Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 10.....13.] TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1812. [No. 26.....640.]

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.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an Order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

WILL be offered at public sale, if fair, if not, the first fair day, all the personal estate of the late *Richard Larimore*, deceased, at his late dwelling, in Talbot county—consisting of several valuable negroes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils; together with household and kitchen furniture. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars, by the purchasers giving bond or note with security, bearing interest from the date;—and on all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and terms more particularly made known. Attendance given by

JAMES DAWSON, Ex'or of R. Larimore, dec'd.

february 18——2

PUBLIC SALE.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday, *26th of February inst. at the late residence of John C Leonard, late of said county, deceased, near Hillsborough*—

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, &c. corn blades and top fodder—with a variety of articles, which will be offered. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months on all sums above six dollars, the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date, for all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold; and attendance given by

ELIZABETH LEONARD, Ex'rix
WILLIAM A. LEONARD, Ex'or

february 11——3

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to an Order of the Honarable Orphan's Court for Kent County, on Wednesday, *the 26th instant*—

WILL be offered at public sale, and on credit until the first day of August next, a part of the personal estate of *Robert Walters*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, consisting of a large and valuable stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs, implements of husbandry of every kind, about seven thousand weight of pork, salted and ready for smoaking, two fatted cattle now on hoof; corn blades, fodder and wheat straw, and a variety of other articles.

The Devisees of the landed estate of the said deceased, who are entitled to the right of pre emption in the crops growing on the premises, will be pleased to take notice, that they must close their right with the subscriber previous to the day of sale, or the crops will be disposed of on that day as the law directs.

WM. H. NICHOLSON, ex'or of Robert Walters, late of Q. A. county.

february 11——3

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland,

THE subscriber will expose at public sale, on *Monday*, the second day of March next, at the house of William Usselton, in George Town, the following real estate, the property of the late *John Voorhees*, of Kent county, deceased.

A FARM in Cecil county, about two miles from Peddle Lane, whereon Mrs. Cosden now lives, adjoining the lands of Benjamin E. Price, and Alphonso Cosden, and containing one hundred and ninety acres. This farm is of a kind soil, the buildings on it are comfortable, and the neighbourhood the most agreeable & pleasant in the county.

A very valuable Lot in George Town, containing about three acres, on which stand a good brick dwelling house, a large granery, store house, stable, smoak house, carriage &c. It is the same property where the late Mr. Voorhees carried on a very extensive commercial business for a great number of years, and at a small expence the buildings could be again fitted up for the same purpose.

A tract of woodland containing two hundred and fifteen acres, lying in the upper part of Queen Ann's county, but a short distance from the Delaware line, and near the residence of James Clow, esq. who will shew the property to any person who may incline to purchase. The whole of this tract is in wood except a very few acres.

The sale will commence at 12 o'Clock on the day above mentioned, if fair, if not, on the first fair day following—The purchaser must give bond with good security for the payment of the money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

W. SPENCER, Trustee.

february 11——3

BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOKS, FOR SALE AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

By order of the Judges of Talbot county court, at Nov Term 1811—

THE subscribers will offer for sale, on the 30th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, on a credit of one and two years, that valuable FARM, the property of the late *Henry Bowdle*, called "White Philips," containing 194½ acres, subject to the incumbrance of a widow's dower, lying on one of the eastern branches of Bollingbroke Creek, and on the county road from Easton to Chancellor's Point—There is some good bottom for meadow, and a great part of the arable land may be improved by plaster.

SAM'L STEVENS, Jun. DANIEL MARTIN, JS. GOLDSBOROUGH, } *Commissioners.*

february 11——6

FOR SALE,

On the most accommodating terms,

THE two story Brick House and half the Lot attached to it, in the Town of Easton, now in the tenure of *John Stevens, jun.* Under said house is an excellent cellar with two apartments; and two rooms on each floor up—also, an excellent brick kitchen and pantry adjoining—Any person wishing to purchase a handsome and healthy situation for a private family may hear the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Sherwood, who is empowered to contract for the same, or to the subscriber, living at the Trappe. WM. BERRIDGE.

february 18——3

VACCINATION.

ALL persons who are unable to pay, will be vaccinated *Gratis*, by calling at my shop, situated on Dover street, one door from the corner of Washington.

THEODORE DENNY.

Easton, feb. 18——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Caroline county, have obtained from the Orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Hardcastle*, late of the said county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the twentieth day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 13th day of February, 1812.

SAMUEL HARDCASTLE, THOMAS CULBRETH, } Adm'rs.

feb. 18——3

P. S. *Judgment Creditors* can receive a part, *half* or more, at any time they may present their claims to the subscriber (in Denton) legally authenticated.

TH. CULBRETH.

IN CHANCERY, FEB. 6TH, 1812.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of *William Littleton*, of Dorchester county, made and reported by James Chaplain, as trustee be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 15th day of April next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before the 15th day of March.

The report states that the said estate was sold for $1141. True copy. Test—

NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

february 18——3

DISSOLUTION *of* PARTNERSHIP.

ON the first of February, 1812, the partnership of *Meeds, Dawson, & Co.* was dissolved with mutual consent.

MEEDS, DAWSON, & Co.

february 18——3

EASTERN SHORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 24th day of the 3d month (March) next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for shares in the Stock of said company, which is to consist of 2000 shares of 25 dollars each, to be paid to the President and Directors to be hereafter appointed by the Stockholders when 1000 shares are subscribed for, in Installments not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents on each share, at such time as the said President and Directors shall appoint; they giving three weeks notice thereof, in one or more papers published in the town of Easton.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT MOORE, Sec'ry.

Easton, 2d mo (feb.) 11——8

CAUTION.

THE public will please to take notice, that the Columbian Oil will always be sold in bottles which have the words, "*Paul's Patent Columbian Oil*" blown in the glass; the bottles sealed with the initials J. L. in red wax; and the outside label signed with red ink by John Love, (sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies,) without which true characteristics, none will be genuine.

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Agent for Talbot county.

N. B. Six cents will be allowed for every empty bottle returned.

january 7——m

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

DECEMBER 17, 1811.

In support of his motion to reduce the number of regiments proposed in the bill to raise an additional military force, and in reply to Mr. Giles—

MR. ANDERSON said, he was not a little surprised to hear the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Giles) say that he was unprepared to oppose a very unexpected motion, when he (Mr. A.) had two days before, whilst the bill was under consideration, suggested his intention, *in his place*, to make the motion he had now made; upon which the honorable member expressed a wish to postpone the consideration of the question, and immediately moved the postponement of the bill, which was not opposed, and of course prevailed. Mr. A. said, that the motion was not, therefore, made without due consideration. He had consulted with a number of the members of this honorable body, for whose judgment and opinions he had great respect, and with whose approbation, and he might indeed add, at whose instance, the motion had been made. He was, however, himself ready & willing to meet all the responsibility that might attach to it; notwithstanding the surprise of the honorable member as to the quarter from which it had come.

Mr. A. said, he should not pretend to reply to all the various observations the gentleman had thought proper to make, very many of which he considered altogether irrevalant to the question under consideration, but which might, perhaps, answer some other purpose which the honorable member might have in view.

Mr. Anderson said, he was as strongly impressed with the necessity of a sufficient force, for the invasion of Canada, as the gentleman from Virginia could possibly be, and not a single expression had escaped him to induce a belief that he should be unwilling to vote a proper and ample force for that service; but he differed greatly with the gentleman as to the kind of force we ought immediately to employ. The honorable member appeared to place his sole dependence upon regular troops; and yet, if he understood his argument, he was decidedly in favor of making a descent upon Canada early in the spring. As to the time, Mr. A agreed with him; but as to the means, he certainly differed very greatly from him. The number of regulars contemplated by the gentleman could not possibly be raised within the time; he was therefore of opinion, that a less number ought to be inserted in the bill. It should be recollected that we had very recently authorised the regiments in the peace establishment to be filled; they would require at least 6,000 men; add thereto 25,000 more, the number proposed by the honorable member; and he would ask him to answer candidly, whether he really believed that so great a number of regular troops could be enlisted within the time required for the service to be performed. Mr. A. said, impressed, as he was, with a firm belief that not more than half the number proposed by the honorable member could be enlisted within the time they must take the field in order to act efficiently against Canada, he could not see the propriety of retaining the whole number contemplated by the bill. Mr. A. said, it must be well known to every gentleman, that the invasion of Canada must necessarily take place before the breaking up of the ice in the river St. Lawrence; otherwise, twice 25,000 would be required—because large reinforcements, as soon as an opportunity presented, would most certainly be thrown into that country. Mr. A. said, upon a fair view of the whole subject, as it presented itself to him, he was decidedly of opinion that the number of regular troops to be raised by that bill, ought not to exceed 16,000, and he had no hesitation in saying, that in his opinion, as efficient a force would be raised were the present number in the bill retained—and in the former case, we should prove to our enemies, that we were able to raise such number of regular troops as might be wanted upon a sudden emergency; but in the latter, we should not be able to make the same exhibit. What then would be the consequence? You would give a most mortifying proof that your means were not commensurate to your ends; that your plan had been badly digested, and worse executed. And surely the gentleman can have no desire to present such a state of things, at the very moment when all the energies of the nation seem to be required. Mr. A. said, to avoid this extraordinary exhibit, was also one of his objects; and this, in his opinion, could be done by taking the course he had contemplated, reduce the number of regulars and supply the deficiency by volunteers. This, he firmly believed, was in our power. Combine the two corps; take nearly an equal number of each; and the object intended could be effected. Mr. A. said, he was convinced that it was the mode the President had contemplated; and he entirely approved it; & if the honorable member had attended to *another part* of the president's message where it speaks of volunteers, he must himself have been convinced, that the President did not mean to make the descent upon Canada with the 10,000 regulars only; which had been understood, as the gentleman had stated, to be the auxiliary force referred to in the message. The object of the President can not be better explained than by referring to the message itself. He says—"I recommend accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops; for an *auxiliary force* to be engaged for a more *limited time*; for the acceptance of *volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardor* may court a participation in *urgent services*." The manner in which the President speaks of the volunteers, can leave no doubt upon the mind of any one as to the *service* in which they were to be employed:—they are evidently intended to be united with the regular troops to perform *urgent services*, according to the express language of the message. Mr. A. would ask the honorable member, what was the *urgent service* meant by the President? Most certainly a descent upon Canada, in which the regulars and volunteers were equally to participate. Why then the hon. member had taken so much pains to prove that the 10,000 regulars were the only military force with which the President had intended to perform the *urgent service* referred to in his message. Mr. A. was at a loss to comprehend; for he understood the message and the object of it very differently; & he should have expected that the candor of the honorable member would have induced him to have given the message a fair interpretation. That he had not done so, must be supposed to proceed from his recent but very strong attachment to a regular military force. However anti republican this doctrine had formerly been, it seemed now to be viewed thro' a different medium by the honorable member from Virginia.

MR A. said, that having proved, as he tho't, by a fair interpretation of the President's message, that he intended to unite the volunteers, (that might be thought requisite) with the regular troops, to perform the urgent services of which he speaks, he would endeavor to present a fair and impartial view of the course recommended by the President, and compare it with the course which had been taken and so strenuously supported by the honorable member from Virginia. The President had recommended the raising of volunteers; and it was incidentally made known that the auxiliary force spoken of, was 10,000 regular troops. If then provision had been immediatly made by law for raising ten thousand regular troops, & also for raising volunteers, those troops now would be in a state of preparation; a considerable number of the regular troops would ere now have been enlisted, and the chance of getting the whole number greatly increased. If time had been afforded, as it ought to have been, the laws passed within two or three weeks after Congress met, which might have been done, a sufficient regular force would, in all probability, have been in a state of readiness in all the month of April; and the number of volunteers which might have been required to make up the necessary force, would no doubt long since have offered their services, and the whole have been in a state of preparation to take the field in time to have performed the arduous service contemplated by the President. But instead of that course having been pursued, what has been done? Your first military bill, reported only a few days ago, is now under consideration; the session now almost half expired and at this late period, the honorable member, to whom, as chairman of the committee, &c. the whole management of the military business was referred, insists upon raising 25,000 regular troops, whose duty it shall be to make a descent upon Canada, in all the month of May. Can the gentleman be serious?—Does he believe it practicable? If he does, Mr. A said, he should be obliged to believe, that the honorable member was in earnest some days ago, when he assured the Senate, that he knew very little of military affairs. Mr. A. said, from the proofs we have repeatedly had, of the difficulty of obtaining men by enlistment for so long a time as five years, and the want in our country of those kinds of materials of which regular trooops are made, he did not believe that one half the number proposed to be raised by the bill could be enlisted within the time required. Mr. A. said, although he was not as much in the habit of prophesying as the honorable member, he would, under all circumstances, adventure to predict, that the *scheme* of *now* raising twenty five thousand regular troops, to perform the *arduous service* contemplated in the President's message, would entirely fail, and that the course pointed out by the President must at last be adopted; that is, to unite volunteers with regular troops.

Mr A said he *trusted* that the honorable member and himself had in view the same object, but differed as to the means of carrying it into effect; the means proposed by the honorable member were regular troops only. If then the bill should pass to raise 25,000, entire dependence would, in all probability, be placed upon the regular troops, *ordered to be raised*; the consequence, as he had before said, would be, that the whole object must fail. He was therefore for taking the regular troops that could be raised in time, & supplying the additional number of men, which might be wanted, by volunteers—15 or 20,000 of whom could, he had no doubt, be brought into the field, before ten thousand of the regular troops, contemplated by the bill, could be enlisted. By this mode (notwithstanding so much time had been lost) an efficient army might be yet provided in time to carry into effect the objects of the government, which, Mr. A said, he did not believe could or would be done, if dependence were placed upon the regular troops. Notwithstanding the little confidence which the honorable member seems disposed to place in the volunteers, Mr. A. said, he had no hesitation in giving it, as his most decided opinion, that at least as much dependence might be placed upon the volunteers, as upon the newly raised regular troops. The volunteers would have the same chance of discipline that the new regulars would have.—A sufficient number of those who offered their services, might be called into the field, as early as the season would admit, and placed under strict discipline; to which for their own honor they would readily submit—nay, require, if left to their own choice; for the first object they would have in view would be to acquire military skill: and they would not only be very soon prepared to perform field duty, but might entirely be depended upon for any other service. Witness the prowess of the volunteers at the battle of the Wabash, and these had not been disciplined at all. Mr A. said he expected the honorable member would admit, that the materials of which the volunteers would be composed, would be at least equal to those of which the regular troops would be formed; and the officers of the volunteer corps being appointed by the President, would, he had no doubt, faithfully perform their duty. Those, said Mr. A. are completely in our power; and he considered it our best policy, as well as our duty, to bring them into action. Mr. A. said in addition to the *efficacy* of the means which he proposed to bring into the field, it would have one very considerable advantage over the regular army of the honorable member. It would be more comportable to the true principles of the constitution, and would consequently be more acceptable to the nation. The confidence with which he had spoken of volunteers, was not founded upon visionary theory, but practical experience: he had often in the revolution had opportunity to witness their military ardor & persevering firmness; on two occasions in particular, the one at connecticut Farms, the other at Springfield, in the spring of 1780. The enemy had advanced, in force about two thousand, to a place called Connecticut Farms, about four miles from Elizabeth town, in New Jersey. The only troops that were within striking distance to oppose this force, was the brigade of jersey regulars, containing then about a thousand men; many volunteers however flocked to their standard the enemy were met by this force—a battle ensued—the American army had the advantage of the ground; but the right wing of the enemy extended so far, that if not suddenly checked, it would have enabled them to have flanked our left. It was necessary to prevent it—services of this kind must be promptly rendered; four hundred regulars and two hundred volunteers were ordered to execute it; no more could be spared from the line. A good position alone could have justified the attempt, with the disparity of numbers.—It was first made by manoeuvre, but it was soon found, it could only be done with the bayonet. A determined charge was made, and it was successful; the enemy were repulsed; the volunteers were upon the left; not a man broke his ranks. Some brave fellows fell, but their places were immediately filled; all behaved with the firmness of veterans. The next day, those troops had the thanks of General Washington in general orders. The volunteers had only joined the regulars a few days before the action. In about two weeks after, the enemy advanced in greater force—about five thousand—the troops who had been in the former action had kept their position where the battle had been fought; it was advantageous for an inferior force; it was a defile, covered for some distance on the right by a morass; on the left it was not well protected. Against this position, the enemy again advanced; & by their increased numbers, they were enabled to extend their right wing so far as completely to turn our left. We were obliged to retreat; but not without having kept the enemy a considerable time in check. You know, Mr. President, there is no situation so trying to the bravery and firmness of troops, as a retreat (for *even you*, sir, I believe, had to retreat sometimes.) The volun-