gret. However widely we may be separated by time or accident, you will forever maintain a high grade in my affection; and I shall never cease to supplicate a good Providence to dispense to you a large share of its blessings, so that your prosperity and happiness may continue to increase till time itself shall be no more.

William Lindsay, Esq. then rose, and made an eloquent and suitable reply; after which the company retired, and (the necessary arrangements having been made) waited with respectful attention on his excellency to his lodgings.

May 6.

The United States' troops now at Fort Norfolk, we understand, are to embark immediately in Herberts packet for New York. Fort Norfolk is to be re-garrisoned with a portion of the drafted militia, consisting of Capt. Ott's company of artillerists from the 5th regiment, Norfolk Borough; capt. Day's company of light infantry from the 7th regiment, Norfolk county, and capt. Roger's company of artillerists from the 21st regiment, Gloucester county.

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE *MANUFACTURING COMPANY.*

Some months have now elapsed, since the subject of a Domestic Manufactory was presented to your consideration, as an object uniting public benefit with private interest. To many of you, the practical operation of such a system, is a novel thing; you can be, and that only imperfectly, acquainted even with the theory, though common sense and the common principles of calculation, may give just grounds for the expectation of its success.—You have lately too selected your directors, and doubtless anxiously await the exhibition of the scheme they are to lay before you.

From the character of the gentlemen it will be presented upon cool and candid investigation, having with all due regard to private emolument, a view to its public utility: for they are intimately connected. If conducted on a plan calculated to promote that end, to give elasticy to its springs, vigor to its operations, such will be its relative importance to every branch of business, and particularly the agricultural part, as to secure the assistance of a very powerful body of men, whose wealth, industry, punctuality and interest, must give stability to its duration and certainty to its success. But should it be cramped at its onset, should its springs be guided by the palsied hand of apparent prudence, should cautious policy that will not risk a *farthing* where every thing is to be gained, govern your directors in the plan they are to propose, and in that you are to adopt, the spirit that gave birth to this endeavour to free us from the impositions of mercantile avarice and render us independent of foreign aid, becomes dead, and your charter and subscription books had much better be cast into the flames than we should exhibit to our citizens a trifling plan, whose final completion, whose utmost success will not merit pursuit.

A domestic factory, even on the scale the capital allows, has more advantages in it, than at first strikes the perception of most men—The agriculturalist, the merchant, the mechanic of this and the adjacent counties will sensibly feel its effects, in the ease it will afford in disposing of the various articles of consumption, the exchange of unwrought for wrought commodities, the cheapness of its supply and facility of communication. I mean not to pursue these and other advantages through their various ramifications: suffice it to observe, the value of property throughout the county, and particularly near the metropolis, the bank stock, the bridge stock, nay, every kind will be increased proportionably to its prosperity.

On what then does this prosperity depend?—Upon a judicious selection of such branches of manufactures as are of most *general utility*; the arrangement and application of such *labour-saving machinery* as are suitable to the various kinds; a power capable by its force of acting at once upon the whole system.

By your charter, cotton, linen and woollen will be, and from their intrinsic value ought to be, a principal article of manufacture. In order to have these upon an enlarged and at the same time economical plan, some such power as that I have spoken of *must be* applied; else will they be "costly more than of true worth," for the application of powers to machinery is perhaps the most expensive part of any factory. Such a power does exist, and it is steam, and steam is capable of acting at the same time, not only on cotton, linen and woollen factories, but on various other species. Now if it should (as upon investigation it will) be found, that an establishment on a generous plan of the above kind, will not be sufficient to exhaust your capital, a question of great importance to us all arises. On what shall be applied the surplus?

Various lucrative and important subjects immediately present themselves; but of these many are unattainable from the confined state of our capital—some are attainable, and of these I recommend beyond all question as infinitely the most valuable in point of *general convenience* and *private advantage*, the erection of a *steam mill*.

The first (its general convenience) renders it a prominent object. Situated as it is presumed the factory will be, in or very near Easton, its advantage to a numerous body of mechanics and laboring citizens, cannot fail to be very great, affording them a necessary provision, with greater facility, and of consequence cheaper, than they can get it any where else. And who is there possessed of the feelings of a man and an American, that does not wish to see every comfort administered to those, who, in the best times, struggle through difficulties. Poverty has distresses, which it is incumbent on the rich to alleviate, whenever they have the power; and little does he merit the favour of his citizens, or the high and ennobling epithet of "Patriot," who neglects so fair an opportunity of administering to their wants.—To afford them a constant supply of meal, "the staff of life"—to regulate its price, and put beyond the reach of avarice and extortion, which has so often ground them to the earth; these are not the least of the advantages to be derived from a *Steam Mill*. I love the man who acts from principle, who makes his words and his actions tally, as much as I contemn him who professes to be the "people's friend" only to be *popular*.——To agriculturists it will not unfrequently afford a good market for their grain, and the manufacture of their crops into meal and flour—and the exportation on their own account is an immense saving, where otherwise there is loss. I mean not exportation to foreign countries, but to Baltimore. Yes—that place which affords so unsteady, so shameful a market for wheat and corn, is infinitely better as a market for flour. Why should I however expend time in enumerating its general convenience to the inhabitants of Talbot?—As to myself, I confess, I must suspiciously regard him, who opposes its establishment. Some motive beyond the interest of the company prompts it—it will be well to have an eye to the real one.

The private is no less striking than the public advantage. Milling is a very safe and lucrative operation, when constant employment can be had, even in the ordinary small way; but when carried on by *steam*, and *largely*, the trifling expense of fuel* and immense saving of labour, swell the nett profits to a large amount. There is not a doubt, but that a ready sale can be had for ten times the amount of flour manufactured here for exportation—Family consumption affords a source of emolument well deserving attention. It is known to all who are conversant in the business, that the flour made up by the Baltimore and Western mills is too closely ground for family use. Their object is to make the most of their wheat, and while the trade of Baltimore calls for so great an exportation, the wants and conveniences of home consumption are disregarded. From experience I know that flour made on this shore, of choice wheat, is preferred by many persons in the city, and an establishment of this kind is an object greatly to be desired. Flour properly prepared, would bring from 150 to 250 cents per barrel, and that upon more than a thousand. This statement may appear large, but I am satisfied on various accounts of its correctness.

Again—If enquiry is made, it will be found, that the original cost of fitting up a large and first rate steam mill, capable of running six pair of stones, into *full* and *complete* operation, will not exceed ten thousand dollars: But to the Stockholders even this will be decreased. The Factory will be calculated for other business than a steam mill, the same engine may be used for all!! the same building!! and part of the same machinery!!—A large house may be built at proportionably a less expense than a small one—So that *combining* that for the woollen, linen, and cotton, with that for a *steam mill*, must render the original cost much less than if they were separate and distinct.

* Such promises to be the object offered to public consideration—put it to fair trial, and with the blessings of a benefitted community, you will conjoin private satisfaction, and private gain.

STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1812.

On Wednesday last the House of Representatives of the United States, passed the following *Resolve*, "That the Speaker be directed to address a letter to each Member of the House now absent, requiring his attendance in his seat forthwith."

On Tuesday the senate rejected the resolution of Mr. Pope, for repealing the non-importation act and rescinding the proclamation of the President of the 2d of November, 1810. For its passage 8; for its rejection 15 votes. It is said that Mr. Pope and Mr. G W. Campbell spoke on the resolution: they were both in favor of war, but differed on the question immediately before the senate. Federalism begins at last to believe that government mean "to try the tug of war!"

American.

Patriotic.—On Saturday last the company commanded by Captain *John M. Brashurst*, of the 3d regiment of N. York Artillery, were ordered to parade for the purpose of drafting eleven men, being the quota required from that company. The company being formed, the captain stated to the men the object of the parade; informing them that volunteers would be accepted in lieu of drafted men. Whereupon the company, consisting of nearly fifty men, unanimously volunteered their services to the President of the U. S. unconditionally, to be employed wherever their country should most need their services.

N. Y. Pub. Adv.

THE LOAN.

We are happy to state, that the subscriptions to the Loan authorised by the Congress at their present session, amounted, during the two days the books were open, viz. on the first and second days of May, to about six millions of dollars. No doubt, therefore that in the course of a few weeks the whole stock in market will be taken up; at least before it is wanted for the current expenditure. We do not see upon what ground some of the federal prints so loudly exult at what they term the failure of the Loan. Without stopping to analyse the motive which would induce exultation at such a circumstance, had it really occurred, we deny that there has been any failure. Had not a cent of the loan been subscribed, the result would only have proved that monied men could obtain more than 6 per cent. per annum for their money. Federalists should recollect that their attempts, during the administrations of Washington & Adams, to borrow money at 6 per cent. proved wholly abortive—so much so that not a dollar was ever subscribed under an act authorising a loan of five millions at 6 per cent. When the general government is compelled to resort to loans *at eight per cent.* to obtain money, we will acknowledge that the federalists will have reason to exult (admitting for argument's sake such a matter to be a fit subject of exultation) that the credit of the general government, under a Republican administration, is reduced as low as it stood during the period to which we have already referred, when, to save the government from absolute disgrace, a resource was had to loans at 8 per cent. Comparisons are said to be odious; but, contemplating the amount of subscriptions to the present loan, we certainly feel some gratification at the result, when we compare it with the utter inability of any administration, before this day, to borrow a cent from individuals at an interest of 6 per cent. When we have more room to spare, we shall again advert to this subject.——[*Nat. Intel.*

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council, May 9, 1812.

Jonathan Pinkney, captain; Daniel Wells, jun. 1st lieutenant of an artillery company attached to the 8th brigade.

Joseph Sands, captain, William S. Green, lieutenant, of a company, 22d regiment Anne Arundel.

Samuel Maynard, captain, John Brewer, lieut. of a company in the 22d regiment, Anne Arundel.

Adam Flick, lieut. of captain A. Smith's company, 47th regiment.

James Hall, captain, Richard C. Downes, lieutenant, of a company in the 35th regiment Queen Ann's.

John Hagbett, jun. captain, Joseph B. Sparks, lieutenant, of a company in the 35th regiment Queen Ann's.

William Bleackmore, ensign of captain Snider's company, 8th regiment Washington.

James Schnebly, ensign of captain Barnett's company, 8th regiment Washington.

William Richardson, adjutant, extra battalion, Harford.

Michael Whiteside, quarter master, do. do.

John Wiggans, ensign of captain Quaile's company, do. do.

Matthew Howlett, ensign of captain Albert's company, do. do.

Thomas Henrix, captain, Samuel B. Darden, lieutenant, William Freeland, ensign, of a company, 4th regiment, Talbot.

William Hargrove, ensign of captain Colson's company, extra battalion, Caroline.

Selby Bell, captain, Henry Jump, lieutenant, John Jump, ensign, of a company extra battalion Caroline.

Henry Dowell, ensign of captain Thomas Reynolds's company, 31st regiment, Calvert.

Thomas Warner, ensign of captain Haslett's company, 39th regiment, Baltimore.

Samuel Cole, captain, Andrew E. Warner, lieutenant, of a company, 39th reg. Baltimore.

George Hennicks, captain, William Tilyard, lieutenant, John Bargar, ensign, of a company, 39th regiment, Baltimore.

John Rothrock, captain, John D. Miller, lieutenant, Erasmus Uhler, ensign of a company, 39th regiment.

James C. Carey, captain, William Mackey, lieutenant, extra bat. Dorchester.

Jacob Councilman, lieutenant, John Gibbons, ensign of captain Rennalds's company, 36th reg. Baltimore.

Thomas B. Hynson, lieutenant, Elijah Beck, ensign, of captain B. Copper's company, 21st regiment, Kent.

William Graves, captain, Major Smith, lieut. James Middleton, ensign, of a company, 21st regiment, Kent.

Joseph Brown, 3d lieutenant, John Beck, ensign, of captain Wick's company, 21st reg. Kent.

Robert Dunn, lieutenant, John Collins, ensign, of captain Hodges's company, 21st reg. Kent.

Grafton Marsh, surgeon's mate, 39th regiment, Baltimore.

James Couden, surgeon's mate, 51st regiment, Baltimore

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Thomas B. Hall, adjutant to colonel Frisby Tilghman's regiment. William Hammond, surgeon, do. do. Henry Strause, quarter master, do. do.

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

James Forrest, captain, do

Walter Tenifer, cornet of captain Stonestreet's troop, 4th regiment, cavalry district.

Nathaniel P. Causin, captain, Daniel Jenifer, 1st lieutenant, of a troop of horse, 4th regiment, cavalry district.

Bennett Jarrett, captain, Josias Jenkins, 1st lieutenant, John M'Gaw, 2d lieutenant, Micajah Merryman, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 7th regiment, cavalry district.

Robert H. Goldsborough, captain, William Harrison, jun. 1st lieutenant, Edward N. Hambleton, 2d lieutenant, Philemon W. Hemsley, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 9th reg. cavalry district.

Daniel Martin, captain, William Dickinson, 1st lieutenant, Isaac Bowdle, 2d lieutenant, James Clayland, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 9th regiment, cavalry district.

Theodore Hodgkin, lieutenant colonel, 31st regiment, Calvert.

John T. Mason, judge of the levy court, Washington county, vice J. Price, resigned.

Edward Mattingly, appointed justice of the levy court, St. Mary's county, vice John G. Ford, removed to Washington.

Inspectors of Tobacco in St. Mary's county.

At Chaptico—Clement Briscoe.

At Leonard Town—John Stone.

At Llewellin's—Edward Maddox.

MINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council.

Norfolk, May 6.

NAUTICAL DESPATCH,

The United States frigate U. S. has undergone a thorough repair at the Navy Yard at this place. Her guns, gun carriages, water casks, ammunition and provisions were landed, her top mast struck, every article of rigging, spars, &c. taken from her, and her mizen mast unshipt. She was overhauled from stem to stern, thrown down, caulked, sheathed and coppered. After her hull had received every necessary repair, a new mizen mast was shipped, and she was rigged fore and aft, her guns, &c. put on board again, and the ship is now in complete order for sea.

The frigate U. States was hove out on the 25th of last month, and on this day she is ready, with every thing on board, and will probably be at sea in two or three days.

The United States is one of the finest frigates that ever swept the deep; her crew is composed of the flower of our brave tars; her officers are all men of metal and experience, and her commander is the gallant Decatur, whom fame has already crowned with imperishable laurels.

Lieut. Col. Pike has lately dispersed a banditti of robbers who had been in the habit of committing depredations upon persons travelling from Natchitoches to the Sabine, made 14 of them prisoners, and retaken 5 or 6,000 dollars, which the villains had robbed from such travellers.

The Savanna and Charleston papers state that Amelia is to be surrendered to the Spaniards by order of our government.

The Lower Canada assembly have resolved, that it is expedient to grant a supply to His Majesty, £20,000 currency, to be employed for such services as the safety of the province or the exigencies of the times may require, in cases when the Governor might conceive it threatened with invasion; and a further sum of £30,000 in case of war between Great Britain and the United States of America, or in case of invasion.

The following is an extract from an eminent mercantile house in Liverpool to a merchant in this city, of which the editor saw and read the original—dated

Liverpool, 13th April, 1812.

"From the extravagant price of all kind of provisions, the low classes in this country are, as you will readily believe, in a state of great and unexampled distress. The want of employment has deprived them of all means of procuring the bare necessaries of life; nearly one fifth of our population is now reduced to such a degree of want as to be dependent upon the public bounty. Under circumstances of so great hardship, a spirit of turbulence and insubordination prevails in many parts of the country; such is our situation at this moment, and there yet appears nothing in the aspect of foreign relations, calculated to remove the gloomy picture which affairs at home and abroad present to our view."

Aurora.

We have conversed with a gentleman lately from England, whose means of information are very extensive, and he informs us, that serious apprehensions were entertained of a scarcity of the article of grain throughout the kingdom. In consequence of this the supplies to their armies on the peninsula would be greatly restricted, if not entirely suspended.

[*Philadelphia Gazette.*]

We have received Halifax papers to the 24th ult. It was reported, the French frigates Andromache and Ariadna had taken a sloop of war.—A ship of 400 tons has been driven on shore at Port Nova, near Cape Breton. She was loaded with oak, timber and staves, timber marked M. A French frigate called L'Orient, is said to have been spoken in lat. 40, in Feb. Recruiting of soldiers for the defence of Canada, was commenced at Halifax, but without success, business being brisk there.

Post. Pul.

Chillicothe, May 2.

CAPT. WILLIAM KEYS' company of Volunteers left this place for Dayton, on Monday the 27th ult. at which place they are to receive their arms and ammunition. Another company of volunteers from major Dawson's battalion passed thro' this town on the same day, and who are to pursue the same route. On Wednesday last, two other volunteer companies from Scioto county, also passed thro' this town and who will proceed immediately to Dayton.

His Excellency Wm. C. C. Claiborne has been re-appointed by the President, Governor of this Territory for the three ensuing years.

Orleans paper.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated April 13, 1812.

"With respect to the probability of the removal of the Orders in Council, we scarcely know what to say, the Ministers have certainly declared their determination to continue them; but it is now said, that Lord Sidmouth, who has joined the administration, has done it on the condition that these Orders should be modified or repealed: how far this may be correct we know not, but independent of this, we think there is a probability of their repeal from the voice of the people being raising against them. Petitions for their removal have gone from most of the manufacturing towns, where the laboring classes begin to be clamorous. "In London the prices of wheat and flour have again advanced above their former standard."

Yesterday morning arrived in this city GEN. DEARBORN, commander in chief of the northern army. His arrival was announced by a federal salute.

Albany Reg. 5th.

Washington Benevolent Societies!

It is stated upon undoubted authority that *Robert Lenox*, who was the British agent for the Jersey Prison Ship, that pandamonium of American suffering during the Revolutionary War—that poluted vault of tyranny which proved the loathsome grave of so many brave defenders of Freedom:—We say, it is stated as a fact, which stands uncontradicted, that this same Robert Lenox is now *President* of the "Washington Benevolent Society" in the city of New York, from whence the whole plan and their principles, emanated!—What think you of this, ye Whigs of '76? What think you of a stream which flows from so poluted a source? Think you that this *Lenox*, this British agent of the Jersey Prison Ship has become a disciple of Washington, a man of benevolence! As well might "the Ethiopian change his skin or the Leopard his spots!"

N. Star.

PATHETIC.

When the arm of a tender wife pillows the head of a faithful husband, when she wipes from his brow the dew of dissolving nature, when eye meets eye, and in mute eloquence announces the throbbing of an agonizing heart; then it is the victor of the world surrounds us with a scene that humanity wants fortitude to sustain.

DIED, on Thursday last, Mr. *Major Benny*, of this town.

CAVALRY ORDERS.

THE Members of the Association to form a Troop of Horse at Easton, are requested to meet punctually at Mr. Peacock's tavern, on TUESDAY, next, 26th May, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—The attendance of every individual member, and of all who wish to become members, is earnestly desired, as the Troop will on that day be organised and the non-commissioned officers appointed.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

may 19——2

PUBLIC VENDUE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county,

WILL be sold at public vendue, at Easton, on TUESDAY, 2d of June next, all the personal property of *Elenor Ridgaway*, late of Talbot county, dec'd. consisting of beds, bedsteads and furniture, one corner cupboard, one mahoggany table, six silver table spoons and ladle, one looking glass, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 2 o'clock, on the Court House-Green. Attendance given by

JOHN VICKERS, Adm'r of Elenor Ridgaway, dec'd.

may 19——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 divisional line of Dorchester county, late the property of HENRY CHARLES, deceased, containing 111 1-2 acres of Land, on the following terms—a credit of one, two, and three years will be given, the purchaser giving his bond with two approved sureties, for ensuring 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.

may 19——13

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber wishing to leave the county, will sell that valuable Farm and Property, whereon he now resides, situated in Caroline county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, containing about 450 acres of LAND, all lying together, and in a compact form—250 (or thereabouts) of which are cleared and in cultivation, the residue in valuable timber. This property, in some respects, hath singular advantages over the neighbouring and most of land in our county—on the whole of it there is not a swamp, pond of water, or an acre of washy land. Also, there is is running through the middle of said property, one of the very finest branches in the county, heavily timbered with oak, poplar, maple, ash, and all kind of low land timber, affording a stream of water equal to any on the Eastern Shore, which to a farmer is of the greatest importance, on account of his stock; and on each side thereof is a deep rich soil, which may be profitably put into low land grass, or be a never failing source of manure to the upland.

The property is high, and dry by nature, together with what has been done by art: there is not an acre of it, which after the heaviest fall of rain that we have had for six years past, retained water 48 hours. The soil is ranked with the best in the county; it is kind and well adapted to the production of wheat and corn, and favourable to the growth of clover, and all kinds of grass. The subscriber is confident, from the favourable result of the experiments which he hath made, that by a proper mode of the use of clover and plaister, the poorest parts thereof may be reclaimed.

The improvements are valuable—The buildings are lately built, or lately repaired, and consist of a two story frame dwelling house, well built and of the best materials, with two rooms and an entry on the lower floor, three and an entry on the upper, and a roomy garret, and cellar throughout—with a wing to one end, of a story and an half, which is appropriated as a pantry and cook-room, with good lodging rooms above for domestics;—together with a milk house, meat house, quarter, barn, corn crib, stable, carriage house, cart house, and poultry house; with a well of the best water in the county, very convenient, and an orchard—with fences all in good repair and order.

This property is situated in the most healthy, respectable, pleasant and thick settled part of the county, convenient to navigation and good markets. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase, will view the property. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

HENRY DRIVER.

may 19——4

FOR SALE

A HANDSOME NEW GIG,

Finished in the best manner, and of the best materials. Apply at the shop of

HOPKINS & SPEDDEN.

Easton, may 19——2

HUGH RICE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE,

A large and general assortment of

LEATHER,

And other materials, which will enable him to execute such orders for Boots as he may be favoured with, in the best manner, at the shortest notice.

may 19——3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Elenor Ridgaway*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, to him for settlement.

JOHN VICKERS, Adm'r of E. Ridgaway, dec'd

may 19——3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of Col. *Obadiah Garey*, late of Talbot county; and letters de bonis non on the estates of *David D. Barrow*, and *Henry Barrow*, late of Dorchester county. All those indebted to either of the said estates, and those who have claims against said estates, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JONATHAN GAREY, of Easton, who is authorised to settle the said estates. As the subscriber is desirous to settle the estates as quick as possible, those indebted must make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH GAREY, Adm'rx.

may 19——m

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

April 30, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The commander in chief of the Militia of Maryland, having been called on by the President of the United States in virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States passed the 10th inst. entitled "An act to authorise a detachment from the Militia of the United States," to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, six thousand of the Militia of Maryland, (the State's quota) to be detached and duly organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances would permit, and in the proportions in the call specified, to comply with the demand of the President of the U. States, I request of you, that immediately you call on the Maj. General of the third division of the Militia of Maryland, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,285 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: three companies of Artillery, each containing forty men; three troops of Horse, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and twenty four men; and three companies of Riflemen, containing two hundred and twenty men, the proportion of that division. That you call on the Major-General of the second division, that with promptness and despatch, he furnish by draft or otherwise 2,179 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; three troops of Cavalry, each containing thirty five men; three regiments of Infantry, containing eighteen hundred and seventy four men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty men;—and also that you call on the Major-General of the first division, that with promptness and despatch he furnish by draft or otherwise 1,538 of the Militia under his command, consisting of the following descriptions, to wit: two companies of Artillery, each containing forty five men; two troops of Horse, each containing twelve hundred and sixteen men; and two companies of Riflemen, containing one hundred and fifty two men. That you also require of the respective Major-Generals, that they cause immediate returns to be made of the men, designating those which may be drafted, and those who may volunteer their services. It is important that the returns be made immediately after the men are obtained, that they may be organized, armed and equipt, and exercised by the officers that will be set over them, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and in virtue of which the requisition is made, in order to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

ROBERT BOWIE.

Government-House, April 30, 1812.

SIR,

You are directed to have immediately forwarded to the several Major-Generals of Maryland, the inclosed general orders, with a request that they may be promptly complied with and executed.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. BOWIE.

John Gassaway, Esq.

Adjt. Gen. S. Md.

The above orders have been accordingly forwarded to the respective major generals.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Adjt. Gen.

The following is the number of officers to be appointed out of each division of the Maryland Militia, to command the quota of troops called for by the President of the United States.

For the Division commanded by Gen. Wilkinson.

ARTILLERY.

2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

HORSE.

1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 cornets.

INFANTRY.

2 colonels, 4 majors, 20 captains, 20 lieutenants, 20 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN.

2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

For the Division commanded by General Winder.

ARTILLERY.

2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

HORSE.

1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 cornets.

INFANTRY.

3 colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 30 lieutenants, 30 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN.

2 captains, 4 lieutenants.

For the Division commanded by General Smith.

ARTILLERY.

3 captains, 6 lieutenants.

HORSE.

1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants., 3 cornets.

INFANTRY.

3 colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 30 lieutenants, 30 ensigns.

RIFLEMEN.

3 captains, 6 lieutenants.

JOHN GASSAWAY, A. G.

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may 19——5

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the main road, between Easton and the residence of the subscriber, in Island Creek Neck, on Tuesday the 12th inst. a large *Red Morocco Pocket Book*, much worn, containing a sum of money and a number of papers of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever will deliver the pocket book with its contents to Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES CLAYLAND.

may 19——3