# 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, MAY 19, 1812. [No. 38.....652.]


### 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

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### FRENCH, INDIA, & DOMESTIC GOODS.

*The subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, with an elegant assortment of goods of the above kinds.*

ALSO, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

**BRITISH GOODS,**

such as broad cloths, cassimeres, stockinetts, white and coloured dambric muslins, &c. and an elegant assortment of ladies' parasols; all of which they will sell at reduced prices for CASH.

THOMAS & GROOME.

N. B. On hand, an assortment of China, Glass, Queen's-ware, Ironmongery, Groceries, Bar Iron, Steel, Oils and Paints, &c. &c. &c.

may 12——3

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### SUPERIOR TEAS.

*The subscriber has just received a large supply of*

FRESH TEAS,

In chests, half chests, small boxes and lead canisters,

*Imported in the ship Leda, direct here;*

And superior in quality to any that has come to this country for several years. The lovers of fine Teas are particularly invited to give them a trial.

☞A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

*OLD WINES & LIQUORS,*

All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, by

WILLIAM NORRIS, Jun.
TEA DEALER & GROCER,
No. 66, Market-st. Baltimore.

*Who has also for sale,*

Remarkably fine BLACK TEAS, Claret, Champagne, and Burgundy Wine, in cases of 10 dozen each.

may 12——7*

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### THE SUBSCRIBER

*Has just received from Philadelphia,*

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

**SPRING GOODS,**

CONSISTING OF

*FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC* MANUFACTURES,

*(well assorted.)*

ALSO,

BRITISH AND GERMAN GOODS,

*Of various descriptions;*

TOGETHER WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

*CHINA & GLASS WARE.*

SAMUEL GROOME.

may 12——4

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### SPRING GOODS.

*The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia,*

HIS SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

*DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,*

ASSORTED,

which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

ALSO,

*CHINA & QUEEN'S-WARE,*

With his usual supply of *GROCERIES, &c.*

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, april 28——4

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### NEW GOODS.

*The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia,*

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS

(ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,)

And invites the public to give him a call.

ROBERT SPENCER.

Easton, april 28——m

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### SAMUEL HOLMES,

*Has received from Baltimore, his spring assortment of*

HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY,

*Cutlery, Grocery, Paints, Oils, &c.*

which he now offers for sale on reasonable terms for CASH, and invites his friends and the public to call and see them.

HE HAS ALSO JUST RECEIVED A CARGO OF

**SHINGLES,**

*OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,*

and a few hundred bushels of Carolina

SEED POTATOES.

Which he will sell very low, if called for immediately.

Easton, april 28——m

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### THE SUBSCRIBER,

*Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,*

HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF

*GOODS,*

Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.

JAMES B. RINGGOLD.

april 28——m

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### SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK,

*Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,*

HIS ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

—SPRING GOODS,—

Which he will sell at a small advance *for Cash.*

april 28——m

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### BOARDING & LODGING.

MRS. S. SMITH,

No. 39, SOUTH-STREET, BALTIMORE,

*(Formerly of Dorchester)*

A few doors below the Merchant's-Coffee-House, on the opposite side of the street, informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

as above, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be handsomely accommodated by the day, week, month or year, and be waited upon with an entire wish to please.

may 12——8

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### COMMISSION BUSINESS,

*BOARDING, &c.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the city of Baltimore—where he intends carrying on the *Commission Business*; selling all kinds of country produce, and purchasing all kinds of merchandize, and hopes for a share of public patronage. His office will be at Messrs. *John & Aaron Levering's* store, Cheapside.

He has also opened that large and commodious house, No 41, *South Street*, for the accommodation of boarders, by the day, week, month or year

MARMADUKE TILDEN.

April 7——8

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### ☞SAILING HOUR CHANGED.

THE Packet Sloop MESSENGER, will in future leave Easton Point precisely at *nine* o'clock every Sunday morning, and Baltimore every Wednesday at the same hour. The above change is requisite to ensure a short and certain passage. Said vessel is in complete order, and sails well.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, may 12——3

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### SHOE STORE.

ISAAC ATKINSON has just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's SHOES, of a good quality, which he offers for sale at his house (fitted up for that purpose) on Washington street, two doors south of J. Bennett's large brick building. Persons wishing to be supplied, are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment.

may 12——3

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### UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

MAY 9, 1812.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 6th of July next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue until 3 in the afternoon.

R. HIGGINBOTHOM, Cashier.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

☞The editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hager's-town Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for 6 weeks, and forwards their accounts for payment to

R. H. Cashr.

may 12——6

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### PASTURAGE.

THE subscriber will take from 2 to 300 head of CATTLE, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from any charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.

may 12——m

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### THE PARTNERSHIP

Of *Pere & William Wilmer* has this day dissolved by mutual consent.

may 1, 1812—(12)——3*

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### FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, situate on the road from Dover Ferry to the Trappe, about one mile from the Ferry, containing about 67 acres, with a proportion of arable land. There is a dwelling house on the said farm. A further description is tho't unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will first view the premises.—For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Barker's landing.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

Talbot county, may 5——m

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### NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM of William Foster's, lying on the main road from Easton to Chancellor's-Point, and on Bellingbroke creek, containing about 250 acres. The situation is healthy, the water good, and fish, oysters and wild fowl in abundance, in their season. The terms will be made known by applying to

JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH.

may 5——m

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### FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD, situated in Qu. Ann's county, on the main road leading from Centreville to Queen's Town. The purchaser may be accommodated with any quantity of land, from five to sixty acres. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the premises.

THOMAS REED.

april 28——6

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### NOTICE.

ALL those persons who purchased property of the Executors of *H. Edmondson*, dec'd at their sale in October, 1810, and have not yet paid for the same, are requested to take notice, that suits will be instituted on their notes to the ensuing May term, unless they shall be taken up by the 10th of next month.

CHARLOTTE L. EDMONDSON, } Ex's
J. EDMONDSON, }

april 28——4

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### GEORGE SEWELL,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for past favors, since he has been in business, and now wishes to inform them that he has just received a general assortment of

*SHOES & KID SKINS,*

which he will sell and make up on the most accommodating terms that can be had any where in his knowledge. He also informs his customers, and those that wish to become so, that he has received a handsome assortment of leather for Boots, and will make them as cheap as can be had any where in the United States. The newest fashion trees and neat workmen. I hope this information will cause the people to enquire where I live, which is nearly opposite the Market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bromwell, saddler, where all the above can be had.

GEORGE SEWELL.

Easton, may 5——4

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### NOTICE.

THE subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have commenced the

*Carriage & Harness Making Business,*

in the village of Greensborough, in all its various branches. Painting done with neatness and dispatch. Those persons that favour the subscribers with any kind of work in their line of business, will be thankfully received, and general satisfaction will be given by

The Public's most obedient servants,

JOHN CAMPER & TOOL.

may 5——3

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### BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD

[illegible]ERS to this work on the Eastern [illegible]land, are respectfully informed, [illegible] last volume is now published in [illegible]d will be delivered on the Eastern [illegible]e middle or end of April.

a[illegible]—G

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### COUNCIL CHAMBER,

*Annapolis, April 24th, 1812.*

ORDERED, That the following letter and orders of the Adjutant General be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer, at Washington. The Star, at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

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### WAR DEPARTMENT,

*April 15th, 1812*

HIS EXCELLENCY

*The Governor of the State of Maryland.*

SIR,

I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the Executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This therefore is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures for having 6000 of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry: viz—one twentieth part of artillery; one twentieth part of cavalry; and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equiped for actual service.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Your Excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM EUSTIS.

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### HEAD QUARTERS,

*Government House, April 24th, 1812.*

In consequence of the above call by the President of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the Militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts, all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.

By order, JOHN GASSAWAY,
*Adjutant General.*

april 28——5

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### THIS IS TO GIVE 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 *Levin Stephens*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, anno domini 1812.

ARTHUR RICH, Acting Adm'r
of Levin Stephens, dec'd.

may 5——3

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### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Jacob Wright*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—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 seventh day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from an even dividend of said estate.—Given under my hand, this twenty seventh day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.

ELISHA WRIGHT, Ex'or
of Jacob Wright, dec'd.

may 5——3*

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### MARYLAND,

*Kent County, Sc.*

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recesss of Kent county court, as an assosiate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM USELTON, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight 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, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Uselton having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application; and one of the constables of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—and the said William Uselton having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors:—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Uselton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "EASTON STAR," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next—and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his crediters to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Uselton should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. Given under my hand, this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

THOS. WORRELL.

may 5——4

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FROM THE YANKEE.

### WAR WITH HONOR—OR PEACE WITHOUT HOPE.

War can never be honorable except in a just cause; and never politic but as a choice of evils. There are but few at this day—none that an intelligent public will have patience to hear—who deny that we have just cause of war against England and France. But there are some who contend that a war with England would be objectionable on two grounds.

1st. Because both nations are not coupled together—which they alledge impartiality requires, as both have offended.

2d. Because the evils of war would be greater than those which it is intended to avoid.

The first objection will probably be found on examination to arise from the partiality of those by whom it is made. At any rate, as a question of principle, it can have no better foundation than a very false delicacy. It supposes us under the same obligations to enemies as friends—that we are bound to act as neutrals, when compelled to assume the attitude of a belligerent nation. These scrupulous moralists who make this objection would feign make us believe that highway robbers should be treated with all the courtesy that is due to travelling companions—That if two freebooters demand our purses, we must resist neither; or deal out blows, powder and balls, or whatever fare we give them, with the same impartiality and good humor that we would carve for our friends at the convivial board. The bare statement of such palpable absurdities precludes the necessity of reasoning upon them.

In such case the selection of the foe, is a mere question of policy, in which the principles of neutrality have nothing to do. When it becomes a national question, it is open for discussion till those who are vested with the right to declare war determine it, and when it is determined, the individuals who would interfere to avert the blow from one offender because it is not aimed at another, and find no better name than treachery for their affected impartiality. This doctrine may be offensive to some who claim to be "the disciples of Washington," but it will never be controverted by any man who understands the principles of our constitution and is determined to support them.

The second objection, if it have not more weight, requires a more detailed examination. It is admitted that the evils of a war cannot be anticipated with any precision—neither can those which it is intended to remedy. We may venture to assert with confidence, that a war against any, or every power in the world, in defence of our just rights, never can be fatal to America, unless made so by the treachery of its citizens, or the imbecility of its rulers. But what pledge can human wisdom give, what can even hope promise, for our security should we deliberately surrender our invaded rights without a struggle?—The wounds of war would soon be healed & leave none but honorable scars. To shrink from the combat would be to inflict on ourselves the incurable wounds of voluntary disgrace. Should the fortune of war compel us to retreat, the enemy would learn to respect a gallant foe, & at the worst our situation would command an honorable truce. But if we surrender without resistance, we shall find in self-reproach and the reproaches of the world, inexorable foes that will make no truce & from which we can never retreat.

In order to form a better estimate of the nature and extent of those evils for which the experience of the world, and our own government so fertile in experiments, have never been able to find any sure remedy but in *war*—Let us examine the summons of the invading enemy and see what are the rights and privileges which he requires us to surrender.

We need not descend to the odious and perplexing detail of those Orders in Council which have issued from the cabinet of England the five years past, to learn the nature and extent of the sacrifices we are required to make at the shrine of its avarice. The British ministry have dispensed with the trouble of acting the hypocrite, & spared us the labor of proving them pirates. They tell us through their demi-official organ, the London Courier—

"That Great Britain has got possession of the ocean—that it must have a right to enact laws for the regulation of *its own elements*—to confine the trade of neutrals within such bounds, *as its own rights and interest require to be drawn*"

Never was a highway robber more bold in his demand, or frank in the avowal of his infamy.—The maritime code of Great Britain is now reduced to three words—"Stand and deliver."

Let this subject be brought home to the understanding of every man who reflects and feels—particularly those two great classes mostly interested—our farmers and merchants.

It is unnecessary to recur to the pages of Vattell, Grotius, Puffendorf and other civilians. Not that the great principles they inculcate are an artificial code that can be abrogated by any power on earth; but because the exigencies of the times require that these principles should be settled upon a broader and firmer basis, and claim a direct appeal from the Legislators to the laws of nature and of nature's God, written upon the heart of intelligent man wherever he is found.

The ocean, that element which England claims as *her own*, is with strict propriety called *the high way of nations*. The common rights and privileges of a high way are familiar to all.

What should we think of the man who should call the high way his own, merely because he used it more frequently, or travelled, with a greater retinue or more extensive carriages than his neighbors? What if he should carry his arrogance so far as to require the monopoly of their trade; and seize to his own use whatever they attempted to send to market without his licence. All this England has done for years under various pretences, and claims the right to continue the practice in virtue of her power. This is in effect saying to every farmer in America—let me have your surplus produce at my own price, or I will take it by force if you attempt to send it to another market. Though the merchant who purchases & ventures at his own risk, may for a while sustain the loss of this monopoly and depredation, it must in the end fall on the proprietors of our soil. Call it piracy or what we may, so far as the merchant and the mariner are concerned—it is a *tax* upon our yeomanry—a tax in its most odious form, *without their consent.*

The question that is now put to the feelings and understandings of every American, is—*Shall we submit to this most unprincipled and intolerable oppression; or shall it be repealed by its proper and only remedy*—WAR?

The object of an American war is the defence of those rights which a people determined to be free can never surrender with life. Its justice is manifest whether waged against England, France, or both. The particular objects that ought to be kept in view, in commencing and conducting the war, will be considered hereafter.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775.

*To the Editor.*

Having seen in the National Intelligencer that some person wished to get information how Col. Arnold got through the wilderness to Quebec with his army from Cambridge, in 1775, from some of that party, if any were alive, I will give a short account of our march.

On the 13th of September, our detachment consisted of (as near as I can remember) fourteen companies, upwards of 60 men in each company, rank and file—Col. Arnold, Col. Green, Col. Enos, Major Bigelow, Major Meigs, Captains Morgan, Smith and Hendrick, Hanchet, Hubbard and Williams, Goodridge, Dearborn, Scott and McCobb, Thyer, Topham, Ward and Coburn. On the same 13th September we marched from Cambridge to Newburyport, and took water from thence to Kenebec river, where our batteaux were ready to load. We marched in three divisions, Arnold in front, Green in the centre, Enos in the rear. The water being low, our men were constantly in the water shoving up the boats. There were three carrying places before we came to the great carrying place, which is about 120 miles from the mouth of said river, fourteen miles across which brings us into Dead river. Arnold came up with us. There came on a great rain, which raised the water very high and swift—it began to snow very cold; we could not get more than ten miles in a day; the men's shoes were nearly all worn out. We had not yet got to the heights of land. Our spy whom we sent on had not returned to give any information whether the Canadians would receive us or not. It now snowed and looked like winter; our men were sick, their shoes all worn out, and they discouraged with hardships, and at the same time we grew short of provisions. Col. Arnold ordered our sick and worn out men to be sent back to Cambridge, under the command of a lieutenant; the rest to proceed on as fast as possible. The rear division becomes discouraged, commanded by Col. Enos, and returned back to Cambridge with four companies, bidding us farewell, not expecting to see us any more. The weather still continuing cold and snowing often, very much fatigued we arrived at the heighth of land, it being on the 28th October. Our men would carry the boats no further; we likewise left our tents, and our provision was nearly gone. A carrying place of four miles brings us to Sangtuary creek. This creek leads into Chaudier Lake. Col. Arnold leaves orders to divide our provision, & we divided the hard money, each officer to carry part, it being heavy and our men weak. Five pints of flour were allotted to each man, and about two ounces of pork to a man. We received information by our spy that the Canadians would receive us.—We were likewise ordered to march back two miles and then steer a north-east course, which would clear us of some sunken land between us and Chaudier Lake. Steering north-east carried us out of our course; we struck another lake and were obliged to go round it. We travelled in sunken land all that day till we encampt, when it snowed about two inches. Our men were now so weak that they left behind all their clothes, except what they wore. We crossed the inlet by fording, travelled all that day, and came to the trail at night much fatigued. Two boats only were carried over into these waters. Chaudier is very rapid and swift. Capt. Morgan turned over his boat and drowned one man. Our men were weak and sick, and some could not travel, and were obliged to be left behind, where a number perished with hunger. We killed all our dogs and eat them, which gave us great relief. November 5th, we met cattle, providentially sent up by Col. Arnold. Our men could not wait to have them dressed, but drank the blood, washed the intestines, broiled them and eat them all up. Destitute of shoes and stockings, and snow on the ground, in that situation we proceeded as fast as possible to Quebec, about 100 miles further. We arrived at Point Levi, over against Quebec, on the 9th November. We collected all the boats we could in order to cross the river, two ships of war lying watching us. On the 15th we crossed in the night, and had like all to have been drowned by bad boats. We paraded our men on Abraham's Plain near day-light, the snow about two inches deep on the ground; our men and guns being in such a situation that we dare not attack the town that night, we went into quarters on Abraham's Plain, keeping out guards to stop communication with the country. The garrison finding how weak we were, are coming out to give us battle. We examine our guns and ammunition—not four rounds to a man, and but few guns that are fit for use; our retreat liable to be cut off in consequence of a river a little above us not being fordable. We were obliged to retreat up the river to Point Trumbull, 25 miles above Quebec. On the 6th December General Montgomery came down with his army from Montreal; we marched to Quebec again, raised a battery on Abraham's Plain with two guns near the walls; threw a great many shot into the town, but when they brought their guns to bear upon it they stove our cannon to pieces. The 25th December was cold—a council of war was held whether to storm Quebec or not. Agreed to attack it by storm. On the 31st made our attack; but unfortunately General Montgomery was killed in the outset, which threw all the force of the garrison on us, and we were obliged to surrender ourselves prisoners. Col. Arnold was wounded in the first attack. We remained prisoners till the 11th of August, when we were sent to New York on parole, and were exchanged on the last of January, 1777.

This, sir, is only a short account, leaving out many circumstances worthy to be mentioned.—The carrying places on our march amounted to near 40 miles in all. We lost about one-fourth of our men in killed in the attack. Whilst in prison we lost about one-fourth of what remained. If this short account is satisfactory to any, I shall be glad.

SAM. BROWN,
*Lieut. in Col. Arnold's detachment to Quebec in 1775.*

St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 16, 1812.

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GOV. MITCHELL arrived in town last evening from Milledgeville, and, we understand, will proceed southwardly this day, for the purpose of making arrangements relative to the late transactions in East Florida. One thousand men have been ordered from the first and second divisions of the militia of this state to be held in readiness at a moment's warning. These steps have been taken, we are informed, in consequence of recent instructions from the general government to the Executive of our State.

*Savannah Republican, April 28.*