of the most infuriate of that party, and had been discountenanced by some of the more prudential and knowing ones, in consequence of the dangers attendant on the illegality of the procedure, for Thomas speaks of Harper's letter as a *damper*, and yet urges on to the undertaking, while Taney represents its *illegality* and declines to participate. That the plan was murderous in the intent the preparations and issue have fully proven, and its illegality is tested by the prudential advice of their best counsellors. That the armed banditti in the house, and they only, constituted in a legal sense the rioters, we have the most ample legal authorities to prove.

Chief Justice Holt says that *if a number of men assemble with arms IN TERROREM POPULI, though no act is done, such an act will make a trespass and riot.* Thus according to that great, good and learned man, the very act of assembling with arms in the manner they did, although they had not fired upon the spectators, constituted *a riot*, and subjected them to dispersion & punishmen-

Hawkins, another learned English jurist, and these men cannot certainly reject *English* authorities, says "a *riot* seems to be a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons or more assembling *together of their own authority*, with an intent mutually to assist one another against any who shall *oppose them in the execution of some enterprize of a private nature*; and afterwards executing the same in a violent turbulent manner, to the terror of the people, whether the act intended, was of itself *lawful or unlawful.*" By this jurist we are informed that even if their object was a legal one, the manner of its execution was not.

The same author again says, "any meeting whatsoever of great numbers of people with such circumstances of terror as cannot but endanger the public peace, and raise fears and jealousies among the King's subjects, seems properly to be called an unlawful assembly; as where great numbers, complaining of a common grievance, meet together *armed in a warlike manner*, in order to consult together, concerning the most proper means for the recovery of their interests; for no one can foresee what may be the event of such assembly."

The same author likewise says, "Though a man may ride with his arms, yet he cannot take two with him to defend himself, even though his life is threatened; for he is in the protection of the law, which is sufficient for his defence."

The authorities cited, many others which could be adduced, Taney's letter & Harper's *damper* prove that the assemblage was illegal the conduct of the banditti in firing upon the people unjustifiable and subjected them to legal punishment for murder or man-slaughter.

When more than eleven persons constitute an illegal assemblage by the English law, the offence becomes capital, and that those men who disturbed the repose of the City by their unwarrantable conduct should be tried at the common law, can be no cause to them of complaint who are so fond of English precedents, is certainly true.

We think that enough has been said to prove that to a banditti of desperadoes chiefly not residents of Baltimore, collected from different counties for the purpose of publishing by force in this City a paper the columns of which were to teem with daily abuse against the government and people and for the laceration of public and private character, are the inhabitants of the metropolis of this State indebted for all the murders, maimings, riot and disturbances experienced here.——[*Sun.*

Be it known to all men, that an inhabitant of the Borough of *Wilmington, D.* on Wednesday last, in the presence of some respectable citizens, did declare and publish, "that he wished for a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION—and hoped that the late disturbance at Baltimore would hasten that event!" *Del. Watch.*

Further prostration of all Law, Order and Decency: or—progress of FEDERAL MOBOCRACY in MASSACHUSETTS.—Bost Chron.

☞ *Another Member of Congress insulted.*

It is with feelings of the utmost horror and dismay, that we find ourselves under the painful necessity of recording another instance of federal mobocracy, having a direct tendency to produce events equally distressing in *Massachusetts*, with those which have lately taken place in *Baltimore*. We call upon honest federalists to reflect on the outrage detailed below, and then judge whether the time has not arrived, when their voice should be interposed against such daring and lawless attacks upon personal liberty. On the part of the republicans we ardently hope there will be nothing like *retaliation.*——Let the world understand, that while Messrs. Seaver and Turner, when in federal sections of the state, are hunted, hooted, insulted, and their lives endangered, by the licentious fury of a federal mob, Messrs. Lloyd and Quincy may travel alone, entirely unmolested in the most republican sections of the state. Let the world know this and they will immediately discover who are the real friends to civil liberty and republicanism, and who are their inveterate enemies, seeking to overthrow and anpihilate every vestige of rational, constitutional freedom.

To the Editors of the Independent Chronicle.

GENTLEMEN.—In such times as the present, facts, naked facts only, exhibited to the public mind, without comment, will elucidate the state of parties, especially in certain sections of the country, more markedly than the most eloquent observations.

On the evening of the 3d inst. Charles Turner, jun. esq. representative to congress from the district of Plymouth; Chief Justice of the court of sessions for that county, on his arrival at Plymouth for the purpose of attending his duty in that court, was assailed by a mob, forcibly held by a portion of them, and literally kicked, pushed and beat through the streets, till he found shelter at the Post-Master's, in the house of Madam Warton, to which place his walk was extending. Col. Turner not expecting any personal attack, was not even prepared for abuse, certainly not assassination. The town was in tumult a number of hours: Some gentlemen of different politics, ashamed and mortified at this procedure, stood forth for the quiescence of the town; but though possessing wealth and influence, they were overruled by the violence of mobocrat feelings; and placards the next morning were affixed on the doors of the court house, and at other public places of the town, very abusive to Col. Turner.

The court on assembling previous to entering the court chamber, doubted their safety, but presuming on the good sense and proper dispositions which ought to pervade the boasted defenders of order and decency, concluded to go on with their functions, but what was their astonishment in proceeding to the place of business, with the sheriff and his officers accompanying, to meet an assemblage, a large collection, some of whom were representatives of the town, and others large ship, wharf and land holders, evidently having appointed an impudent boy, son of one of the representatives then present, to start forward and insult the Chief Justice, and the whole court in the most abusive language, to which was added the grossest insult of hissing and scornful sneers from the whole assemblage. Whereupon at the adjournment the court adopted the following order, which is exhibited to the public as a justification of any delay of the public business of the county, which results in the most prominent degree from the principles of mobocracy of Plymouth federalism—aristocratic in appearance, monarchic in sentiment, and anarchic in action. Col. Turner by advice of his associates, retired from town, they not feeling that he was safe there.

Adjournment of the Court.

At a Court of Sessions begun and held at Plymouth, for the county of Plymouth, on the first Tuesday in August, 1812:—Whereas Charles Turner, jun. esq. the Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions for said county, arriving in town for the purpose of attending the business of said county, was violently assaulted by a mob, seized, kicked and pushed through the streets in a most shameful manner, his person injured and his feelings insulted on their way to the court house, are of opinion that in this alarming state of affairs in this town, an adjournment of this court is proper and necessary!——Thereupon, Ordered, That this court be adjourned to the fourth Tuesday of September next; and the clerk be directed to enter this order on record, and to notify by advertising in the public newspapers, or notification to each town in the county, the time to which the court stands adjourned.

From the Trenton T. American, of August 10.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Address to the President of the United States.

SIR,

Believing it would be pleasing to you, at this crisis to be acquainted with the sentiments and views of your constituents in every part of the Union, the Convention of Republican Delegates from the several counties of the State of New Jersey, take the liberty of addressing you on behalf of their constituents and themselves.

They have seen with approbation the long continued and often repeated efforts of the government of the United States to preserve to the country the blessings of peace, and at the same time to maintain the honour and independence of the nation. Negociation has at length been abandoned as hopeless—Resistance has been commenced as the last resort. To retreat from the contest now, would indeed justly subject our government to the stigma of pusillanimity, and our people to the charge of a want of patriotism.

On behalf of the Republican Citizens of this State, and of ourselves, we, therefore, Sir, assure you, we are now as much in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until our wrongs are redressed and our rights respected, as we have heretofore been of the preservation of peace, while it could be maintained without a surrender of our rights and interests. And we are fully of opinion that the confidence of the friends of government in New Jersey, will be increased rather than diminished, by the measures adopted by the general government for the support of our unquestionable and inalienable rights

Permit us, Sir, to add, that your conduct, as well in your endeavors to preserve peace, as well in your final recommendation of a resort to arms, meets with our most decided approbation.

By order of the Convention,
BENJ. LUDLOW, President.
GEORGE CASSEDY, Secretary.

ANSWER.

Washington, July 25th, 1812.

SIR,

I have received the Address from "The Convention of Republican Delegates from the several Counties of the State of New Jersey," explaining the sentiments entertained, at this crisis by that portion of my constituents. The sentiments are worthy the character of citizens, who know the value of the national rights at stake in the present contest; and who are willing to do justice to the sincere & persevering efforts, which have been employed to obtain respect to them without a resort to arms

The conduct of the nation against whom this resort has been proclaimed, left no choice but between that, and the greater evil, of a surrender of our sovereignty on the element on which all nations have equal rights, and in the free use of which, the United States, as a nation whose agriculture and commerce are so closely allied, have essential interest.

The appeal to force, in opposition to the force so long continued against us, has become the more urgent, as every endeavour short of it, has not only been fruitless; but had been followed by fresh usurpations and oppressions.—The intolerable outrages committed against the crew of our vessels, which at one time were the result of alledged searches for deserters from British ships of war, had grown into a like pretension first as to all British seamen, and next as to all British subjects; with the invariable practice of seizing on all neutral seamen, as British officers interested in the abuse, might please to demand.

The blockading Orders in Council commencing on the plea of retaliating injuries indirectly done to Great Britain, thro' the direct operation of French Decrees against the trade of the United States with her; and on a professed disposition to proceed step by step with France, in revoking them have been since bottomed on pretensions more and more extended and arbitrary, till at length it is openly avowed as indispensible to a repeal of the orders as they affect the United States, that the French Decrees be repealed as they affect Great Britain directly and all other neutrals as well as the United States. To this extraordinary avowal is superadded, abundant evidences that the real object to the orders is not to restore freedom to the American commerce with G. Britain which could indeed be little interrupted by the decrees of France; but to destroy our lawful commerce as interfering with her own unlawful commerce with her enemies. The only foundation of this attempt to banish the American flag from the highway of nations or to render it wholly subservient to the commercial view of the British Government, is the absurd and exploded doctrine that the ocean not less than the land is susceptible of occupancy and dominion; that the dominion is in the hands of G Britain and that her laws, not the law of nations, which is ours as well as hers are to regulate our maritime course with the rest of the world.

When the United States assumed and established their rank among the nations of the earth, they assumed and established a common sovereignty on the high seas as well as to exclusive sovereignty within their territorial limits. The one is as essential as the other their character as an independent nation however conceding they may have been, on controvertible points or forbearing under casual and limited injuries they can never submit to wrongs irreparable in their kind enormous in their amount indefinite in their duration; and which are avowed and justified on principles degrading the United States from the rank of a sovereign and independent power. In attaining this high rank, and the inestimable blessings attached to it no part of the American people had a more meritorious share than the people of New Jersey from none therefore may more reasonably be expected a patriotic zeal in maintaining by the sword the unquestionable and unalienable rights acquired by it and which it is found can no otherwise be maintained.

JAMES MADISON.

BENJAMIN LUDLOW, Esq.
President, &c. &c.

British Spies.—One Elijah Clark, from Upper Canada, together with Aaron Brink and David Lee, were lately arrested near Buffaloe, in New York, taken to Black Rock, and committed to prison until a court martial should be organized to try them.

"These criminals were all born in the United States, and, till within a year since, have long resided in this village!"

The following papers relative to the transaction in Baltimore, have not before been published. They will sufficiently prove the malicious falsity of the charge of an acquiescence on the part of the Executive, the Mayor of the city of Baltimore and Brigadier General Stricker; in the will, and promotion of the views of the party concerned in destroying the house.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, July 30, 1812.

SIR,

It is with sincere regret that I have heard of the disorder and tumult which now prevail in your city. I have received no official information, and the individual accounts in some respects have varied. At a time like this, harmony & a co-operation of exertion are indispensable to the success of the common cause against the common enemy, & although popular zeal is commendable, to be useful it must be reasonable and restrained within the bounds of prudence and discretion. Nor can we stop to enquire into the cause of provocation, when the general peace, tranquility & safety appear to be so alarmingly menaced by the further prosecution of the popular proceedings. The object of this letter is to obtain form you, by the return of the express, as accurate a statement of the present situation of the city as it may be in your power to furnish, in order that I may be able to determine upon the propriety or necessity of exercising the power, constitutionally vested in me, in extraordinary emergencies, affecting the public peace and tranquility.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant.
ROBERT BOWIE.

Edward Johnson, Esquire,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

True copy from the original.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

The following is the representation of Gen. Stricker to the Governor.

SIR,

The extraordinary occurrences which have taken place here, and the duties imposed on me as senior officer of the militia, render it my duty to make the following report.

On the night of the 27th ultimo, in consequence of a transaction which it is not my particular duty to detail, the magistracy deemed it necessary to resort to the military for maintenance of the peace: and the requisition No. 1, was accordingly handed to me. I in consequence, issued the order marked A, to Major Barney; but owing to the late hour of the night and the remote and dispersed situation of the members composing his squadron, it was not until midnight that any could be embodied, & then not more than thirty in number. At the dawn of day the magistracy assembled for the purpose of restoring order, when a number of persons were committed to prison in consequence of an arrangement whereby they surrendered themselves for that purpose.

At noon on Tuesday, the requisition No. 2 was handed to me, which produced, on my part, the orders marked B. C. D, calling for a force which I deemed adequate to the preservation of order and maintenance of peace; but although every exertion was made by the officers designated for the service, about thirty five infantry & four or five dragoons could only be assembled for duty. In the course of the afternoon, I deemed it necessary to repair to the prison, when I found that the assemblage of people had greatly diminished, and was every moment decreasing. In this state of things it was deemed most advisable not to march the military from their place of assemblage to the vicinity of the prison, lest such a movement should draw many back that had left the place, as well as prevent many so disposed, from leaving it. I also stated to the mayor that the military force had fallen far short of my order and expectations, and it was agreed that from this circumstance & the then appearances, their longer continuance under arms had better be dispensed with—they were accordingly dismissed.

That they were inadequate to the performance of the service for which they were required is certain, and I think it is equally so, that had they been employed, we would have had to deplore the loss of many if not the whole of them. The zeal of the officers appointed for this service could not be surpassed, but such was the excitement occasioned by the proceedings of the preceding night, that the men would not, or did not obey the call of their officers.

JOHN STRICKER, Brig. Gen.

His excellency the governor
and the honorable Council
of the State of Maryland.

Balt. Aug. 7th, 1812.

(COPY.—No. 1.)

State of Maryland,
Baltimore county, sc.

Whereas, a large assemblage of men have collected in the city, and it is apprehended are about to assemble again for the purpose of committing some unlawful act: And whereas, a number of armed men have fired on this assemblage, and it is apprehended many lives will be lost unless an adequate military force is ordered out to protect the lives and preserve the peace and quiet of the citizens, this is therefore to certify that the subscribers, justices of the peace of the state of Maryland for Baltimore county, "*have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the State is likely to be endangered;*" and they therefore by these presents, recommend and require of brigadier general Stricker, to order out a sufficient number of militia to preserve the peace and quiet of the city.—Given under our hands this 27th day of July, 1812.

(Signed) JOHN DOUGHERTY,
JOHN F. HARRIS,

(Documents concluded next week.)

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1812.

The late assemblage of *choice spirits* in Baltimore from different parts of the State, whereby the murder of peaceable citizens was the consequence, is endeavoured to be changed by the tory presses—That any man who is not wilfully corrupt can say the party *in the house* did not constitute the *first mob*, commit the *first murder*, and wounding of others, we cannot for a moment suppose. These points settled, whence arrises so much spleen? Is it to palliate the judgment of the insulted laws of the State?

Why not publish the *Documents* accompanying the Report of the Committee in Baltimore?—No, the tory presses dare not; such information put into the hands of their readers, would at once 'open their eyes,' and among thinking men, render deceptious leaders of little account.

Mobs in this country, are at all times to be regretted and lamented, as the laws ought and must rule; but the one in Baltimore is to be despised by every friend to his country, being *renovated* and *commenced* by a set of men not ignorant of the laws and consequences.

The perverters of truth say the civil authority of Baltimore were inactive in suppressing the tumult before the house in *Charles-street*: Documents prove the contrary—See opposite page.

The leading federalists make great calculations on the late tumult in Baltimore, as to the issue of the fall elections in this State; so do we, but differ as to the mode of warfare—we propose lying the *truth* before the proper judges, the PEOPLE; they by its suppression, and the substitution of *falsehood*.

Leading federalists commenced the late *mob* in Baltimore, Massachusetts, and Vermont.—See preceding page.

John Hanson Thomas says "Until the Federal Republican revives, we have no press in Maryland." Poor compliment indeed to its *sons*.—J. H. T. is a *lawyer* and of course a proper Judge—what say the little *fry*.

Fort Malden was taken it is said by the American army under Gen. HULL, on the 24th July without loss—the British having retreated after firing but one round of small arms.—[*Aurora.*

AMERICAN PRIZES.

Arrived, the fine British ship Henry, from St. Croix, for London, taken by the privateer Comet, Boyle, of B[illegible], after a slight engagement of about 15 minutes—the ship mounts four 12's and six 6 pounders, is of the first class, coppered to the bends; 400 tons burthen; has a cargo of upwards of 700 hhds. sugar, 13 pipes old Madeira wine, and a quantity of lignum vitæ; ship and cargo estimated at $150,000.—[*American.*

New York, August 12.

Yesterday afternoon, was sent into this port by the privateer Marengo, the French built British brig Lady Sherbrooke, capt. Spilliard, burthen 250 tons, laden with fish and lumber. She sailed from Halifax for Jamaica on the 13th July and was captured on the 25th; the first prize that has been sent into New York since the commencement of hostilities.

A NOBLE PRIZE!

The privateer schooner Governor M'Kean has captured an English brig from London for La Vera Cruz, with a cargo invoiced at £70,000 sterling. The prize has arrived at Philadelphia. [*N. Y. M. Post.*

We have an account from Marblehead, that a boat belonging to that port, yesterday spoke the British gun brig Plumper, going up to Boston, a prize to *William Gray's* privateer, the Catharine, with $60,000 specie on board——[*Salem Gaz.*

A prize ship and two brigs are said to have arrived at Wiscasset; and a brig, prize to a southern privateer at Portland.

The following paragraph is from a Halifax paper of July 23.

American privateers are swarming round our coast, and in the Bay of Funday; hardly a day passes but we hear of captures made by them; a schooner from hence to Liverpool, N. S. was taken on Friday last, near port Medway; a schr. from hence with arms and ammunition for Country Harbor, was taken in that harbor on Wednesday last and a Liverpool schr. returning from the Labrador. Two schooners from Lunenburg were captured last week, considerable sums of money taken out of them and afterwards let go. Indeed so numerous are the privateers around the coast that we consider it very imprudent for any vessel to sail from this harbor unless under convoy.

By the request of Gen. Armstrong, commanding at New York, Governor Bloomfield has ordered 500 Jersey militia from the division of Maj. Gen. Ludlow, to repair to fort Richmond on Staten Island by the 20th inst. to assist in defending that city.——[*Sun.*

Jonathan Russel, Esq. our late chargé d'affaires at the courts of France and England, is brought forth by the republicans of Rhode Island, in conjunction with Isaac Wilbor, Esq. as candidates to represent that State in the 13th Congress of the U. States.——[*Ib.*

While we deplore and condemn the outrages at Baltimore it will not be improper to animadvert to facts which prove that violence is not confined to that city alone.—How came a vessel in the custody of the U. States seized and burned at New Haven? How came a Deputy Marshall surrounded by a mob to prohibit the execution of a legal process in the Town of *Milford* in this state?—How came the Boston Gazette exultingly to state that a vessel seized by the Government of the U. S. had afterwards been taken possession of by *Indians*. How came the Boston Repository to advise the destruction of all the *Privateers* in that port. Who recently, scuttled and sunk the privateer at *Providence*? Who attacked the U States military officers at Litchfield?—Who hissed at and insulted members of Congress at the Exchange in Boston? To come nearer home, into this very city, and an event of but the very last week. what paper thought fit to grace its columns with TRIPHAMMERS, CROWBARS & PLOUGHSHARES, *arrayed in order of battle*, declaring in positive terms, at the same time. "*To tell you the Southern Brethren, we do not intend to live another year, under the present national measures and administration*!" We cannot complete half the disgusting catalogue of outrages, in principles the same as what has proved so disastrous in the capital of Maryland. These things ought not to be. (*Amer Mercury.*

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

FEDERALISM UNMASKED.

The federalists, as usual, are pouring forth their torrents of abuse against the administration. This patriotic employment prevails much in Talbot county, and particularly in Easton, where there exists a *fallen faction* decidedly hostile to our present form of government. Ever since the disclosure of Henry's communications, these men have been reviling the Executive, in a strain of calumny hitherto unrivalled. The late unfortunate disturbances in Baltimore are also made a pretext for their slanderous imputations, and we may next expect to hear the *Committee* who exposed a most horrid plot, traduced in terms that would disgrace even Wagner himself. The federalists of Talbot county, above all men on earth, have less cause to clamour against government. It is a *notorious* fact, that they have meanly associated for the purpose of starving every man who differs from them in political opinion, and it is now high time their *nefarious scheme* should be brought to light. This disgraceful trick is playing upon every profession and trade in Easton. Individuals are going about enquiring of poor tradesmen what are their political sentiments, and if they differ from the pretended "followers of Washington," the job is lost: Others have been threatened, not to get their employment any longer, if they vote against the federalists at the next election. Merciful God! what must the neighbouring counties think of such abominable conduct?—These facts are known to us here, and cannot be controverted. What is *Bribery*? It consists in giving rewards for sinister purposes. I ask, where is the difference between such unfair means and direct, open *bribery*?

Again: The rulers of this State should know, that certain characters in this place are fed by them, who we believe would almost cut the throat of every active democrat. Yes, there are men among us shamefully allowed *to hold offices* under our State government. Was this the conduct of federalists during the furious administration of John Adams? No, it was not. Why then should these slanderers be continued in office? We trust these matters will be speedily attended to

The streets of Easton, on every public day, are thronged with *political quacks*, who array themselves against the measures of government.—Some of these *creatures* would have *starved* long ago, had it not been for the liberality of democrats. Others have endeavoured, time after time, to *thrust* themselves forward by seductive smiles, and captivating speeches—But to no effect.

Not long since two *military* gentlemen visited Easton. No sooner was their arrival announced, than the hounds of federalism began to hunt down administration. Every base effort that toryism could devise, was set at work to prevent enlistments under these officers. Young men were dissuaded from enlisting under the banners of their country, when federal mal-contents well knew the necessity of it. O Washington! thy revered name has been abused for the worst of purposes. Look down, illustrious sage, from the shining mansions above, and frown indignant on the embattled hosts of aristocracy. Did the blood of our fathers in vain bedew their native soil?—No, no—the republicans of Talbot will remember the doings of federalists at their next election.—They will prefer men of sound information, and political integrity, as the best defenders of their sacred rights.

A MECHANIC.

HENRYISM IN ITS TRUE COLOURS.

A *Citizen of Connecticut* has published a paper under the head of *The Crisis*, addressed "*to the citizens of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia*, which contains the following bold threat:—

"*To tell you the truth Southern brethren*, WE *DO NOT INTEND* TO *LIVE ANOTHER YEAR, under the present national measures and* ADMINISTRATION."

That's right, gentlemen—the sooner you unmask the better. You have "CLOAKED *your opposition under constitutional forms*" long enough. *Once stripped of your disguise, we shall know* how to treat you. Once array yourselves in the manner you have so insolently threatened, and your *promotion* will follow perhaps more speedily than you would wish, greedy as you are of honors and distinctions. *N. H. Gaz.*

What will the public think of a man, an *American* by birth, and a strong *federalist* by profession, who should say, that he *wished Gen. Hull and every man of his army, were cut to pieces by the British!!!* We could hardly believe such a man resided in Newark, were it not for the respectability of our authority. Admitting this to be the *wish* of any, it appears to us extremely impolitic to thus *publicly* to imprecate ruin upon our brave little army, and disgrace to our country.—For the present, we shall withhold the name of the person. *New-Ark Cour.*

FRENCH OFFICERS.

Among the proofs of an alliance between this country and France, and our complete subjugation to the views of Bonaparte, it is mentioned that our troops are to be commanded by French officers, and instances are given of two French men in New London and Norwich, and one in New York having received commissions. The one in New York is Mr. Delacroix, who is said to be appointed colonel. This gentleman, who commanded a regiment in the West Indies, will smile and sigh at seeing this intelligence, and thank the federal editors for their bounty towards him, and wish it were true, as unfortunately for him it is not. And the two Connecticut officers, we suspect, were born in that place, of American parents. So much for these French officers.—In the mean while Great Britain has a whole French corps in pay, which of course is right. [*N Y. Columbian.*

The story in the Courant about French officers having been commissioned at Norwich and New London, is an ABSOLUTE FALSEHOOD. First lie, and then bid folks "Be on your guard!"—"Watch!" "Fellow citizens will your sons fight under the orders of Frenchmen!" "Let it be an article in our prayers and be offered on *Fast day*, that while we are fighting Britain we may not be enslaved by France!"

Suppose gentlemen of the French nation should in some instances receive commissions. Did they not receive them from Washington also, in the American war? Federalists are in great heat about the commissioning of foreigners; but they have forgotten that, in their day, they commissioned *John Henry* as a *Captain*. Ave, gentlemen, *Captain John Henry*.——[Amer. Mercury.

Some tories of Providence, R. I. are, it seems, assisting their friends the British. It will be seen that they have burnt an American privateer. This is, we suppose, supporting the *liberty of the press!* and the right of exercising the *freedom of opinion!* Go on, gentlemen! arm, shoot, sink, and destroy: You are only proving, what the republicans always said, to wit: that there is a party in the country devoted to Britain [*Vir. Argus.*

A reinforcement to the 5th regiment of about 130 or 40 men arrived this morning from Norfolk. The troops are in fine order, and appear to be in good spirits. The principal part of this regiment, we expect, will be concentrated here, previous to their march to the eastward. *Md. Rep.*

The U. S. brig *Nautilus* has been captured by the English squadron which chased the Constitution. Commodore *Brooke* returned Captain *Crane* his sword, in consequence of his good conduct in endeavoring to save his vessel.

Belligerent plunders.—From the report made by the Secretary of State, on the 6th of July last, pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives, it appears that the French had captured 558 of our vessels, and the British 917! Suppose these vessels with their cargoes to be estimated at the moderate average of $40,000 each, it will exhibit the capture made by France to an amount of $22,320,000, while those made by Great Britain amount to the enormous sum of $36,680,000!! How could such outrageous robberies be longer borne with patience.——*N. Y. Pub. Adv.*

It has been suggested to us, that the city watch was doubled on Thursday night, and that a troop of cavalry patroled the streets with evident signs of suspicions and vigilence. It is understood that a vessel is now lying in the stream, full of such materials as the late Nova Scotia Tories, and it is strongly suspected, that like them, they intended to leave some *burning mark* of their attachment for this City, behind them.—The police, we understand, were thus prepared and embodied to bid them welcome. Such conduct is above all praise. *Ibid.*

The Secretary of War has requested the Governor of the State of Maryland to order 350 of the State's quota of Militia into actual service.—His Excellency has accordingly issued his orders to the Major General of the third Division. The detachment of Militia now ordered into service is for the defence of this City, and it is expected they will arrive in the course of a week or two. Col. Beall we expect will march to the invasion of Canada. *Maryland Republican.*

The Governor of Massachusetts has ordered 3 *full companies of militia*, completely armed and equipped, to march to the Eastern frontier of that State, for its defence.

The Governor of New Hampshire has issued orders to the commanders of the detached quota, or drafted men, so as to have them instructed in the military exercise by the time when called into actual service.

AMERICAN GENEROSITY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, of Nova Scotia, passenger on board schooner Ann, Kelly, master, from Halifax, taken and sent into Salem by the privateer Dolphin, begs leave to acknowledge with much gratitude, the gentlemanly and human treatment of the captain and prize master of the Dolphin, in returning to her 900 dollars, with all her personal effects, &c. &c.

Boston, July, 1812.

A public dinner has been given to H. CLAY, Esq. at Lexington, (K.) on his return from duty in Congress, in testimony of the entire approbation of his conduct as their Representative.—Messrs. Bibb and Johnson, of Kentucky, and Poindexter, of Mississippi Territory, were among the bidden guests.——[*Nat. Intel.*

The Essex Register states that THIRTY-SEVEN PRIZES have been taken and arrived in port, by the privateers out of Salem, Gloucester and Marblehead, since the war

The federalists say the present war is *offensive*. So it is to the tories; and so is every thing *offensive* in their eyes which checks the strides of British power and rapacity.

Norfolk, July 29.

Yesterday Col. *Hamilton*, the Consul of his Britannic majesty for the Southern Department of the United States, embarked with his family in the cartel ship Friends, capt. Hipkins, for England.

The *Norfolk Ledger* is about to cease, the sap that fed the tree has ceased to flow, and the tree sickeneth and dieth. *Aurora.*

At a meeting agreeable to notice given, a number of the citizens of Caroline and Dorchester counties assembled at North-West-Fork-Bridge on Saturday the 1st of this inst. for the purpose of erecting a Liberty-pole as a mark of our determination to defend the Independence of the United States of America, with our lives and property, against all foreign or domestic enemies. After raising the pole, and hoisting the flag of the United States thereon, they sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided by the citizens on the occasion—After dinner, the cloth being removed, JAMES KEENE, of Caroline county, being appointed President of that day, and RISDON SMITH, of Dorchester county, Vice President, the following toasts were drank:

1. The flagstaff of Democrat Hill—May each citizen who approach it, be inspired by that love of Liberty in which so many virtuous Americans fell. 1 gun, 7 cheers.

2. The Day, and all those who celebrate it on a true patriotic principle of Liberty. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

3. James Madison, the faithful centinel of the people—May he continue at his post four years from the 4th March next. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

4. Thomas Jefferson—May his past services render him ever dear in the hearts of all true Americans. 1 gun, 6 cheers.

5. The memory of Washington—May the sons Columbia emulate his virtues. 1 gun, 6 cheers.

6. May the Eagle of America spread its wings over Canada, and fly away with its enemies in its claws. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

7. May we be as zealous to maintain our Independence, as our fathers were to gain it. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

8. Friendship with our sister States, a union of sentiment, and a firm attachment to the Constitution of the United States. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

9. The Constitution of the United States—The greatest production of human wisdom. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

10. The Militia of the United States, always ready at a moment's warning. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

11. The American army—May they equal the phalanx of '76. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

12. The commerce of the United States—when assaulted by pirates or usurpers, may its guns maintain its cause. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

13. America—Palsied the brain, and withered the arm, that would attempt to sever the Union. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

14 Unanimity, Friendship and Love—May unanimity reign among us as a nation, friendship prevail among the citizens, and love inspire the breast of every deserving man. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

15. Agriculture and Manufactures of the United States—the support of our commerce, and an offence to Great Britain and its dependencies. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

16. Domestic Manufactures—they bid fair to impede the spindles of Great Britain, and will supersede the necessity of foreign supplies. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

17. The gallant Rogers and our Navy—not forgetting the privateers of the U. States. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

18. Robert Wright, our Reqresentative in Congress—He has spoken the sentiments of his constituents. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

19. The Females of America—May they always be protected by those who are not compelled by the laws of their country to defend it. 2 guns, 6 cheers.

Died, on Wednesday last, after a short but very distressing confinement, Mr. *Matthew Jefferis*, of this town, leaving a young, affectionate companion, relatives and friends to lament the loss of a promising member of society.

CAVALRY.

The "Independent Light Dragoons" are ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. in full uniform, each member provided with ten blank cartridges.

Per Order—
WILL. HARRISON, Jun. Lieut.

august 18——1.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

The customers at this Bank are hereby reminded, and will be pleased to take notice, that according to the by-laws of this Institution, all Bills and Notes offered for discount must be deposited in the Bank on the TUESDAY of the week, before the hour of 3 o'clock.

JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.

Easton, 15th august, 1812 (18)——3

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, Will be sold on MONDAY, 31st inst. on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond or note with good security, one Negro Boy, about fourteen years of age, late the property of *Adam Camper*, dec'd.—The sale will take place at the residence of the subscriber, at 12 o'clock on the above day, and attendance given by

THOMAS CAMPER, Adm'r of A. Camper, deceased.

august 18——2*

FOR SALE

By order of Kent County Court, will be offered for sale on WEDNESDAY the twentieth day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

The whole of the real estate of BENJAMIN TERRY, deceased, consisting of two FARMS—the one whereon he formerly resided, contains about three hundred acres; the other about two miles from Mr. Edward Simes' tavern, contains one hundred and eighty-eight and an half acres.—The terms are, bond with approved security, drawing interest from the first day of January, 1813, until paid—payable in instalments. The terms will be more particularly made known, and attendance given on the first named farm on the day of sale, at 11 o'clock, by the subscribers

CHARLES TILDEN, JAMES BEVINS, JOHN MAXWELL, Jun. } Commissioners.

august 18——3*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, all his Lands lying in Sussex county, in the State of Delaware, containing about 780 acres, in one compact body and form. There is about 260 acres in cultivation, & the remainder in very valuable timber, fit for ship building, staves, &c. The soil is particularly kind for wheat, corn, and all kinds of spring grain—and is rated equal if not superior to any land in the neighbourhood. Its situation is within 3 miles of Seaford, and 6 miles of the North-West-Fork-Bridge. The land will make two good farms of 390 acres, with timber sufficient for each. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed the purchaser or purchasers will view the same. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, Md.

JOSEPH BYUS.

august 18——6

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

My services are offered as a candidate at the ensuing election, to represent you in the next Legislature of this State.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SETH.

august 18——7

IN CHANCERY,

AUGUST 3d, 1812.

Ordered, That the sale made by *James Chaplain*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Elizabeth Hodson, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 16th day of October next—provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, before the 10th day of September next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,005.

True copy. Test—

NICH's. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

august 18——3

IN COUNCIL,

July 29, 1812.

ORDERED, That the report of the committee of conference on the bill establishing an Equity Court on the Eastern Shore, the message from the Senate accompanying the same, and the bill entitled, an act respecting the Equity Jurisdiction of the county courts, be published once in August, and once in September, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hagen's Town; and the National Intelligencer, at Washington.

By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

THE Committee appointed by the House of Delegates, to confer with the committee on the part of the Senate, beg leave to report, That they have no reason to expect that at this late period of the session, any system can be agreed to by both branches, which will have the effect of gratifying the wants and removing the complaints of the citizens of Maryland, by permitting them to have recourse to the courts organized within their own counties for Chancery relief; the bill extending equity jurisdiction in all cases to the county courts has been deemed for the last four years, by the immediate delegates of the people to the General Assembly, well calculated to produce these desirable results. Your committee are not aware that any weighty considerations oppose its adoption. It is, however, thought by some, that the system would not conduce to the convenience of Baltimore county, inasmuch as the great number of suits arising there from its great population and extensive commercial pursuits, already occupy so much of the attention of the court as to render it probable that the increase attendant on a concurrent jurisdiction would demand so much of their time as to preclude their necessary devotion to the common law business. It is believed by your committee, that a provision incorporated in the bill entitled, an additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act respecting the Equity Jurisdiction of the County Courts providing for the holding of the high Court of Chancery in the City of Baltimore, would obviate this objection. A principle of this nature, will require considerable detail. The great pressure of Legislative business, and the expected close of our labours in a very short time, will prohibit, in the opinion of your committee, that investigation and deliberation required upon such an important change. They therefore beg leave to recommend that the different bills connected with this subject, be referred to the consideration of the next General Assembly.

BY THE SENATE, JAN. 2, 1812.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

We have received your message of to day, proposing a conference between the two Houses, on a bill entitled, "an act separating the business of the Court of Chancery, and authorising the holding sessions of the said Court for the Eastern Shore, and for other purposes." We must on this occasion, in justice to ourselves observe, that on this & all other subjects which are presented for our consideration, we claim all the zeal and interest in promoting the best interests of our citizens, which becomes the representatives of a free people. The Senate have too high a regard for their own dignity, and too much respect for that decorum which ought to be observed in all communications between the two branches of the Legislature to notice that part of the message from the house of delegates, which insinuates that the complaints of the people as manifested through their immediate representatives, were treated with neglect or contempt by the Senate. Considering the bill to which your message refers, as receiving the most mature deliberation, and feeling anxious at all times to unite with you in whatever may appear the best means of effecting a public benefit, we accede with pleasure to your proposed conference, & have nominated Messrs. Lloyd, Tabbs and Williams, on the part of the Senate, as a Committee of Conference, to join the gentlemen who have been nominated by your House.

By Order, T. ROGERS, Clk.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act respecting the Equity Jurisdiction of the County Courts.

BE IT ENACTED *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the several County Courts of this State may exercise original equity jurisdiction in all cases, in the same manner that they now exercise equity jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several judicial districts of this state, during vacation shall have the same power to grant and enforce, within their respective judicial districts, writs of injunction, in the same manner and with the same limitation as the Chancellor of the state can or may exercise.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of some one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of this state to attend at the court house of the several counties in their several judicial districts at some day between the several sessions of their court; who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts upon the equity side, brought or depending therein. And it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state, to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and the several county Courts in this state are hereby instructed at their first court next after the passage of this act, to appoint the several days on which the said Judge shall attend as aforesaid, which said days shall be as nearly as may be equi-distant between the terms of the several and respective County Courts.

And be it enacted, That the several County Courts of this State shall have full power and authority to appoint during their pleasure, a person of integrity, judgment and skill in accounts, to be auditor for the said Court, who shall before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath to be administered by the court, well and faithfully to execute the duties of his office, without affection, favor, partiality or prejudice; and he shall audit all accounts in the same manner and with the same powers, and subject to the same control as the Auditor in Chancery now does.—And the auditor so to be appointed shall be allowed three dollars per day for every day he shall be reasonably employed in stating, auditing and settling any account to be paid by the party desiring such account to be stated, audited and settled, and taxed in the bill of cost aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, or of the original act to which this is a supplement, shall be at liberty, in all cases to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shore, in the same manner and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the Court of Chancery to the court of appeals now have.

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state, shall act as registers for their several counties, in the same manner and with the same powers as the register in chancery now does; and the sheriff or coroners of the several counties shall execute and return all process which may issue from any court by virtue of this act in the like manner as they would have been compelled in case the same had issued from the Court of Chancery.

And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to authorise and empower any interference by the several County Courts, or by the Judges thereof in any cause or process now depending or hereafter to be brought, or hereafter to be issued before or by the Chancellor of Maryland, or to change the manner of issuing writs of error.

Be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to allow the clerks of the several county courts, any other or greater fees than those already allowed to them for Chancery proceedings in the County Courts.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of *Solomon Sparks*, late of said county, deceased—All those having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them on or before the first day of January next, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All those who are indebted to the said estate, are hereby notified that suits will be instituted without respect to persons, if immediate payment is not made to

EASTHER SPARKS, & WILLIAM SPARKS, } Ex's

august 18——3*

NOTICE.

There will be service in the Church at Easton, on *Thursday the 20th of August*, that being the day proclaimed by the President of the United States as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. Service will commence at 11 o'clock.

august 11.

WANTED
TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

A Negro Woman well recommended, and acquainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c.—For such, liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor.

august 11——m

THE EXECUTIVE

Will receive proposals for making three thousand water-proof Knapsacks, five hundred Camp Kettles, and three thousand Canteens fit for service; 250 rifles with bayonets; 100 brace of horseman's pistols, and 100 horseman's swords.

By order—

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

july 16.

It is requested that the proposals may be made as early as possible, as the articles are necessary in order to equip the State's quota of 100,000 men required by the President of the U. States.

☞ Printers who publish for the State will insert the above four times.

august 4——4

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

Runaway on Tuesday the 11th inst. an apprentice boy to the Tayloring business, by the name of *William Brady*, about 19 years of age. Had on when he went away a drab short coat, and nankeen trowsers. He is tall and slender made, of a swarthy complexion. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or confined in jail so that I get him again.

ROBERT HARRISON.

august 18——3

FOR SALE,

The FARM on the Long Marsh in Caroline county, late the property of Wm. Hemsley, Esq. deceased. Also one hundred acres of very fine Timber Land, lying in Queen Ann's county, within two miles of Sudler's Cross Roads, and about three miles from the said farm. If not sold before the 20th Sept. next, it will then be offered for rent, Apply to

WM. HEMSLEY, or
THOS. C. EARLE.

Queen Ann's county, august 11——6

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A small FARM in Caroline county, containing 150 acres, about 2 or 3 miles from the New Bridge at Dover. Apply to the subscribe., *at Easton on Wednesdays.*

DAVID KERR, Junior.

august 11——3

A STILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber has at this time a large STILL, which will boil from 90 to 100 gallons, made of strong Copper, with a pewter worm and goose-neck, which can be highly recommended. For further particulars apply to

JEREMIAH GAREY.

Easton, august 4——3

P. S. If the above STILL is not sold by the 25th inst. she will be for hire.

CATTLE AND SHEEP
FOR SALE.

Any person, wishing to purchase Cattle or Sheep, may be supplied with from 50 to 75 head of each, by application to

THOMAS CHAPMAN.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, july 21 ——8

THE FARMERS OF TALBOT

Are informed that a few *Ox and Horse Carts*, made by Mr. N. Oldham, of Nottingham, in Cæcil county, and completely finished in every respect, may be had on reasonable terms, by application to

STUART REDMAN,
Near St. Michaels

august 4——3*

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral period for Talbot county. If I am happy enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall endeavour to fulfil the duties of the office.

SAMUEL PADDISON.

june 23——m

COACH, GIG, AND CHAIR
MAKING.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the shop lately occupied by Mr. *Caleb Brown*, head of Washington street, Easton, which they have now fitted up, and with a general supply of the best materials, they will be able to execute any orders in their line at the shortest notice, of the latest fashion, and on reasonable terms.

They have in a state of forwardness a few Gigs, which can be finished at a short notice. Also a light and fashionable Coachee, nearly finished.

Their *determination to put in practice* a long experience in Baltimore, in this place, and to use every exertion to accommodate both as to work and terms, they solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

BARNETT & PARROTT.

august 4——m

THE EXECUTIVE

Will receive proposals for making three thousand water-proof Knapsacks, five hundred Camp Kettles, and three thousand Canteens fit for service; 250 rifles with bayonets, 50 brace of horseman's pistols, and 100 horseman's swords.

By order—

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

july 15.

It is requested that the proposals may be made as early as possible, as the articles are necessary in order to equip the State's quota of 100,000 men required by the President of the U. States.

☞ Printers who publish for the State will insert the above four times.

august 4——4

LANDS TO RENT,
AND
OVERSEERS WANTED.

To be rented, from the 31st of December next, when the contracts with the present tenants will expire, Eight FARMS in Hunting-Creek and Poplar Necks, in Caroline county. Four of these farms are large and valuable; the others will suit tenants of moderate capital. They are all situated either immediately on, or within a mile of, Choptank river, and from six to ten miles from the town of Easton. They will be rented for country produce, if desired, and on as long leases as may be generally agreeable to those who may incline to take them.

ALSO—wanted, for the ensuing year, Four OVERSEERS, one a single man, the others with families. No person need apply, who is not every way qualified for the management of a farm.—Application to be made to the subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, july 21 ——8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 16, 1812.

Subjects of his Britannic Majesty, at present within the United States or their territories, desirous of proceeding thence to any part of the dominions of his said majesty, and wishing to procure passports at the Department of State for their greater security, are hereby notified, that before obtaining the same, they must furnish to said Department a description of their persons, to wit:—Their age; their stature, in feet and inches; their complexion; the colour of their hair and of their eyes; all which particulars will be inserted in their passports respectively, for their better protection.

☞ Printers of the Laws of the Union are requested to publish the above three times in their several papers.

august 4——3

TAKE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Alexander*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 27th day of July, anno domini eighteen hundred and twelve.

WILLIAM C. RIDGEWAY, Adm'r.

august 4——

CANVASS TOP CHAISE FOR SALE,

WITH new Harness, in use but a few weeks, now in complete order, will be sold low by immediate application at the Star Office.

August 4——3

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Grateful for the liberal patronage he has been favored with since he commenced the PACKETING BUSINESS between Easton and Baltimore, begs leave to return his thanks to those who have honoured him with their custom—and at the same time to assure them, and the public in general, that no expence or exertion shall be wanting to render every comfort and convenience to those who may be passengers with him. His new, staunch built and commodious Schooner *SUPERIOR*, is now in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Grain, and leaves Easton-Point every *Wednesday* morning at 10 o'clock, and the Old County Wharf, Baltimore, opposite F. D. M'Henry's, every *Saturday* morning, at the same hour, wind and weather permitting. This vessel has a large and commodious Mahogany Cabin, fitted up in an elegant and superior stile, with all necessary and convenient furniture, and contains 16 births, and two state rooms for the convenience of Ladies and private families; and the subscriber will at all times be prepared with the best accommodations which the season affords, together with the best of Liquors. He has a large and suitable Granary at Easton-Point for the reception of grain, and has engaged Mr Thomas Parrott, a gentleman of known experience, to superintend his business—During his absence Mr. Parrott is authorised to receive money and to pay for Wheat, &c. carried by the subscriber. Those conveniences, and a determination to please, he hopes will ensure a continuance of favours.

The public's obedient servant,

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, july 28——8

N. B. The public and his friends are advised that the Packeting Business will in future be conducted by him, and for his sole benefit, as to three-fourths of the profits arising therefrom; and that all persons will in future specify in his absence to his clerk (who is also clerk for Capt. Vickars) to whom their orders are confided, that mistakes may not arise as to the person fulfilling them.

E. A.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.
6th July, 1812.

The Board of Visitors of the BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted to its care. The INFIRMARY or that part of the House intended for the use of the sick generally, is so far competed, as to accommodate in the most comfortabe manner upwards of one hundred Patients; and the centre building, which contains a large number of spacious apartments, calcuated particulary for private Patients, is in a state of forwardness, and wil be soon finished.

The ASYLUM erected for Lunaticks is completely finished, and is certainly not surpassed by any in the United States, either for comfort or convenience. The rooms intended for Deranged Persons are large and well ventilated, and constructed in such a manner, as to be cool and pleasant in summer, and to be made perfectly warm and agreeable during the cold weather.

The Visitors have also the pleasure to state, that Mr. and Mrs. Gatchel, the steward and matron of the Hospital, have during their residence in the Institution, afforded them repeated opportunities of witnessing their care and attention to the Patients, and from their long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the high recommendations they have brought with them, every reliance may be placed on their exertions to give satisfaction.

A suitable number of Nurses have been provided to attend on the sick; and the Institution is furnished with every comfort necessary for the Patients, or which may be ordered for them by the attending Physicians.

The situation of the Hospital is high and healthy, the water excellent, and the prospect handsome. Around it is a spacious yard shaded by forest and other trees, now enclosing with a brick wall; and attached to it, a large Garden abounding with vegetables of every kind.

The following gentemen have charge of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Institution.

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Collin Mackenzie,
James Smyth.
Attending Surgeon.
Dr. William Gibson.
Consulting Physicians.
Doctors George Brown,
Miles Littlejohn,
John Coulter,
John Campbell White,
John Crawford,
Solomon Birkhead,
P. Chatasd,
John Cromwe,
Ashton Alexander.
Visitors of the Hospital.
John Hillen,
James Mosher,
Wm. M'Donald,
William Ross,
Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending Physicians.

july 7, (14)——8

NOTICE.

ALL pessons who put mares to *Bucephalus* this season, are desired to take notice that if they pay on or before the 1st day of September, five dollars will discharge the claim for each mare; otherwise they will have six dollars to pay for each, and in either case 25 cents for each mare to the groom, where his fee has not already been paid. E. Courcy, jun. will receive the money.

N. B. The fine stud horse *Bucephalus* is for sale.

EDWARD COURCY.

july 28——4

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY COURT,
May Term, 1812.

On application to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, by *Nicholas Massey*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Nicholas Massey has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland—and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Nicholas Massey appear in this court on the first Saturday of October term, for the purpose of delivering up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors. And it is further ordered that the said Nicholas Massey, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for four weeks successively, three months prior to the said first Saturday in October term next, in the Easton Star; and also by setting up like notice at the court house door in the town of Centreville, three months before the said day, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

JOHN BROWNE, CLK.
of Queen Ann's county ct.

july 28——4

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE,
Governor of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alledged to be at large in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Luff, Richard Baily and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the jail of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.

SEAL.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

☞ Ordered, That the above proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, Sun, American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hagers Town; the National Intelligencer, at Washington; and the Star, at Easton.

By Order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

august 5, (11)——8

IN COUNCIL, JULY 14, 1812.

Ordered, That the "Further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State," be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton: the Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagers Town.

By order—

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clk. of the Council.

A further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

AND BE IT ENACTED *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrolment of his company to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs, whenever required; and upon refusal or neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse, to be approved of by a regimental court martial.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all able bodied white male citizens of this state, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, except ministers of the gospel, and except those exempted by the act of congress, shall be liable to stand their draught, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. *And be it enacted*, That all certificates heretofore granted for corporeal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect; and that all surgeons of regiments and extra battalions and their mates, who are hereby empowered to grant certificates of corporeal inability, before they proceed to grant any certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to militia duty, shall first take the following oath or affirmation, before some justice of the peace, to wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will not grant a certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, through favor or affection, or who in my opinion is not justly entitled to the same, or withhold it through prejudice or ill will." Passed June 18, 1812.

july 22 (28)——6

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit

On application to me in writing, as chief judge of Queen Ann's county, by *Jack Bruff*, of Queen Ann's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, accompanying his petition; and being satisfied that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application—and being also satisfied the said Jack Bruff is in actual confinement for debt only, do hereby order that the body of the said Jack Bruff be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday in October term next, to answer such interrogations as may be propounded to him by his creditors, and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors. And I do further order that the said Jack Bruff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand this 13th day March, 1812.

RD. T. EARLE.

july 28——4:81*

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY
May Term 1812.

On application to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, by GEORGE DEVORIX, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto; on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said George Devorix has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland,—and being also satisfied that the said George Devorix is now in actual confinement for debt—and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his personal appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in October Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said George Devorix be discharged from imprisonment, and the first Saturday in October Term next is appointed for the said George Devorix to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors: And it is ordered that the said George Devorix, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in two weeks, for three months successively, in the Star published in Easton—and also by setting up like notice at the Court House Door in the said county, three months before the said first Saturday in October Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before said Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit. Test—

JOHN BROWNE, Clk. of
Queen Ann's county court.

july 7——j7,21:a4,18:s1,15,29:o6——$2*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1812.
Notice is hereby Given,

THAT separate Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department 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 & Districts following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the State of Ohio north of the 41st degree of latitude, and in the vicinity of the Upper Lakes to Lake Ontario, including Fort Niagara.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of Ohio, south of the 41st degree of latitude, and the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories, except Fort Wayne and Chikago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or 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.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, 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 stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity, Niagara and 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.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Maryand, Deaware, and the District of Columbia.

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

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops 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 limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17. Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts: and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June, 1813, inclusive, to the 1st day 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 bread our 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 pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations 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 Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chikago, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, for six months in advance; and at each of the posts on the western waters, for at least three 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 urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops and that all losses sustained by the depredation 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 articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance, may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian Frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS.

july 16, (21)——8

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Friday morning, 12th ult. a negro boy named *Tom Marcus*, segar-maker by trade, about 14 years of age, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, has an upper fore tooth broken, speaks quick and short, particularly in his answers, looks smart, understands French, and speaks it tolerably well. Said boy may be easily detected by attentively observing his face, his eyes open transversely in such a manner as to be down-eyed at each corner next the nose and rising at the temples, so much so as to give him a wild or disagreeable look.

Marcus is from Hunting-town, Calvert county; he is a very artful fellow, a great liar, will probably change his name, and his dress also if he can get or steal any clothes; had on *only* when he absconded a check shirt and coarse linen trowsers with suspenders—he is supposed to have taken the Philadelphia road or any other leading to Pennsylvania.

Whoever takes up said runaway and brings him home so me, or lodges him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive, if taken in the city or within 20 miles of it, 40 dollars, any farther distance within the state of Maryland 75 dollars, or out of the state the above reward of 100 dollars with all reasonable charges, by applying to

JOHN CADUC.
No. 8, Fell's street, Baltimore

All persons are hereby forewarned harboring said boy or assisting him in any way to make his escape.

august 4——3*

SOMERSET COUNTY, SC.

On application to the subscriber in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of PETER TULL, of Somerset county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and the said Peter Tull having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Peter Tull having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Somerset county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Peter Tull be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one paper at Easton, once a week for three months successively before the first Saturday in September term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Peter Tull should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812. And I also order that the said Peter Tull give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one tavern in the town of Princess-Anne, three months previous to the first Saturday in September term next.

WILLIAM POLK.

True copy——Test—WM. DONE, Clk.

june 16——13

MARCH TERM, 1812.

The creditors of *Lambert H. Abbett*, of Dorchester county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Lambert H. Abbett to the judges of Dorchester county, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Dorchester county court, at the town of Cambridge, on Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Lambert H. Abbett should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly.

Signed by order—

E. RICHARDSON, CLK.

july 28——4

100 DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given for taking up and securing the following Negroes, who ran away on Wednesday morning the 8th inst. viz. Negro BEN, aged about twenty years, is a bright mulatto, five feet three or four inches high, and rather thick set—Had on or took with him a short jacket and trowsers of kersey, one country linen shirt and wool hat—with regard to any other clothing it is impossible to describe it—This fellow has been bro't up to following the water.

Negro STEPHEN, aged about eighteen years, five feet 8 or nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and rather good looking—his clothing as follows, as far as can be ascertained—a dark full'd cloth jacket, one round jacket and pantalets of nankeen, one country linen shirt—Stephen has been brought up to the farming business, though understands going by water tolerably well.

Negro NICHOLAS, or Nick, aged about seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, and quite black, rather slender made, his clothing the same as described above for Stephen—this fellow has been brought up entirely to the farming business—it is supposed the above negroes took away with them their sickles as they have not been seen since they absconded. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for taking up and securing the above negroes in any goal, or delivering them to the subscriber, living on Poplar Island, Talbot county, together with all reasonable expences, if taken out of the State—and if taken within the State and out of the County, sixty dollars, and if taken in the County, thirty dollars, and all reasonable expences if brought home for the above, or for either of them in proportion.

WILLIAM SEARS,
Poplar Island, Talbot county.

july 21——m

100 DOLLARS REWARD

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 16th of April last, a negro woman by the name of *Rachel*, about 18 or 20 years of age, formerly the property of Mrs. Ennalls, near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. She is tall and spare made, very black, round small face, with a remarkable small mouth, with bobs in her ears—long hair, comb, and plaited. She is supposed to be lurking about the farm of Charles Goldsborough, Esq. on Transquaking, as her father and mother lives there; or she may make for Philadelphia. The above reward will be paid for taking up and securing said negro in the jail at Cambridge, Md. by giving information to Mr. Thomas Chapman, near said place, or to the subscriber—with reasonable charges if takes at a distance.

JAMES DAWDELL.

july 21——6*

100 DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending and bringing home to the subscriber, near Kenton, in Kent county, Delaware, a negro man named PERRY, who ranaway on Saturday, the 2d instant. Perry is about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has six toes on each foot, very stout made, his clothes not recollected. Any person taking up said runaway and bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and for securing said negro in any gaol, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the reward of SEVENTY DOLLARS, paid by

NATHANIEL WILDS.

may 23, (june 2)——3m

☞ The Editor of the "Easton Star," will please insert the above three months.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named *Moses*, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuts one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab colour, new fet hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna, nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.

THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.

june 5——m

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 10.....13.] TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1812. [No. 53.....667.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

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.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

The customers at this Bank are hereby reminded, and will be pleased to take notice, that according to the by-laws of this Institution, all Bills and Notes offered for discount must be deposited in the Bank on the TUESDAY of the week, before the hour of 3 o'clock.

JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.

Easton, 15th august, 1812 (18)——3

PUBLIC SALE

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County.

Will be sold on MONDAY, 31st inst. on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond or note with good security, one Negro Boy, about fourteen years of age, late the property of *Adam Camper*, dec'd.—The sale will take place at the residence of the subscriber, at 12 o'clock on the above day, and attendance given by

THOMAS CAMPER, Adm'r of A. Camper, deceased.

august 18.——2*

FOR SALE

By order of Kent County Court, will be offered for sale on WEDNESDAY the twentieth day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

The whole of the real estate of BENJAMIN TERRY, deceased, consisting of two FARMS—the one whereon he formerly resided, contains about three hundred acres; the other about two miles from Mr. Edward Simes' tavern, contains one hundred and eighty-eight and a half acres.—The terms are, bond with approved security, drawing interest from the first day of January, 1813, until paid—payable in instalments. The terms will be more particularly made known, and attendance given on the first named farm on the day of sale, at 11 o'clock, by the subscribers

CHARLES TILDEN, JAMES BEVINS, JOHN MAXWELL, Jun. } Commissioners.

august 18——3*

NOTICE.

The LANDS of *Henry Bowdle*, deceased, heretofore advertised for sale by the subscribers, will be offered at public sale on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place at the Trappe, on *Saturday*, the 29th of August next at 3 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jun. DANIEL MARTIN, JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH, } Commissioners.

July 23——5

MILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on *Tuesday* the 1st day of Sept. next, for Cash—His valuable MILL, &c. lying in Tuckahoe neck, Caroline county. The sale will be at 2 o'clock at the Mill, and attendance given by the subscriber.

JOHN LUCAS, 3d.

july 14——7

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

The subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, all his Land lying in Sussex county, in the State of Delaware, containing about 780 acres, in one compact body and form. There is about 260 acres in cultivation, & the remainder in very valuable timber, fit for ship building, staves, &c. The soil is particularly kind for wheat, corn, and all kinds of spring grain—and is rated equal if not superior to any land in the neighbourhood. Its situation is within 3 miles of Seaford, and 6 miles of the North-West-Fork-Bridge. The land will make two good farms of 390 acres, with timber sufficient for each. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed the purchaser or purchasers will view the same. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, Md.

JOSEPH BYUS.

august 12——6

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

From the solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for SHERIFF of Talbot county.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS STEVENS.

august 11——8

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral period for Talbot county. If I am happy enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall endeavour to fulfil the duties of the office.

SAMUEL PADDISON.

june 23——m

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

My services are offered as a candidate at the ensuing election, to represent you in the next Legislature of this State.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SETH.

august 18——7

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

Having received a very liberal support at the election in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, I am induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the General Assembly of this State.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BANNING.

august 4——9

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

Grateful for the liberal support I received in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, and encouraged by the solicitations of a respectable portion of my fellow citizens, I am induced again to offer my services as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

august 4——9

IN CHANCERY

AUGUST 3d, 1812.

Ordered, That the sale made by *James Chaplain*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Elizabeth Hodson, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 10th day of October next—provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, before the 10th day of September next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,065.

True copy. Test—

NICH's. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

august 18——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of *Solomon Sparks*, late of said county, deceased—All those having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them on or before the first day of January next, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All those who are indebted to the said estate, are hereby notified that suits will be instituted without respect to person, if immediate payment is not made to

ESTHER SPARKS, & WILLIAM SPARKS, } Ex's

august 18——3*

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A small FARM in Caroline county, containing 150 acres, about 2 or 3 miles from the New Bridge at Dover. Apply to the subscriber, *at Easton on Wednesday.*

DAVID KERR, Junior.

august 11——3

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

To authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause Treasury Notes for such sum or sums as he may think expedient, but not exceeding in the whole the sum of five millions of dollars, to be prepared, signed and issued in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury Notes shall be reimbursed by the United States at such places, respectively, as may be expressed on the face of the said notes, one year, respectively, after the day on which the same shall have been issued; from which day of issue they shall bear interest, at the rate of five and two-fifths *per centum* a year, payable to the owner and owners of such notes, at the Treasury or by the proper commissioner of loans, at the places and times respectively designated on the face of said notes for the payment of principal.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury Notes shall be respectively signed, in behalf of the United States, by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States; two of which persons shall sign each note, and shall each receive, as a compensation for that service, at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents for every hundred notes thus signed by them respectively; and the said notes shall be likewise countersigned by the commissioner of loans for that state where the notes may respectively be made payable.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be issued such portion of the said Treasury Notes as the President may think expedient in the payment of supplies, or debts due by the United States, to such public creditors, or other persons, as may choose to receive such notes in payment, as aforesaid at par: And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorised, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow, from time to time, not under par, such sums as the President may think expedient, on the credit of such notes.—And it shall be a good execution of this provision to pay such notes to such bank or banks as will receive the same at par and give credit to the Treasurer of the United States for the amount thereof, on the day on which the said notes shall thus be issued and paid to such bank or banks respectively.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury Notes shall be transferable by delivery and assignment endorsed thereon by the person to whose order the same shall, on the face thereof, have been made payable.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury Notes, wherever made payable, shall be every where received in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, and of all public lands sold by the said authority. On every such payment, credit shall be given for the amount of both the principal and the interest which, on the day of such payment, may appear due on the note or notes thus given in payment. And the said interest shall, on such payments, be computed at the rate of one cent and one half of a cent per day on every hundred dollars of principal, and each month shall be computed as containing thirty days.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person making payment to the United States in the said Treasury Notes into the hands of any collector, receiver of public monies, or other public officer or agent, shall, on books kept according to such forms as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, give duplicate certificates of the number and respective amount of principal and interest of each and every Treasury Note thus paid by such person; and every collector, receiver of public revenues, or other public officer or agent, who shall thus receive any of the said Treasury Notes in payment, shall, on payment of the same into the Treasury, or into one of the banks where the public monies are, or may be deposited, receive credit both for the principal and for the interest, computed as aforesaid, which, on the day of such last mentioned payment, shall appear due on the note or notes thus paid in. And he shall be charged for the interest accrued on such note or notes from the day on which the same shall have been received by him in payment, as aforesaid, to the day on which the same shall be paid by him as aforesaid: *Provided always*, That no such charge or deduction shall be made with respect to any bank into which payments as aforesaid may be made to the United States, either by individuals or by collectors, or other public officers or agents, and which shall receive the same as specie, and give credit to the Treasurer of the United States for the amount thereof, including the interest accrued and due on such notes on the day on which the same shall have been thus paid into such bank, on account of the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to cause to be reimbursed and paid the principal and interest of the Treasury Notes which may be issued by virtue of this act, at the several time and times when the same, according to the provisions of this act, should be thus reimbursed and paid. And the said commissioners are further authorised to make purchases of the said notes, in the same manner as of other evidences of the public debt, and at a price not exceeding par, for the amount of the principal and interest due at the time of purchase on such notes. So much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest and such part of the principal of the said debt as the United States are now pledged annually to pay and reimburse, is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and for the reimbursement or purchase of the principal of the said notes. And so much of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose, is hereby appropriated for making up any deficiency in the funds thus pledged and appropriated for paying the principal and interest as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for defraying the expense of printing, engraving, signing, and otherwise incident to the issuing of the Treasury Notes authorized by this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be a Treasury Note aforesaid; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any Treasury Note issued as aforesaid; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true, any false, forged or counterfeited note, purporting to be a Treasury Note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely altered Treasury Note issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

June 30, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Anna Young, heiress and representative of Col. John Durkee, deceased.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Accounting Officers of the Department of War be, and they are hereby authorised and required to settle the account of Col. John Durkee, deceased, and to allow Anna Young, his sole heiress and representative, his seven years' half pay, and interest thereon, to be paid out any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 1, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To facilitate the transfer of the stock created under an act passed on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and three.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the stock created under the act, entitled "an act authorising the creation of a stock to the amount of eleven millions, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America and the French Republic, and making provision for the payment of the same," from and after the passing of this act, shall be transferable in the same manner as the other stocks of the United States are transferable from the books of the Treasury to the books of any commissioner, and from the books of one commissioner to those of another commissioner or to those of the Treasury.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 1, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of James Wilkinson.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, Brigadier General Wilkinson be and he hereby is allowed for the transportation of his baggage, and for fuel, the same emolument and compensation as has been and now is allowed to the other Brigadier Generals in the service of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

July 1, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

A FULL WEEK'S WORK.

The following singular circumstance took place at Sheffield, England, some time since: A young woman was married on *Thursday*, brought to bed on *Friday*, the child died on *Saturday*, was interred on *Sunday*, the husband enlisted for a soldier on *Monday*, marched on *Tuesday*, and she drowned herself on *Wednesday*. *Lon. Pap.*

DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

(Concluded.)

(COPY.—A.)

To Major Wm. Barney,

Whereas, John Dougherty and John F. Harris, justices of the peace for Baltimore county, have certified to me that "*they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered*," and have recommended and required of me to order out a sufficient number of the militia to preserve the peace and quiet of the city: Now therefore, in obedience to the said requisition, you are hereby ordered forthwith to assemble the cavalry under your command to preserve the peace and quiet of the state; and you are hereby strictly enjoined to execute the duties imposed upon you by this order with firmness, but at the same time with humanity, & on no account to fire upon any citizen or use any weapon unless the lives or property of some citizen should in the opinion of some magistrate be endangered, or unless you or some of the men under your command should be attacked. Mr. David Fulton, a justice of the peace will attend you.

(Signed) JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade Maryland Militia.

(COPY.—No. 2.)

Having received information, and having good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered, you are hereby authorised and required to order out such a portion of the militia under your command, as may be deemed requisite and necessary for the object contemplated in the preservation of order & quiet; and this shall be your authority for so doing.—Given under our hands this 28th day of July, in the year 1812.

(Signed) EDW'D JOHNSON, JOHN SCOTT, J. SMITH, JOHN F. HARRIS.

Brig. Gen. Stricker.

(COPY.—B.)

To col. Joseph Sterrett,

Whereas, Edward Johnson, John Scott, Job Smith and John F. Harris, justices of the peace of the state of Maryland, have certified to me that they have good reason to believe "that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered, and have recommended and required of me to order out a sufficient number of militia to preserve the peace and quiet of the state: Now therefore, in obedience to the said requisition, you are hereby ordered forthwith to assemble the regiment under your command to preserve the peace and quiet of the state; and you are hereby strictly enjoined to execute the duties imposed upon you by this order, with firmness, but at the same time with humanity; and on no account to fire on any citizen or use any weapon, unless the life or property of some citizen should be in the opinion of some magistrate, endangered; or unless you or some of the men under your command should be attacked, Mr. Johnson, a justice of the peace and mayor of the city, will attend you.

(Signed) JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade Maryland Militia.

Baltimore, 26th July 1812.

(COPY.—C.)

To col. David Harris,

Whereas, Edward Johnson, John Scott, Job Smith and John F. Harris, justices of the peace of the state of Maryland for Baltimore county, have certified to me that they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered, and have recommended and required of me to order out a sufficient number of the militia to preserve the peace and quiet of the state: Now therefore, in obedience to the said requisition, you are hereby ordered forthwith to cause to be assembled at the intersection of Madison and Calvert streets, *two* companies of the artillery under your command; and you are also required to order all the remaining companies of your regiment to assemble at their respective gun-houses to guard their guns, and prevent any assemblage of the people from obtaining possession of them. In the execution of the first part of this order, you are strictly enjoined to act with firmness but at the same time with humanity; and on no account to suffer the companies to fire or use their swords unless you or your officers or the men under their command should be attacked, or unless the life or property of some citizen should, in the opinion of some magistrate, be endangered. Edward Johnson, esq. one of the justices of the peace and mayor of the city, will attend you.

(Signed) JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade Maryland Militia.

Baltimore 28th July, 1812.

(COPY.—D.)

To major Barney,

Whereas, Edward Johnson, John Scott, Job Smith and John F. Harris, justices of the peace of the state of Maryland for Baltimore county, have certified to me "that they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered," and have recommended and required of me to order out a sufficient number of the militia to preserve the peace and quiet of the state: Now therefore, in obedience to the said requisition, you are hereby ordered forthwith to assemble the cavalry under your command, to preserve the peace and quiet of the state; and you are hereby strictly enjoined to execute the duties imposed upon you by this order, with firmness, but at the same time with humanity, and on no account to fire upon any citizen, or use any weapon unless the life or property of some citizen should in the opinion of some magistrate be endangered, or unless you or some of the men under your command should be attacked. Mr. Edward Johnson, mayor of the city and justice of the peace will attend you.

(Signed) JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade Maryland Militia.

Baltimore, 28th July 1812.

RETROSPECT AND SUMMARY.

From Albany we learn of the arrival of the British adjutant general colonel Baine of Lower Canada, at the American head-quarters at Albany, & agreement for an armistice for thirty days. It has always been the British policy to gain time to prepare previous to an attempt to strike a blow. For Michillimackinac, 200 miles to the westward Detroit, has been captured by the British and their savage allies—the besieged surrendered without firing a gun, the force against them being so much superior, that to resist would have produced an useless effusion of blood. Fort Malden, the principal fortress of the British in Upper Canada, has surrendered to Gen. Hull, the loss on either side not known. About 130 or 140 men arrived last week at Annapolis to reinforce the troops there. On Tuesday morning captain Collins's company of Volunteer Artillery leave this for the same place, col. Beall with the U. States forces under his command being under marching orders for Albany. On Wednesday a company of draughted militia under the command of captain Samuel Sterrett, we learn leaves this also for Annapolis. The privateers Rosamond and Black Joke have sailed from New-York on a cruize. The privateer ship Catharine of 16 guns, of Boston, has been captured, after a running fight, by the British brig Colibri, and brig Curlew of 16 guns of said port, has been captured by the Acasta frigate, and both sent into Halifax where there are stated to be between 3 and 4000 Americans prisoners of war.—Most of the young men of the St. Regis Indians have joined the British; their old men have taken refuge in Franklin county, New York, and are supported at the expence of the U S. A woollen factory and grist mill, valued at $15,000, at Boundbrook N. J. have been destroyed by fire, whether by accident or design is not known.

The privateers near Quoddy, have at length been burnt by the crews belonging to the British frigates which attacked them. The privateersmen escaped into the woods. One of the British marines deserted to the Americans and reported the loss of the British at between 20 and 30 killed and wounded. On the 4th of July, commodore Roger's squadron was fallen in with by the ship Friendship from Tonningen via Yarmouth, arrived at Boston, in lat. 47, 16, long. 36, 14, which was boarded from the Congress frigate & informed that they had taken and burnt two English brigs. The squadron was steering E. by N. when last seen.

The federal prints continue to teem with the most gross misrepresentations and falsehoods respecting the late occurrences in, and the state of this city. In the Eastern States the federalists manifest their love of order and good government by attempting to produce by inflammatory resolves and writings a dissolution of the union, insult and kick democratic members of Congress, break up the courts of justice, break the windows of leading democrats, sink American privateers, mob and insult officers in the army of the United States, proscribe a sister city for daring to avenge the murders committed by some desperado ruffians on the inoffensive and unarmed inhabitants thereof, and in fine commit every act which by the constitution amounts to treason. These however are privileges arrogated by the Essex Junto, to themselves and adherents. Notwithstanding the clamor and noise in certain incendiary prints the war with Great Britain is very popular and the only wish of the American people is that it may be vigorously pursued in order to bring about a speedy & honorable peace, every effort for the adjustment of our differences by negociation having failed.

The Swedish ship Continencia, from Charleston for Gottenburg, with a cargo of rice, has been detained by the privateer Wasp of Baltimore and ordered into port for trial. A privateer called the *Sassy Jack* was launched at Charleston on the 6th inst. A seizure by a custom house officer was made at Charleston on the 4th inst. of several matrasses, stuffed with flannels of a superior quality, and some trunks of valuable dry goods, of British manufacture. By news from St. Mary's we learn that the Indians in the neighbourhood of St. Johns, East Florida, are committing terrible depredations on the inhabitants, probably instigated by the Spaniards. The Revenue Cutter Madison has sent into Savannah the Spanish brig Santa Rosa for adjudication. Gun Boat, No. 156, had an engagement the beginning of July, with two pirates on the Balize, the gun burst, wounding several men, the boat then steered off and left the pirates in possession of a Spanish vessel their booty. Five barges under the command of Lieut. Grandison, intended by the United States for Georgia, have arrived at Savannah. W. C. C. Claiborne is elected governor of the new state of Orleans by a large majority. The brig Gen. Blake, Atkins, under Spanish colors, has been sent into Charleston, by the Revenue Cutter Gallatin, M'Neal. The privateer schooner Poor Sailor has sailed from Charleston on a cruize. About 60 volunteers from Dublin county, N. C. under the command of capt. Gibson, embarked the beginning of August from Wilmington for Smithville, for the defence of that place ——*Sun.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ From a paragraph in the United States Gazette of the 12th inst. headed "PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH," it appears, that some person who left this city on Monday last had heard, and communicated to the Editor of that paper, a very exaggerated and, as to many of the facts, a false statement of a transaction, which took place on Sunday night, near my dwelling in Lexington street—the disturbance between the persons who had assembled there (all of whom were unknown to me) was not caused by any attempt or threats of violence to my person or property, nor did any part of my family remove from the house in consequence thereof.

E. J. COALE.

[*By request.*]

TO THE PUBLIC.

At the request of my friends, and as the public mind appears to be agitated, respecting the situation of my property in Charles street. This is to inform the public, that Jacob Wagner has not received from me, or with my knowledge or consent, any instrument of writing whatever relative to my property, and that *I have not received any written security* of any kind, for the damages done to the above property; as Mr. Wagner was to give it up after the expiration of his quarter.

JANE WHITE.

Baltimore, August 12.

ESSEX AND THETIS FRIGATES.

Captain Porter writes to his friend in N. Y. that "there are glorious prospects ahead; information having been given him that the British frigate Thetis loaded with SPECIE is within thirty miles of him, and that it is his intention to seek & bring her to action."

The Essex mounts only 32 carronades. The Thetis is one of the heaviest frigates of her rate in the British navy.

The Council of Connecticut is again convened at Hartford, for the purpose, we understand, of taking into consideration a second demand made upon the Governor for placing the militia at the disposal of the United States officers. This demand we learn comes direct from Mr. Madison instead of Gen. Dearborn.

The Declaration of War was received at New Orleans on the 10th of July: it was announced by a Federal Salute from the Fort. Gen. Wilkinson had just arrived.

ADDRESS OF MR. EPPES,

TO THE

People of Charlotte, Prince Edward, Cumberland, and Buckingham.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

When an individual becomes a candidate for a public trust, it is his duty to state distinctly to those to whom he makes a tender of his services, the principles by which his public conduct will be regulated if honored with their suffrages. If in ordinary times this duty is important, it is peculiarly so at a period when our country has been driven by repeated and continued acts of hostility either to abandon the principles rendered sacred by the revolution, or to assert them with the combined force of the nation. On union depends the strength of a free government. The enthusiasm of freemen struggling to maintain their rights, gives to free government a degree of energy which a tyrany cannot command from reluctant slaves. To produce union it is essential that a free people should be convinced of the justice of their cause.— He who enjoys the blessings of peace, & all the advantages flowing from a free government and an impartial administration of justice, will never shrink from the evils of a war, when convinced that every species of forbearance has been practiced by the constituted authorities of the country, and that no alternative has been left but war, open and direct, or an abandonment of rights essentially connected with the independence of the nation. In no form can this truth, in my opinion, be more fully impressed on the minds of the people than by a review of the course pursued by the present republican party towards foreign nations, from the year 1801, when they were first honoured with the public confidence down to the present time. Such a review will carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind, that peace has been cherished as the sheet-anchor of our political safety by the republican administrations, and that during the last eight years, if only our injuries had been consulted, we have had abundant cause of war with almost every power with whom we have commercial relations. In 1802, immediately after the interests of the nation were confided to the present republican party, the treaty of Amiens was concluded, which restored peace to Europe. The storm which overshadowed the last years of the federal administration were dissipated. Our expences were reduced within a narrow compass, and the fair prospect presented of reaping a rich harvest from our neutral position, and of applying the whole proceeds of a rapidly increasing revenue to the extinguishment of the debts contracted in our struggle for independence. Our first difficulties were with Spain. the right of deposit at Orleans was denied us in December, 1802, and the people of the western country deprived of an outlet for their produce.

On this occasion the opponents of the republican party made every exertion to plunge the U. States into a war. While, however, preparation was made for maintaining the rights of the nation, by holding in readiness a detachment of militia, an acquisition of the territory by peaceable means was considered more congenial to the genius of a free government, and more consistent with the principles uniformly professed by the party recently honored with the national confidence.— A secret appropriation was made for the purchase of the territory, which being instituted at the mouth of the Mississippi, and commanding the whole commerce of the western country, would have subjected us to constant collision with the nation possessing it. The territory being ceded by Spain to France, and war recommencing in 1803 between Great Britain and that power, the favorable opportunity was seized on by the U. S. & the Territory of Louisiana, including Orleans, purchased. While the territory was possessed by foreign nations, no opportunity was omitted by the opponents of the republican party to magnify its importance. It was described in their speeches as a country larger in extent than all Europe, and in climate and soil a perfect paradise. No sooner, however, was it acquired in a peaceable manner, than it was represented as a wilderness fit only for the habitation of beasts, and the republican party denounced for squandering the funds of the nation in the purchase of a territory for the acquisition of which they were willing to plunge us into war. The good sense of the people approved the pacific policy of the government, and the importance of the acquisition was soon acknowledged by men of all political opinions. The recommencement of the war between G. B. & France in 1803, subjected us to new difficulties. In that year orders were issued by the British government for the seizure of neutrals with return cargoes, who were suspected on the outward voyage, of having supplied the enemy with articles contraband of war. Under these instructions the outward and return voyages were considered as one. This was the preparatory step for throwing the United States entirely out of the colonial trade. The next step was to declare that the landing of colonial produce, and securing the duty according to law, did not break the continuity of the voyage. Thus, West India produce brought first to the U. S. and landed, was considered as going direct to Europe. These decisions gradually formed on the orders of 1803, were not known in the U. S. until 1805. The order was issued without notice, & the application to our commerce made known to the U. S. by the capture and condemnation of vessels. Upwards of three millions of dollars of American property were captured under these orders, for which no reparation has ever been made.

The immense capital embarked in this commerce, its unexpected and unexampled destruction, covered the table of the House of Representatives with memorials from almost every commercial city in the union, pledging their lives and fortunes to support the government in demanding and obtaining reparation. At this period also, recommenced the impressment of our seamen, who were seized, wherever found, by the British officers, & dragged from the protection of our flag. A flagrant insult of this kind occurred at this period. In the summer of the year 1804, in the port of N. York, capt. Bradley of the British frigate Cambrian, caused a vessel just arrived, to be boarded by persons under his command, resisted the officers of the port, impressed and carried off many seamen and passengers actually within the port of N. Y. and claimed jurisdiction to the length of its barges. On this occasion a law was passed authorising the President to exclude by proclamation armed vessels violating the jurisdiction and laws of the U. States. In 1805, Capt. Whitby, of the British Leander, fired on a coasting vessel within less than a mile from the shore, and murdered an American citizen of the name of Pierce. The murder of Pierce produced on the part of the President, an exercise of the power to exclude, by proclamation, armed vessels violating the jurisdiction and laws of the U. S. The exclusion on that occasion was confined to the vessel committing outrage, and not made general as to the British armed vessels, until after the attack on the Chesapeake. The case of Bradley, and of Whitby, was presented to the British government. In the case of Whitby, full and adequate proof was forwarded; the officer, however was honorably acquitted and promoted. At the succeeding session of Congress, under the feeling excited by the capture of $3,600,000 of our property and the flagrant insults in our ports and waters, the first Non-Importation Act was passed against Great Britain. It was suspended from time to time and did not go into operation until all hope of reparation was abandoned. At this period our situation became again critical with Spain. Payment for spoliations on our commerce, to a considerable amount, was refused and a duty of 12½ per cent. was laid on our imports and exports passing thro' the Mobile. Two persons, of the name of Kemper, were seized within the territory of the United States by persons authorised by the Spanish government. On this occasion the same pacific policy was persued as in the year 1803. Negociation was still continued —a secret appropriation was made for the purchase of the Floridas, which probably would have succeeded but for the opposition made to the measure, which delayed the passage of the law until the opportunity for purchasing was passed. On the 16th of May, 1806, the blockade of the coast from the river Elbe to Brest, inclusive, was notified by the British government. On the 21st of Nov. 1806, the Berlin and Milan Decrees was issued, declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade, and professing to be a retaliation on the blockade of May, 1806, & antecedent proceedings of G. Britain, violating the law of nations. This decree was not extended to the commerce of the U. States until the month of October, 1807. It was followed first by the British order of January, 1807, professing to be a retaliation on that decree, and subjecting to capture the trade of the U. States from one belligerent port to another, and secondly, by the orders of Nov. professing to be a still further retaliation on the same decree, and prohibiting all commerce on the part of neutrals, with the enemies of G. Britain. These late British orders were followed by the Milan decree of Dec. 17th, 1807, purporting to be a retaliation on the said orders, and prohibiting all commerce to neutrals. In the month of June, 1807, the attack on the American frigate Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard, was made. The circumstances of this transaction are too well known to require any comment.

In October 1807, Congress was convened under a Proclamation of the President, on account of the attack on the Chesapeake.— On the meeting of Congress, it was stated in the message, "that an armed vessel of the U. States was dispatched with instructions to our minister in London to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated as soon as received."—This notification, on the part of the Executive, suspended all proceedings on the affair of the Chesapeake; and information being shortly afterwards received of the appointment of Mr. Rose as minister extra to the U. States, the measures which might have been adopted were left the issue of his mission. In the month of October, 1807, the Horizon, an American ship, bound from G. Britain to Lima, wrecked within the territorial jurisdiction of France, was condemned under an exposition of the Berlin decree, extending to the high seas its operation against neutrals. "In Dec. 1807, a copy of the decree in the case of the Horizon, was received from our minister at Paris by the President, who, aware of the consequences which would follow that new state of things, communicated immediately to Congress, the alteration of the French decree, and recommended an Embargo, which was accordingly laid on the 22d of Dec. 1807, at which time it was well understood in this country, that the British Orders of Council of November preceding had issued, altho' they were not officially communicated to our government.—These aggressions would have justified war against both France and England. It was tho't, however, more eligible in the first instance by withdrawing our vessels from the ocean, to avoid war at least for a season, and at the same time to snatch our immense and defenceless commerce from impending destruction."

(Vide Report Com. on Foreign Relations.)

Power was vested in the President to suspend or remove the Embargo, in the event of such a change in the decrees and orders of the belligerents as would render our commerce secure. No change, however, took place—The embargo continued until the next session of Congress—during that session it was repealed; the Non Intercourse law adopted as a substitute, and so amended as to exclude the armed vessels of both G. Britain and France.—This law contained a provision authorising the President, on the withdrawal, either by G. Britain or France, of their edicts infringing the neutral rights of the U. States, to suspend the operation of the law as to the power so revoking its unlawful edicts. On this occasion, the British government, through its accredited minister, Mr. Erskine, tendered reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, and stipulated a withdrawal of their decrees and orders on a certain day. The pledge of their minister was promptly met by the President of the U. States, an extra session of Congress convened, and Non Intercourse law taken off as respected G. Britain, and enforced against France. This arrangement solemnly entered into by their accredited minister Mr. Erskine, a man whose reputation has never been assailed, was disavowed by the British Government on the ground that he had violated his instructions. At the ensuing session of Congress, a new modification of the Non Intercourse law took place, under which the President was authorised to carry into effect its provisions against the power continuing its edicts after a revocation by either. France accepted the conditions held out by the law —the Berlin & Milan Decrees are revoked, so far as respects the U. States. The other subjects of difference, viz: the spoliations on our commerce, will probably be adjusted, as negociations are still depending. With the British government, negociation has failed: That government continues to persevere in a system which directly assails the Independence of the nation; reduces us to worse than colonial bondage; excludes from market four fifths of our Tobacco, two thirds of our Cotton and a large portion of our flour and other staples. After six years of forbearance, under injuries which no nation but one warmly attached to peace could have borne, our government has declared war. If a majority of the people of this district approve of the course pursued by the government, and determine to support, it will be grateful to my feelings to be their Representative; as, in the discharge of my duty, I should be pursuing the dictates of conscience and judgment.

With these sentiments, I make you a tender of my services as your Representative in Congress; and if honored with your confidence, will endeavour to discharge, with fidelity, the duties of the station.

With sentiments of respect,
I am your Fellow Citizen,
JOHN W. EPPES.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

No. III.

Among the misrepresentations that party violence has propagated, the allegation that the present war with Great Britain is an *offensive war* is not the least flagrant. It is, moreover, an allegation, that, in proportion to its falsehood, demands reprehension — With whatever professions it may be urged, it is, notwithstanding, intended to shake the confidence of the people in the government, to make them believe that the war is undertaken without adequate cause, that the motive of our rulers is not the defence of our rights or the protection of our interest, but ambition, false glory, aggrandisement. As the ascription of such motives is a base libel, totally destitute of foundation, originating with men who know its untruth, those who propagate it deserve an unqualified detestation, and more especially those, who from the high political stations they occupy are bound by the most sacred obligations to maintain by every means in their power the character of their government.

What! shall these malcontents dare to tell us, that the solemn step taken against Great Britain, after the insults and injuries she has heaped upon us for near thirty days is not in *defence* of our violated rights and outraged honor, but is a wanton attack upon her, merely because it is our purpose, after having exhausted every hope of an amicable arrangement, to touch her, in the first instance, in her most vulnerable point? Do the laws of just defence among individuals require the aggressed to retort upon the aggressor the identical kind of blow he has received? If a man of a small stature is pugilistically assaulted by one of gigantic strength, is it forbidden to the former to use in his defence the sword or the musket? If the mid night robber approach my house, may I not, in my own defence, give him the first blow before he has broken my locks and entered it? If a person with whom I have dealings cheats me of *my property* and transfers it to another, may I not, without the reproach of attacking his rights, legally seize upon *his property*, and through it obtain an indemnity? If these are the plain, imprescriptible, hallowed principles of equity and law between man and man, in cases where rights and interests have an individuality of character, shall they be disallowed to large communities, in whose general interests, personal rights and local limited concerns are necessarily in a great degree merged?

Let us put the case in plain terms—We have citizens, ships and merchandise; Britain has colonies. For thirty years, Britain seizes, incarcerates, lacerates our citizens and, worse than all, compels them to aid not only in fighting her enemies, but in enslaving and oppressing their citizens. She likewise seizes our ships sailing on the common domain of nations, carries them, with the goods they contain, into her ports, condemns and applies both to the gratification of her own appetites. We solicit redress. It is withheld. Our request assumes the tone of remonstrance, but without avail. We demand, still however in respectful terms, that the persons of our citizens may be respected, and our rights to property regarded on the high seas—upon those high seas, which for our use are as much ours as the air we breathe. But this tyrant of the ocean, hypocritically canting about national honor and liberty, with the depravity of the highwayman without his sincerity, proceeds in her career of insolence and robbery. She, indeed, sometimes promises, but never performs. Her promises seem only intended to shew that she can be as perfidious as she is tyranical. She proceeds in seizing our citizens, in capturing our ships—why?— Because *we are not strong enough* on the ocean to prevent her; and she does all this without cause; she does it, too, while with our redundant crops we are feeding her armies and supplying her manufactories —— And now, forsooth, the despicable apologists of her injustice, because in returning her blow when further forbearance would sink us in irretrievable disgrace, we contemplate the invasion of her adjacent territory, charge us with waging offensive war. And they address themselves to our sympathy, our generosity, our magnanimity! Have, say they, the people of Canada given you any offence? Why then attack them? Why, we may in our turn, ask our interrogators, why attack the innocent soldiers who compose the armies of your enemy? Explore her wide domains, and you shall not find a set of men whose hearts are freer from hostility to you, or who have in thought, word or deed, done you less injury; and yet, without a pang of conscience, you can proceed murderously to put them to death. Were it not too harsh language to apply to any body of men, we should be tempted to say that these men presented the solecism of acting like dishonest man and talking like fools. What is war? Is it not that dire appeal to force, in which, for some end, one whole people are arrayed against another, and in which the whole physical force is called forth?— Does it not belong to its very essence to embark the active community in one common cause, in one fell swoop to involve in the same fate the innocent and the guilty?—— Humanity deplores it. Reason incessantly strives to avert it. But, once entered upon, the chief, if not only consideration is how one nation can do the other the most harm. The means are dreadful; but they are in a war sanctified by the end, which is, as we have already said, a safe and honourable peace.

If then Britain has driven us into a declaration of war; if the step was unavoidable; once taken, we are bound to use our force in that way in which she will most feel it, and our rulers would be madmen or traitors did they not attack her in her most sensible point. If that point be Canada, and that province be occupied by our arms, the act of occupation is as strictly defensive in its nature as if we took the very frigates that seized our merchantmen and enslaved our sailors. For the frigate is not a whit more the property of our enemy than Canada; and in defending or avenging our violated rights, whatever appertains to her, whether persons, effects or territory, are equally legitimate objects of War. CATO.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Certain sentiments having been within a few days published as from a *town meeting* of this town; a meeting of all such citizens as are not disposed to have those go to the world as the sentiments of the citizens of the town *generally*, are requested to meet at the Market House, at 4 o'clock to morrow evening, to take the same into consideration.

Georgetown 14th Aug. 1812.

(Nat. Intel.

TOWN MEETING.

At the time assigned by the above notice, and for the purpose therein signified, as numerous and as respectable a portion of the citizens as ever were assembled met—and

On motion, it was determined, that

Thomas Corcoran, Mayor take the chair —and

John Lockerman, be appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was further agreed, that the chairman select a committee: And accordingly the following gentlemen were designated:

James S. Morsell, chairman of the committee, Charles A. Beatty, Abner Ritchie, Daniel Reintzel, Thomas L. McKenney, Ninian Magruder, William S. Nichols, George Magruder, Thomas T. Gantt, Nicholas Hedges, Vincent King, Daniel Bussard, Joel Brown, Charles A. Burnett.

The committee after having retired, returned with the following resolutions, which, being put to the vote, unanimously passed.

Resolved, That we have seen with surprize & regret the proceedings of some of our fellow-townsmen, lately published as those of the citizens of this town; that we highly disapprove of many of the sentiments there declared, and that we protest against the manner in which they have been conveyed to the public as the result of a town meeting;

Because it is well known that at the meeting held at the Union Tavern on the 7th inst. there were present but few persons of the town; not exceeding thirty.

Because, however, deeply stricken with the distressing circumstances that have lately taken place in the city of Baltimore, as we certainly are, and however we may deprecate the lawless and violent doings of mobs at all times and at all places, as we certainly do, we are by no means prepared to excuse or to palliate the lawless and violent proceedings of men, whatever may have been their stations in society, who could associate, officer and arm themselves, long and secretly before hand for the purpose of taking the law into their own hands to the terror of the people—

Because we can by no means consider those who are by the late meeting designated "a little band of supporters, &c." as employed in a praiseworthy work and although we are compelled to reflect with "wonder"! how men could permit themselves thus to be arrayed for battle by fortifying and garrisoning a house in the midst of a populous city, without the knowledge or permission of the civil authority, warned too by one of their own friends, "that this you know the law will not permit, that instead of protecting the laws, it would be violating them." We can view with no "*delight*" the manner in which they attempted to execute their purpose.

Because we do not assent to the insinuation, that the civil power of a neighboring city on the late melancholy occasion, did, either through lukewarmness or timidity, suffer social rights to be invaded or destroyed—and that we abhor the doctrine that on any occasion of tumult those who may call themselves "the virtuous and the brave of society" shall take upon themselves to act independently of the civil authority and to assume the power at their own will of protecting those rights, thereby inviting resistance equally lawless, by trampling themselves the first on the very rights they would pretend to protect.

Resolved, That any legal investigation, (it is to be presumed) is going on as to the authors of the events and the actors in the scenes lately exhibited at Baltimore, which have so outraged humanity, and spread distress in the bosom of families, we deem it improper that any assemblage of persons should undertake to prejudge the case—that we therefore refrain from giving any opinion, as to the cause or the effect on this lamentable occasion; or from expressing our feelings as to the blood unfortunately spilled on either side.

Resolved, That at the same time that we, equally with any of our fellow citizens, value most highly as the palladium of civil and political liberty, the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, and that we protest as strongly against all violence of mobs or despotic power to restrain the one or the other—we can never approve or countenance words or writings which go to insult and calumniate individuals to excite the angry passions and thereby to break up the harmony of society, or which by a habit of arraigning the motives of legislators, and of villifying the magistrates tend inevitably to bring the law into disrepute and lessen the respect due to those appointed to execute them:—since such a state of things is but too well calculated to lead to anarchy, commotion and domestic violence.

Resolved That we are entirely confident of the good sense, the regular habits, and the peaceable disposition of the great majority of our fellow townsmen, and of their magistrates and of the civil power, in every shape, and that we have not the smallest apprehension of the commotion or outrage among us; but if unfortunately such circumstance should take place, we pledge ourselves promptly to obey the civil power, and firmly to succour every link of life and fortune to support them in their authority, and to aid them in suppressing every species of violence and disorder; but as good citizens, we ought not, and we will not assume to ourselves the singular or unwarrantable pretension of deciding, while the civil power is, or is not, too slow to redress a wrong—much less of rallying around what we in our individual characters, may at any time and particularly at a moment of heat and irritation, undertake to determine to be the law, independent of the decision of the magistrates.

We will stand or fall with the law, as expounded, and as ordered to be executed, by those who may be regularly set over us according to the excellent principles of our beloved republican government.

Resolved, That the aforegoing resolutions be published in the National Intelligencer, and in the newspapers of George Town.

THOMAS CORCORAN, Chair'n,
JOHN LOCKERMAN, Secretary.
George Town, Aug. 15, 1812.

THE FEDERAL PARTY.

It is most truly surprising that the federalists, as a political party, should so far adhere to the *minor* leaders among them, as to decline the lofty ground which they might occupy, to place themselves in a situation which must, sooner or later, totally degrade them.

The men who now attempt to direct their course, are obviously *new* men —— Such are Messrs. Quincy, Gold, Lewis and others, who have no great reputation for intelligence or prudence; and are all individuals, who are rather *seeking* a name than such as have already acquired a standing. Messrs. Lloyd, Bayard and Goodrich; King, Wolcott and Pinckney, are, in general sentiment, favorable to the war. You cannot find *their* names among the *protesting minority*, nor among *disorganizing conventionalists*. Mr. Pickering, who, from passions, always was, and always will be a *boy*, is no exception to the remark. He has never been regarded as a pillar of the federal party; and has only been upheld, as men like Wagner and Hanson are, for the inflammatory qualities of his mind.

By the documents which the President has laid before Congress, and particularly those recently published relative to *impressment*, it is manifest, that it has been in the power of the federal party to place themselves before the public as the champions of American rights. And, really, it is extraordinary that they should, wantonly abandon the ground which Washington, Wolcott, McHenry and Stoddert took *in cabinet*, and run into the other extreme, openly advocating British interests! There is *one* way, and only one, of accounting for this curious and politic desertion of old principles. Clearly,

Gold, Lewis, and politicians of that grade, not being *in the secret*, as King, Pinkney, Marshal and others of their standing were, the former have rushed, *ignorantly*, in the face of the doctrines of the latter,—thereby exemplifying a conflict between the opinions of the more respectable portion of the federal party, and the opinions of the less respectable part of it. Pickering, as already remarked, forms no exception; for, although he was *in the secret*, he is made of materials too combustible to take the benefit of his knowledge.

Messrs. Quincy, &c. then, being in the *hobble*, in *opposition* to men of their own party, of superior standing, have no other chance of being saved from political perdition, but that of making the moderate men of their own sect commit the same blunder. To this end, therefore, they are working them up to *fever heat*, so that they may not be able calmly, to judge. Moderate federalists! there is still time to retreat. Abandon Quincy, Gold, and Lewis, and adhere to Washington, Adams, Pinckney, Jay King, Wolcott—Nay, only adhere to Pickering *when Secretary of State*, against Pickering *the demagogue!*

If you do not where will you be, if administration succeeds (as it assuredly will) in concerting an honorable arrangement with the British? You think, perhaps, our republican rulers will not be able to effect accommodation on independent terms! So did the *Tories* last war: And what was tho't of the Tories at the peace? Be advised—take a stand on the side of our country; and do not by a contrary conduct merit the *contempt* of the enemy and abhorrence of your fellow citizens. What do the British naval officers praise Capt. Hull for?—Was it for his exertions in *saving* the *Constitution*, or for abandoning her? What was Capt. Crane's sword restored for? Was it because he tamely surrendered the rights of his country, or because, with the little force he had he made use of his utmost efforts in behalf of his country? Do not these examples shew, that the British, however they may cozen the federalists in their newspapers and in their speeches, detest in their hearts the wretch who does not stand out for his nation? Depend upon it, whatever *names* we may call one another by, the Britons consider us all as *Yankees*. *Va. Arg.*

NOT A SHADE OF DIFFERENCE

Between the Tories of '76 and the Tories of 1812.—At the revolutionary war *when* we were struggling for our independence, the Tories of that day endeavoured to defeat the glorious cause by withholding their support to the government, by giving information to our enemies, by supporting them with provisions by exulting at any advantage which the British gain over the Americans, by instigating and promoting discord and disunion among us, and by "sowing the seeds of internal war."—Now in 1812 when the United States were under the necessity of declaring war against Great Britain, or else relinquish our boasted independence, is not the conduct of the British Federalists and Tories exactly the same as in the revolution and indeed worse and more culpable, for until they found that the government would actually declare war against their bosom friends the British, were they not eternally railing out against the Administration because they did not go to war, and until the present crisis nothing but vengeance was in their mouths against all who would dare to infringe our neutral rights.—This is the patriotism and consistency of some who call themselves the *disciples of Washington* and the friends of their country, but if our immortal Washington when fighting our battles had had no truer disciples, and America no firmer friends, the United States would still have been colonies of the "Fast Anchored Isle." *Kline's Gazette.*

The following tribute to the hon. Mr. Dexter is from the pen of the editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, an excellent and ably conducted paper:

"For his patriotic & truly American conduct since the declaration of war, Mr. Dexter merits and receives the thanks & the applause of N England and of the whole Union.—We here see, in a time of difficulty, in the trying times since our revolution, a man of the first rate talents, probably the greatest orator and statesman of his age in N. England, a man who has prized himself in the appellation of *federalist*, hurling from him the prejudices which have bound him to that name, and interposing his all commanding eloquence between his country and the ravings of faction, the excitements to civil war and the horrors of bloodshed. The opinions of that man are worth more than the opinions of ten thousand of those who cannot and who will not see Federalists! look at this magnanimous example—look at the direful, the heart rending consequences that may result to yourselves, to your connexions from obduracy in opposing your government—and "go and do likewise."

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

One of the most respectable and worthy citizens of this town is known within a few weeks to have changed his politics—has been heard to declare that the conduct of the federal party was ruinous to the country, and that this nation, were it not for the opposition of federalists in all probability would not have been necessitated to have war with England.—While prejudice & passion characterise a portion of the deluded and deluding of that party, we are happy to see candid, considerate, well informed men quitting their ranks at a time when more than any other our country requires their aid and assistance.—*Ib.*

Rather a novel part of the military exercise was performed in the 5th regiment of United States infantry on Friday morning last.—A fellow by the name of Brown, one of the common soldiers, was cobbed and publicly drummed out of the regiment to the tune of the *Rogues March*, with fixed bayonets. His crimes were numerous. *Md. Rep.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1812.

The present No. of the Star commences a new year with original subscribers, from whom a payment becomes due—those who have complied with the terms, will accept the thanks of the Editor—others are invited to pause and reflect on the past, that good may follow—with just men, a hint ought to suffice.

☞ Those living in Queen Ann's county, indebted to the office, will please to call on WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. Centreville, with whom their accounts are deposited, and who is authorised to receive the amounts thereof, for the

EDITOR.

From the Downing's Town "*American Republican*" we take the following, which we beg leave to adopt as perfectly applicable to the present number of the STAR.

"This No. commences the 4th volume of the "*American Republican*." On these occasions, it is usual for the editors to say something to our patrons. Perhaps the less the better. The simple fact that I wish to make you acquainted with is, I WANT MONEY. Do you ask for what purpose: I will give you a candid answer; *To pay my debts already contracted, and to prevent the mortifying necessity of contracting more.*

"A half yearly payment is generally due from subscribers *in advance*. But, in the aggregate, more is due for *arrears*; and something for advertising. I hope this hint will be sufficient for ALL."

During the last week the privateer Tom, capt. Wilson, sent into Baltimore the British ship Briganza, a prize, after a running fight of 55 minutes, with a valuable cargo of Coffee and Logwood, 400 tons burthen, carrying 12 guns and 21 men; and a ship of 600 tons burthen, with a million of Coffee—the latter ship had previously beat off a privateer, and killed 20 of her crew, but the Tom has succeeded in bringing her into port. Particulars not known.

The fast sailing ship Magdalen, arrived at N. York on the 18th inst. from Liverpool, from which she sailed the 6th ult. Her cargo is estimated at £200,000 sterling—she brought out 3000 letters, and some passengers.

By an arrival at the Eastward, it is said the news of war was receiv'd in England on the 12th ult.

☞ Men that are not politically *blind*, and determined to be so, are invited to peruse the address of *Mr. Greene*, in the opposite page, for some of the causes of the present war, and the correctness of the government in the step it has taken.

On few points of interest have the federalists exerted their every talent at misrepresentation more than endeavoring to alarm the farmers of Talbot as to the price of wheat—they have roundly asserted that one dollar per bushel would not be obtained on account of the war—Sales made by our packet men prove the contrary—the price of wheat has been regularly getting better, and our last accounts are that it sold at Baltimore last week from 130 to 133 cent per bushel.

Such a degree of heat did the impudent '*Mechanic*' in our last, produce, that early in the day, two eminent sons of Aesculapius were observed taking the rounds with that portion of our citizens, to *feel their pulse*; and, where symptoms of *doubt* as to the state of the mind were discovered, the more *polite* epithets of *ic*, with his *sirname*, were applied to the author.

'Facts are stubborn things'—It is said when a certain federal committee waited on a gentleman of their *own* party, to refute some of the statements of 'Mechanic,' that he gave them a '*damper*,' by substantiating the truth thereof.

The truths advanced by '*Mechanic*' appear to be too great a 'damper' for the sensitive nerves of certain *legal* gentlemen—the truth in evidence might operate against the *interest* of a certain *lord proprietor*.

The *Billingsgate* issued weekly from the nursery of *My Lord Proprietor*, carries so much of *legality* on the face of it, that the thin veil does not conceal the *author*.

Certain leaders of the opposition to every thing American, are very tenacious about the liberty of *speech* at the present day, but were of a different opinion during the operation of the *sedition law*. Change of times alters cases, say the *knowing ones*.

Great calculations are made by the federalists from the late commotions in Baltimore, in their favor at the fall elections—A greater insult could not be offered to the freemen of Maryland, than to suppose them capable of giving their votes to the supporters of *Traitors*.

If certain federalists were determined not to give their aid in carrying on the war to a speedy end, would it not shew less of their *attachment* to the *enemy* by holding their peace?

Would it not be better for persons in the habit of abusing every act of their own government, to read the Constitution before they vociferate so roundly they have a constitutional right *so to do*?—A careful perusal might throw a *damper* on the present tone of their voice.

As we predicted appears to be the fact—the *Tory* papers have not published the *Documents* accompanying the Report of the Baltimore committee—they fear the consequences, should they come to the sight of their present followers.

New York, August 19.

Letters have been received at Newport, R. I. from officers on board the frigate President, dated the 19th of July, which state, that the American squadron under Com. Rogers, have taken and destroyed ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY sail of British merchantmen; and that shortly after leaving New York the HORNET had a brush with a British frigate, supposed to have been the Belvidera. The officers and crew of the squadron were in excellent health and spirits.

The President of the United States has ratified the armistice of 60 days, entered into between Gen. Dearborn and the Governor of Lower Canada.

Newport, August 18.

Arrived brig Sarah, from Portland, brings information that a prize to the privateer Teazer had arrived there, worth $100,000.—[*Whig.*

COMMODORE ROGER'S SQUADRON

From our Correspondent at New York.

August 17—noon—The Pilot Boat Friends, 3 days from Hampton Roads, off the Capes, spoke a schooner from Philadelphia for Richmond, which sch'r. had spoken an American privateer off Cape Hatteras, and was informed that she had been boarded by one of Roger's Squadron, & informed that they had taken and destroyed One Hundred Sail of the Jamaica fleet. *Amer.*

DE WITT CLINTON, Esq. of New York, is appointed a Major General of the Militia of that State; and THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT, Esq. Attorney General of that State.

FOR THE STAR.

I remember to have heard it mentioned, about the close of the Washington administration, that the people of the Eastern States would one day openly evince their hostility to this confederacy. Already the horizon blackens, and events begin to unfold the truth of that awful prediction. I have long been watching the movements of New England demagogues. We struggled hard to prevent the election of Adams in the first instance, and at length succeeded in dismissing him from office with the execrations of an enraged people at his heels. This man had loaded the country with debts and taxes—fomented a French war—sanctioned laws cruel and unconstitutional—and threatened to humble a respectable portion of our citizens "in dust and ashes." I have conversed with many federalists in my time, and have often told them that we were much indebted to Adams and his friends for their own downfall. The disappointment of Adams perplexed the *Yankies* sufficiently; although they now curse him, he was once the idol of their adoration. They wished to find their way into office again—the good of our country was least at heart; they hungered after the "*flesh-pots of Egypt*," for these men would set the world on fire, if they could find *money* by the light—This is their patriotism. How have they been endeavouring to reinstate themselves? By perverting the pulpit, and profaning the temples of God. It is a fact, that the New England *priests* are at this day employed in fulminating ten thousand calumnies against the administration.—Their intemperate philippics would disgrace the most billingsgate *stump orator*.

The State of Maryland has been infested with *excommunicated clergymen*, and swarms of *scholastic authors*, who arrogate to themselves a judgment superior to the intelligence of Congress. These are the "creatures" commissioned and sent forth to demolish the fortress of democracy. Some of them, it is said, have "*waxed fat*" by their honorable efforts to prop up the mouldering edifice of federalism. How long will the people of Maryland suffer such degrading insult? Their hospitality abused—their representatives reproached as being unfit only to handle the *plough hare* and *broad axe*—their government openly threatened with all the horrors of a civil war—because an act of Congress displeases the New England Yankies.

What are we to conclude, when we are sneeringly told in the last "Monitor," that our "politics have been always known to be as adverse to federalism, as *habit* and *enthusiastic prejudices* can make them." Now here is evidently a *threat* thrown out against us. Are we to be intimidated in this way? No—we will keep them *out of power* while we can, for fear of being marked by them if they get in. The writer in another place, says, "and particularly *by cajoling* many respectable young mechanics of the Easton district."—Here is a direct and premeditated *insult* to all the young mechanics in this place, let them belong to what party they may. Mark this writer's own words—"*particularly by cajoling them*." Poor compliment indeed is this, if our young mechanics are to be thus traduced and insulted, we trust they will shew the federalists soon, and this calumniator too, that their votes are not to be obtained "*by cajoling*" them. Our author also mentions the "*whipsters in* of the dominant party"—Here he should have touched lightly. The federalists have unfortunately been surrounded by so many *runners* and *carriers*, and such like *water-trampers*, that their precious secrets never fail to come out in due time. This writer's defence of federalism will do us as much good at the next election, as the reproaches about the *plough-share* and *broad axe* did last fall.

Being more accustomed to tools than to books, I cannot enter the lists of controversy with mercenary scribblers. Nor do I wish to do so, for they are the worst assassins, who murder the sanctity of character with delightful exultation, and glory while wallowing in the guiltless blood of reputation.

A MECHANIC.

Chester-Town, Aug. 15, 1812.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the several committees from Kent and Queen-Ann's counties, for the purpose of recommending a suitable character to be supported by the democratic republicans of the district composed of the above counties, to elect a President and Vice-President of the United States—the following gentlemen were present, viz:—

From Kent county—Messrs. James Course, Wm. F. Gleaves, John Campbell, Joseph Cox, Thomas Bryan, and Jonathan Harris.

From Queen Ann's county—Messrs. Robert Stevens, Wm. Jacobs, Robert Emory, Thomas B. Turpin, and Wm. Chambers.

ROBERT EMORY, Esq. was called to the Chair, and

WILLIAM F. GLEAVES, was appointed Secretary.

The committee then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate, agreeably to the object of the meeting—Whereupon it was

Resolved, That THOMAS WORRELL, Esq. be recommended to the democratic republicans of Kent and Queen Ann's counties, as a suitable person to be supported as an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the next election; and that this committee do hereby pledge themselves to use all constitutional and honorable means to secure the election of the said Thomas Worrell.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Republican Star, at Easton, and Baltimore Whig. ROBERT EMORY.

WM. F. GLEAVES.

To the Editor of the Republican Star, Easton.

SIR,

I have seen in your paper of the 11th July last, the toasts given at Church Hill on the 4th of July, which are stated to have been prepared by James Brown, Dr. Samuel Sturges, Wm. Jacobs, Robert Stevens and Wm. Sudler, as a committee. Among the toasts I have observed the following, as the 14th toast:—"Philip Reed, our Senator in Congress, the constitutional corrective of all apostates." To this impudent imputation of the *yet valiant* committee, I give the *lie* direct—I have abandoned no principle; the principles of the revolution and of the constitution are the principles I have always maintained and shall continue to maintain.

As you, sir, have published the toast containing the *nefarious* imputation, I have a confident expectation that you, as an impartial Editor, will give the above remarks a place in your paper.

Your most obedient servant,

PHIL: REED.

Huntingfield, Kent county, Md.
15th August, 1812.

Washington, August 17.

I have within a few minutes heard it reported that Commodore Rogers has taken and destroyed together about forty sail of English merchantmen, and sunk one of the ships of war convoying the fleet. This report is contained in a letter from Portsmouth for Norfolk, Va. to a gentleman in Alexandria. Whether it be entitled to credit, I cannot say, not knowing the person who reported it here. *Fed. Gaz.*

Capt. *Christopher R. Perry*, of Newport, R. I. has been appointed Superintendent of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, vice Capt. Bainbridge, appointed to the Constellation.—[*Patriot.*

The troops at Guadaloupe are said to have mutinied, on account of a scarcity of bread, and seized all the flour.—[*Ibid.*

!!LOOK HERE!!!

The following is extracted from the Federal Republican of Friday the 14th inst.

Speaking of those who defended the tory garrison, the author proceeds as follows:

"*Conscious of having broken no law, and proud of the noble, though unsuccessful example set by them at a most awful and critical conjuncture, as far as we have been enabled to communicate with them, the sufferers mean to demand, instead of deprecating or shunning an investigation. BUT THEY MEAN NOT TO BE SACRIFICED WITHOUT A STRUGGLE. As no adequate protection can be expected from the local authorities. WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE TENDERED ASSISTANCE OF HUNDREDS OF BRAVE SPIRITS, WHO ARE READY AT A MOMENT'S WARNING TO REPAIR TO THE SCENE OF DANGER AND MEDITATED MASSACRE.* WITH A SUITABLE ESCORT NONE OF THE MARTYRS TO LIBERTY CAN BE UNWILLING TO RETURN TO BALTIMORE, AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD, ALL THOSE WHO ENGAGED IN DEFENCE OF THE HOUSE IN CHARLES STREET, AND ARE ABLE, WILL REPAIR TO GEORGE-TOWN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO CONSULT AND DETERMINE UPON THE PROPER COURSE OF PROCEEDING."

People of Maryland read the above, and judge for yourselves as to the ultimate views of its detestable authors. Is it not rebellion here openly avowed to be their object? and will not a prosecution of their nefarious plans enevitably lead to the most serious consequences? Are you prepared to plunge into all the horrors of a civil war, or can you for a moment countenance the servile efforts of those base hirelings of an avowed enemy, who attempt to sow the seeds of discord in our country? We hope not. Let the indignant frowns of every virtuous citizen consign them to merited infamy, and afford the world another proof of the incorruptible integrity of the American people. Further comment is unnecessary; the thing speaks for itself, and cannot fail to make an awful impression on the mind of every honest man; we would warn *Tories* to beware of "*Man Traps and Spring-Guns*."

Mary. Repub.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

SIR—You will oblige me by publishing the following in your useful paper, and perhaps some of your other readers may be pleased to see the list. Yours, &c. B.

A list of some American privateers which sailed from American ports in July last.

NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.
Paul Jones, Hazard	Contradiction, Pascall
Teazer, Wooster	Sarah Ann, Moor
Eagle, ——	Tom, Wilson
Ben. Franklin, Ingersol	Nonsuch, Lively
Bunker's Hill, Lewis	Comet, Boyle
Tickler, Johnson	Globe, Murphy
Marengo, ——	Highflyer, Gavet
SALEM.	Rossie, Barney
Jefferson, Kehew	Wasp, Taylor
Fame, Webb	Eagle, Daniels
Fair Trader, Morgan	America, Richardson
Polly, Handy	Bona, Dameron
Dolphin, Endicott	Hornet, Frost
Regulator, Mansfield	CHARLESTON.
Buckskin, Bray	Nonpareil, Martin
Active, Patterson	Gallatin, M'Neill
John, Crowninshield	NORFOLK.
PHILADELPHIA.	Dash, Caraway
Atlas, Moffat	Dart, ——
Spencer, Morse	Mars, ——
Matilda, Taylor	Franklin, ——
Gov M'Kean, ——	SAVANNAH.
NEWBURYPORT.	Oraondo, Beaker
Decatur, Nicholls	CAPE ANN.
Manhattan, ——	Madison, ——
NEW HAVEN.	PORTSMOUTH.
Active, Lamden	Nancy, Smart
BOSTON.	Squando, Watson
Argus, ——	MARBLEHEAD.
Wily Reynard, ——	Snowbird, ——
Gossamer, ——	Success, Dennis
Catharine, ——	Lion, ——
GLOUCESTER.	BRISTOL.
Orlanda, Basson	Yankee, ——

Besides the above a number more have sailed already, and we *know* that there are many more preparing to follow.

The Boston Gazette seems rejoiced at the capture of the Letter of Marque Catharine, the honorable Mr. Gray's vessel. That paper says, "it is a matter of no great regret!" Well, indeed, might a pious and patriotic gentleman, in allusion to the shameless conduct of opposition in relation to the war, dwell with peculiar emphasis, but in a delicate manner, on their profligate degeneracy from the virtuous and patriotic principles of the immortal father of his country, and of their other ancestors. American.

Cobbett, the celebrated British editor, left Newgate on the 9th of July, his term of imprisonment having then expired. A public dinner was to be given on the occasion at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in London, at which Sir Francis Burdett was to preside.

A number of additional troops have lately arrived at Quebec. Ibid.

New York, August 18.

THE ARMISTICE, we understand, is confirmed by yesterday's steam boat, subject to the approbation or refusal of the President, and confined to *Lower Canada*, with provision for four day's notice of the recommencement of hostilities, in case the arrangement is disagreed to by the Executive. This view of the armistice leaves Gen. Hull at liberty to pursue his operations in Upper Canada; and from the force he has under him, and the strength of the enemy in that quarter, we have no fears for his ultimate success.

FROM GOVERNOR HULL.

The latest authentic account, we presume, will be found under the Pittsburg head; and we infer that all rumors of his defeat are incorrect. The report of the capture of Fort Malden still wants confirmation.

A court martial, of which Colonel Swift is President is organized for the trial of Clark, Brink and Lee, arrested at Buffaloe, as British Spies.

A letter from an officer in Gen. Hull's army, dated Sandwich July 28, mentions, that a war council was held on the 27th, when it was determined to take Fort Malden by storm; and scaling ladders, &c. ordered to be prepared for an immediate attack.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The 5th regiment of United States Infantry, at present consisting of about 450 men, and formerly commanded by Col. Beall, embarked this day about 2 o'clock for French Town, on their way to Albany, in the State of N. York, from whence we understand they are to march to the invasion of Canada. The troops are all in good health and spirits, and eager to reap the harvest of laurels to be gained in a Canadian campaign.

Previous to their departure the troops were drawn up in a line and reviewed by his excellency Governor Bowie. A salute was then fired by Lieutenant Clark's company of United States Artillery.

Col. Beall has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted. *Mary. Repub.*

MARTIN,

The fellow who was convicted of offering a bribe to a member of the Legislative body of the state of N. York, in case he would vote for granting a charter to the *Six Million*, or late U. States Bank, and who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in consequence thereof, has been released from any further punishment by Governor Tompkins. *Ibid.*

From the Montreal Herald, Aug. 8.

MACKINA, 17th July, 1812.

CAPITULATION,

Agreed upon between Capt. Charles Roberts commanding His Britannic Majesty's forces on the one part, and Lieut. Hanks, commanding the forces of the U. States on the other.

ARTICLES.

1. The Fort of Mackina shall immediately be surrendered to the British forces—granted.

2. The garrison shall march out with the honors of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, and shall be sent to the United States of America by His Britannic Majesty. Not to serve this war, until regularly exchanged, and for the due performance of this article, the officers pledge their word of honor—granted.

3. All the merchant vessels in the harbor, with their cargoes shall be in the possession of their respective owners—granted.

4. Private property shall be held sacred—granted.

5. All citizens of the U. States of America, who shall not take the oath of allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, shall depart with their property from the island in one month from the date hereof—granted.

Signed CHARLES ROBERTS,
commanding His Britannic Majesty's forces,
Signed P. HANKS,
commanding the forces of the U. States of America.

His Britannic Majesty's forces consisted of 40 Regulars of the Royal veteran battalion.
260 Canadians with their Bourgeois or employers.
560 Indians—Sioux, Fallavoines, Puans, Chippways of St. Joseph's St. Mary's &c.
Artillery, two 6 pounders, which embarked at St. Joseph's on board the Caledonia N. W. Co's ship.
10 battoes, and 70 canoes.

The American Garrison consisted of 63 regulars and 2 vessels in the harbor having on board 47 men, in all 110.

After the capitulation two American vessels arrived laden with 700 packs of furs, which became prizes to his majesty's forces.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The return of votes for Governor, as far as received, give *Isaac Shelby* 888, and *Gabriel Slaughter* 294 votes.

Messrs Clay, Johnson, M'Kee, and Desha, appear to have no opposition.

Gov. Griswold has summoned the General Assembly of Connecticut to meet at New Haven, on Tuesday the 25th day of August inst.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. M'Claskey, *John M. G. Emory*, Esq. to Mrs. *Harriot Downes*, all of this town.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, in pursuance of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, the real estate of *Peter Owens*, late of Worcester county, dec'd—consisting of a tract of land called OWENS' LOTT, and a tract called OWENS' CHANCE—both tracts situate in said county.

The sale will take place at the court house door in Snow Hill, on *Friday* the 18th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The terms will be, that the purchaser of any part must give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the time of sale. The subscriber notifies the creditors of the said Peter Owens, that they must exhibit their claims, with the vouchers, to the Register in Chancery, within six months from the time of sale.

ROBERT NAIRNE, Trustee.

august 25——3

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on the corner of West street and Miles River road, fronting about 80 feet on said st and running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three on the second, and two in the garret, with two rooms in the cellar.—Attached to the dwelling is a brick pantry and kitchen; on the lot are a brick smoke house and granery, an excellent pump of water in the yard, with a milk house attached, a large and spacious garden well enclosed, stables, carriage and cow houses, with a well in the stable yard. He will sell the above property for well secured paper—If not sold before the first of January next, it will be for rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, august 25——m

WYE ISLAND.

Part of this highly estimated Land is now, to be disposed of, at private sale, by the subscriber.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Price, living thereon. MATT. BORDLEY.

august 25——4

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Sherwood & Jefferis*, is this day dissolved in consequence of the death of *Matthew Jefferis*. All persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement: And all persons indebted as above, are requested to make payment to the surviving partner. JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

8th mo. 18th, 1812.

P. S. The subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the Hatting Business at the old stand, having a large stock of Furs on hand—he solicits the continuance of the favors of his friends and the public.

J. W. S.

8th mo. (august) 25——m

A BLACKSMITH WANTED.

The subscriber has a house and lot at the Hole-in-the-Wall, which he will rent upon very favorable terms to a good Blacksmith. For terms apply to JOHN L. BOZMAN.

august 25——3

NOTICE.

I do hereby forwarn all persons from paying *George Dodd*, of Queen Ann's county, for any work done in my shop, unless with my consent or approbation. JOHN MELONEY.

august 25——3*

JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE,

REGULATIONS

For the Field Exercise, Manœuvres, and conduct of the Infantry of the United States;

Drawn up and adopted to the organization of the Militia and Regular Troops.

BY COL. ALEXANDER SMYTH.

By order of the Secretary of War—With 34 explanatory Notes.

ALSO,

First Part of the Second Volume of the EDINBURG ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Subscribers will call for their books.

august 25——3

BRIGADE ORDERS.

July 21st, 1812.

The Field Officers of Infantry of the 12th Brigade are ordered to meet at Easton, on *Wednesday* the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of being instructed in all the necessary duties of a soldier; and the Commissioned officers of the brigade are invited to attend at the same time, and for the same purpose—and as the Field officers of regiments and battalions assured me that it should be considered as one of the days they were to meet by Law, I hope the officers will endeavor to be punctual in meeting in uniform and side-arms.

The Brigadier orders the following days for the meeting, exercising, and inspection of the regiments and extra-battalions of the brigade, and so to continue annually until further orders, viz.

The 4th regiment on the 2d Monday of September:

The extra-battalion of Dorchester on the Tuesday after the 2d Monday:

The 48th regiment on the Wednesday after the 2d Monday:

The 11th regiment on the Thursday after the 2d Monday:

The 29th regiment on the Friday after the 2d Monday:

The extra-battalion on the Saturday after the 2d Monday:

The 26th regiment on the 3d Monday.

The Cavalry of Talbot are ordered to meet the regiments of Talbot county—The Cavalry of Dorchester county to attend at least one of the regiments of that county—and the Cavalry of Caroline to attend the regiment of that county. The Artillery will attend one of the regiments in Talbot.

P. BENSON, Brig. Gen.

august 11 ——3

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.

Private avocations having prevented me from attending the late Democratic Committees, by which ROBERT WRIGHT and EDWARD LLOYD, Esquires, were recommended to the people of the two districts; (to prevent misrepresentation,) I wish it to be expressly understood, that, I shall decidedly support their election to the respective offices, for which they have been recommended.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Oakland, Talbot county, august 11, } ——3

COACH, GIG, AND CHAIR *MAKING.*

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the shop lately occepied by Mr. *Caleb Brown*, head of Washington street, Easton, which they have now fitted up, and with a general supply of the best materials, they will be able to execute any orders in their line at the shortest notice, of the latest fashion, and on reasonable terms.

They have in a state of forwardness a few Gigs, which can be finished at a short notice. Also a light and fashionable Coachee, nearly finished.

Their determination to put in practice a long experience in Baltimore, in this place, and to use every exertion to accommodate both as to work and terms, they solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

BARNETT & PARROTT.

august 4——m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Grateful for the liberal patronage he has been favored with since he commenced the PACKETING BUSINESS between Easton and Baltimore, begs leave to return his thanks to those who have honoured him with their custom—and at the same time to assure them, and the public in general, that no expence or exertion shall be wanting to render every comfort and convenience to those who may be passengers with him. His new, staunch built and commodious Schooner *SUPERIOR*, is now in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Grain, and leaves Easton-Point every *Wednesday* morning at 10 o'clock, and the Old County Wharf, Baltimore, opposite F. D. M'Henry's, every *Saturday* morning, at the same hour, wind and weather permitting. This vessel has a large and commodious Mahogany Cabin, fitted up in an elegant and superior stile, with all necessary and convenient furniture, and contains 16 births, and two state rooms for the convenience of Ladies and private families; and the subscriber will at all times be prepared with the best accommodations which the season affords, together with the best of Liquors. He has a large and suitable Granary at Easton-Point for the reception of grain, and has engaged Mr Thomas Parrott, a gentleman of known experience, to superintend his business—During his absence Mr. Parrott is authorised to receive money and to pay for Wheat, &c. carried by the subscriber. Those conveniences, and a determination to please, he hopes will ensure a continuance of favours.

The public's obedient servant,

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, July 28——8

N. B. The public and his friends are advised that the Packeting Business will in future be conducted by him, and for his sole benefit, as to three-fourths of the profits arising therefrom; and that all persons will in future specify in his absence to his clerk (who is also clerk for Capt. Vickars) to whom their orders are confided, that mistakes may not arise as to the person fulfilling them.

E. A.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE,

Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alledged to be at large in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Luff, Richard Baily and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the jail of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.

SEAL.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

☞ Ordered, That the above proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, Sun, American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hagers Town; the National Intelligencer, at Washington; and the Star, at Easton.

By Order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

august 5, (11)——8

FOR SALE,

The FARM on the Long Marsh in Caroline county, late the property of Wm. Hemsley, Esq. deceased. Also one hundred acres of very fine Timber Land, lying in Queen Ann's county, within two miles of Sadler's Cross Roads, and about three miles from the said farm. If not sold before the 20th Sept. next, it will then be offered for rent, Apply to

WM. HEMSLEY, or
THOS. C. EARLE.

Queen Ann's county, august 11——6

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a small FARM, handsomely situated on the waters of Wye river. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or clover—The improvements are all nearly new and in good repair. On said farm is a valuable young apple orchard, in thriving condition. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL Y. GAREY,
Near Wye Mill.

july 21——m

LANDS TO RENT AND OVERSEERS WANTED.

To be rented, from the 31st of December next, when the contracts with the present tenants will expire, Eight FARMS in Hunting Creek and Poplar Necks, in Caroline county. Four of these farms are large and valuable; the others will suit tenants of moderate capital. They are all situated either immediately on, or within a mile of, Choptank river, and from six to ten miles from the town of Easton. They will be rented for country produce, if desired, and on as long leases as may be generally agreeable to those who may incline to take them.

ALSO—wanted, for the ensuing year, Four OVERSEERS, one a single man, the others with families. No person need apply, who is not every way qualified for the management of a farm.—Application to be made to the subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, july 21 } ——8

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL

6th July, 1812.

The Board of Visitors of the BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, have the satisfaction to inform the Public, that the Institution is now in excellent order for the reception of such Patients, as may be admitted to its care. The INFIRMARY or that part of the House intended for the use of the sick generally, is so far competed, as to accommodate in the most comfortable manner upwards of one hundred Patients; and the centre building, which contains a large number of spacious apartments, calculated particularly for private Patients, is in a state of forwardness, and wil be soon finished.

The ASYLUM erected for Lunaticks is completely finished, and is certainly not surpassed by any in the United States, either for comfort or convenience. The rooms intended for Deranged Persons are large and well ventilated, and constructed in such a manner, as to be cool and pleasant in summer, and to be made perfectly warm and agreeable during the cold weather.

The Visitors have also the pleasure to state, that Mr and Mrs. Gatchel, the steward and matron of the Hospital, have during their residence in the Institution, afforded them repeated opportunities of witnessing their care and attention to the Patients, and from their long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the high recommendations they have brought with them, every reliance may be placed on their exertions to give satisfaction.

A suitable number of Nurses have been provided to attend on the sick; and the Institution is furnished with every comfort necessary for the Patients, or which may be ordered for them by the attending Physicians.

The situation of the Hospital is high and healthy, the water excellent, and the prospect handsome. Around it is a spacious yard shaded by forest and other trees, now enclosing with a brick wall; and attached to it, a large Garden abounding with vegetables of every kind.

The following gentlemen have charge of the Medical and Surgical departments of the Institution.

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Collin Mackenzie,
James Smyth.
Attending Surgeon.
Dr. William Gibson.
Consulting Physicians.
Doctors George Brown,
Miles Ledejohn,
John Coulter,
John Campbell White,
John Crawford,
Solomon Birkhead,
P. Chatard,
John Cromwe,
Ashton Alexander.
Visitors of the Hospital.
John Hillen,
James Mosher,
Wm. M'Donald,
William Ross,
Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending Physicians. july 7, (12)——8

IN COUNCIL, JULY 14, 1812

Ordered, That the "Further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State," be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagers Town.

By order—

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clk. of the Council.

A further supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of the state.

AND BE IT ENACTED *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrolment of his company to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he belongs, whenever required; and upon refusal or neglect, to be subject to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse, to be approved of by a regimental court martial.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all able bodied white male citizens of this state, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, except ministers of the gospel, and except those exempted by the act of congress, shall be liable to stand their draught, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. *And be it enacted*, That all certificates heretofore granted for corporeal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect; and that all surgeons of regiments and extra battalions and their mates, who are hereby empowered to grant certificates of corporeal inability, before they proceed to grant any certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to militia duty, shall first take the following oath or affirmation, before some justice of the peace, to wit: "I do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will not grant a certificate of corporeal inability to any person liable to do militia duty, through favor or affection, or who in my opinion is not justly entitled to the same, or withhold it through prejudice or ill will." Passed June 18, 1812.

july 22 (28)——6

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,

AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE,

North East corner of Race & North second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—(price $1 50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S.

Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or, Nature's Grand Restorative. (price $1 50) is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medecine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, wetchfulness, drowsiness after eating timidity flushes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough &c

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen hands, &c

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families, residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor to the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced & witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

Dr. Dyot's Anti Bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, choleraic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Dr. Dyot's patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.—Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyot's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(Price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life—(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia—Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)

The Restorative Dentrifice—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

☞ *Mahy's Plaister Cloth,*

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY

DR. B. RUSH,
DR. P. S PHYSICK.

And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor. T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A Fresh supply of the above Medicines Just received and for sale by Messrs.

THOMAS & GROOME, Easton,

Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had Gratis.

march 24——1e2wly

THE EXECUTIVE

Will receive proposals for making three thousand water-proof Knapsacks, five hundred Camp Kettles, and three thousand Canteens fit for service; 250 rifles with bayonets, 100 brace of horseman's pistols, and 100 horseman's swords.

By order—

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

july 15.

It is requested that the proposals may be made as early as possible, as the articles are necessary in order to equip the State's quota of 100,000 men required by the President of the U. States.

☞ Printers who publish for the State will insert the above four times.

august 4——4

FOR RENT,

A small FARM two miles from Easton, on the Miles River road. For terms apply to the subscriber—who will also take, as boarders by the year, a few Boys to fill the vacancies of those gone to College. MARY TRIPPE.

Easton, august 11——3

WANTED

TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

A Negro Woman well recommended, and acquainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c.—For such, liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor. august 11——m

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1812.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT separate Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department 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 & Districts following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the State of Ohio north of the 41st degree of latitude, and in the vicinity of the Upper Lakes to Lake Ontario, including Fort Niagara.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of Ohio, south of the 41st degree of latitude, and the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories, except Fort Wayne and Chikago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or 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.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, 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 stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York and its northern vicinity, Niagara and 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.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Maryand, Deaware, and the District of Columbia.

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

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of South Carolina.

16th. At Cemulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17. Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts: and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June, 1813, inclusive, to the 1st day 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 bread out 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 pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations 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 Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chikago, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, for six months in advance; and at each of the posts on the western waters, for at least three 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 urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops and that all losses sustained by the depredation 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 articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance, may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian Frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS.

july 16, (21)——8

The Editors of Newspapers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

CATTLE AND SHEEP *FOR SALE.*

Any person, wishing to purchase Cattle or Sheep, may be supplied with from 50 to 75 head of each, by application to

THOMAS CHAPMAN.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, july 21 } ——8

SOMERSET COUNTY, Sc.

On application to the subscriber in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of PETER TULL, of Somerset county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and the said Peter Tull having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Peter Tull having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Somerset county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Peter Tull be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one paper at Easton, once a week for three months successively before the first Saturday in September term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Peter Tull should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812. And I also order that the said Peter Tull give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one tavern in the town of Princess-Anne, three months previous to the first Saturday in September term next.

WILLIAM POLK.

True copy——Test.—WM. DONE, Clk.

June 16 ——13

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway on Tuesday the 11th inst. an apprentice boy to the Tayloring business, by the name of *William Bready*, about 19 years of age. Had on when he went away a drab short coat, and nankeen trowsers. He is tall and slender made, of a swarthy complexion. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or confined in jail so that I get him again.

ROBERT HARRISON.

august 18——3

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given for taking up and securing the following Negroes, who ran away on Wednesday morning the 8th inst. viz. Negro BEN, aged about twenty years, is a bright mulatto, five feet three or four inches high, and rather thickset—Had on or took with him a short jacket and trowsers of kersey, one country linen shirt and wool hat—with regard to any other clothing it is impossible to describe it.—This fellow has been brought up to following the water.

Negro STEPHEN, aged about eighteen years, five feet 8 or nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and rather good looking—his clothing as follows, as far as can be ascertained—a dark full'd cloth jacket, one round jacket and pertalets of nankeen, one country linen shirt—Stephen has been brought up to the farming business, though understands going by water tolerably well.

Negro NICHOLAS, or Nick, aged about seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, and quite black, rather slender made, his clothing the same as described above for Stephen—this fellow has been brought up entirely to the farming business—it is supposed the above negroes took away with them their sickles as they have not been seen since they absconded. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for taking up and securing the above negroes in any gaol, or delivering them to the subscriber, living on Poplar Island, Talbot county, together with all reasonable expences, if taken out of the State—and if taken within the State and out of the County, sixty dollars, and if taken in the County, thirty dollars, and all reasonable expences if brought home for the above, or for either of them in proportion.

WILLIAM SEARS,
Poplar Island, Talbot county.

july 21——m

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending and bringing home to the subscriber, near Kenton, in Kent county, Delaware, a negro man named PERRY, who ran away on Saturday, the 2d instant. Perry is about 25 years old, near 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has six toes on each foot, very stout made, his clothes not recollected. Any person taking up said runaway and bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and for securing said negro in any gaol, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the reward of SEVENTY DOLLARS, paid by

NATHANIEL WILDS.

may 23, (june 2)—— 3m

☞ The Editor of the "Easton Star," will please insert the above three months.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 16th of April last, a negro woman by the name of *Rachel*, about 18 or 20 years of age, formerly the property of Mrs. Ennalls, near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. She is tall and spare made, very black, round small face, with a remarkable small mouth, with holes in her ears—long hair, comb, and plaited. She is supposed to be lurking about the farm of Charles Goldsborough, Esq. on Transquaking, as her father and mother lives there; or she may make for Philadelphia. The above reward will be paid for taking up and securing said negro in the jail at Cambridge, Md. by giving information to Mr. Thomas Chapman, near said place, or to the subscriber—with reasonable charges if taken at a distance.

JAMES DAWDELL.

july 21——6*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named *Moses*, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuts one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab colour, new fetched hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna,) nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.

THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.

june 5——m

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at the Star Office.