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, JULY 28, 1812. [No. 49.....668.]

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.

FARMER's BANK OF MARYLAND.
BRANCH BANK, EASTON,

JULY 6TH, 1812.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, on the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on MONDAY, the 3d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing thirteen Directors to manage the affairs of the said Branch Bank at Easton.

JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.

july 7——4

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 securities, 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 to 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

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

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 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—The Directors are very anxious to have a full meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution on that day, as they have business of importance to the establishment to lay before them, which requires their decision.

ROBERT MOORE, President.

6th month, june 23——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 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

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 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 hired to those from a distance for tent-floors.

july 7——6

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

THE PARTNERSHIP

Heretofore existing between *Draper & Carey*, Coach and Harness Makers in Cambridge, Dorchester county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The above business will still be carried on by *Ralph B. Draper*, in Cambridge, in all its various branches, where his friends and the public in general can be supplied on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

DRAPER & CAREY.

july 21——3*

TO RENT,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The House at present in the tenure of Doct. JOHN STEVENS, in the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at the Trappe.

WM. BERRIDGE.

june 16——m

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. Chatasd,
John Crom w e,
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

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

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

IN COUNCIL, JUNE 18TH, 1812.

ORDERED, That "An Act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes," be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; in the Whig, Sun, American, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An Act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday in December in each year, instead of the first Monday in November as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the Governor of this State shall be chosen on the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government; and the Council to the Governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

3. *And be it enacted*, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this State shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the Constitution and Form of Government now directs.

4. *And be it enacted*, That all and every part of the Constitution and Form of Government, that is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation thereof.

5. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and Form of Government directs; that in such case, this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said Constitution and Form of Government to all intents and purposes; any thing in the said Constitution and Form of Government to the contrary notwithstanding.

june 27, (30)——5

TAKE 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 *William Lecompte*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same on or before the first day of January, 1813, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and twelve.

WM. & JAS. WEBSTER, Ex'ors of William Lecompte.

july 14——3*

TO RENT
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A Farm near Skipton, formerly the property of Dr. Wm. Kemp, dec'd. now occupied by Mr. Samuel Walters. Application must be made to the subscriber, on Choptank, near Easton.

BAYNARD WILSON.

june 30——m

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Geo. Town Cross Roads, (Md.) July 8, 1812.

A.
William Armstrong
James Arnold
B.
James Bevans—2
C.
Cornelius Comegys—3
John Crisfield
James Connar
Ann J. Cavender
D.
Stephen Dening
Maj. John Demes
F.
Thomas Foulk
N
Thomas Nicholson
John M. Newnam
P.
Benjamin Price
Wm. Palmer—2
Gideon Pearce
R.
Benjamin Riley
John Roberts
Wm. G. Riley
S.
Thomas Sewell—2
T.
Eliza. A. Thomas
Ann Tiller
Winbert Tschudy
W.
Jane Waters
Edward P. Wilmer

july 14——3*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

Making further provision for the army of the United States.

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 hereby is authorised and empowered to appoint so many district pay-masters as, in his judgment, the service may require; and if such pay masters are taken from the line of the army, they shall respectively receive thirty dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line: *Provided*, The same shall in no case exceed the pay and emoluments of a major; and if not taken from the line, they shall receive the same pay and emoluments as a major of infantry.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised and empowered to appoint a pay master to each regiment on the peace establishment, who shall receive the same pay and emoluments as a captain of the regiment to which he belongs: *Provided*, That all district and regimental pay masters shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and give such bonds to the United States as the Secretary for the Department of War may direct, for the faithful performance of their duties. And it shall be the duty of the commanding officer, when requested by the pay master, to furnish a capable non commissioned officer or soldier to aid him in the discharge of his duty, who, while so employed, shall receive double pay.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised to appoint from the captains and subalterns of the line of the army, so many inspectors as the service may require, not exceeding one to each brigade; and such sub-inspectors shall each receive twenty four dollars per month, in addition to his pay in the line.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each brigade major, provided by law, shall be allowed twenty four dollars per month in addition to his pay in the line.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the general commanding the army of the United States shall be allowed a secretary, to be taken from the line of the army, who shall receive twenty four dollars per month in addition to his pay in the line, and shall be allowed forage for two horses.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the non commissioned officers and privates allowed to the regiment of light artillery, each company shall be entitled to twelve drivers of artillery, who shall be enlisted for five years, unless sooner discharged, and receive the same pay, rations and clothing, as the privates of the army: *Provided*, Such drivers of artillery shall at all times be liable to do duty in the ranks when the company shall not be mounted.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the "act for establishing rules and articles for the Government of the Armies of the United States," as authorises the infliction of corporal punishment, by stripes or lashes, be and the same hereby is repealed.

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

May 16, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the more perfect organization of the Army of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the infantry of the army of the United States shall consist of twenty five regiments, and that a regiment shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one pay master, one quarter master, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, one sergeant major, one quarter master's sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, six corporals, two musicians, and ninety privates.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to the regiment of cavalry authorised by the act passed January eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," there shall be added one riding master: and to the regiment of light dragoons, authorised by the act passed April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, entitled "an act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force," one surgeon's mate.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each troop of cavalry or light dragoons shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one cornet, four sergeants, six corporals, two musicians, one master of the sword, one saddler, one farrier, one blacksmith and sixty four privates, and pay and emolument of a master of the sword shall be the same as those of master, and the pay and emolument of a riding a blacksmith shall be the same as those of a farrier.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the military establishment authorised by law previous to the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and the additional military force raised by virtue of the act of the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, be and the same are hereby incorporated, and that from and after the passing of this act the promotions shall be made through the lines of artillerists, light artillery, dragoons, riflemen and infantry respectively, according to established rule.

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

June 26, 1812.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1812, BY GOV. BARBOUR, AT RICHMOND.

Citizens Soldiers of the 19th Regiment, and the Troop of Cavalry, of Chesterfield—

I should do no less injustice to you than violence to my own feelings, were I to retire from the field without publicly expressing the great satisfaction I have experienced at witnessing your martial appearance. It is to me highly gratifying that the zeal, industry, and perseverance which you have displayed in the acquisition of discipline have been crowned with success; you have become a model worthy of imitation—Keep forever before your eyes the solemn truth, that an army without discipline, of whatever materials it may be composed, whatever may be its patriotism or courage, is but a mob. Go on then in the career you have commenced! Be prepared to avenge your country's wrongs: Be a wall of fire for her defence, and receive, what you will so eminently deserve, the homage of a grateful people!

What spectacle is more sublime than a nation of Freemen embodied, with arms in their hands, well disciplined, rallying around the unfurled banners of their country, weighing its liberty against every privation and every hazard, and accepting it as an equivalent? When citizens are soldiers, and soldiers are citizens, liberty reposes in safety, and foreign aggression stands appalled—It is in such spectacles as the one I now enjoy, America sees the pledges of her safety and glory. Nothing could add to this scene but the occasion which has summoned us together—the anniversary of our Independence—the birth day of our Liberty! What a splendid, what an august event! Claiming pre-eminence in human annals, and compared to which, the most important event, through the long tract of time, hides its demolished head; with what emotion must we contemplate it! whether we have reference to its origin, its progress, its consummation, or its mighty influence upon the fate of countless and unborn millions! Bring before your eyes a small but illustrious band of heroes, statesmen and patriots, deliberating upon the brink of fate, with an abyss below yawning for their destruction, whilst the future destiny of this new world was suspended upon their resolves! Mark the more than Roman greatness which they displayed: with a country composed of hitherto unconnected bodies, without money or armies, and without a government, they resolv'd, magnanimous men, to measure strength with G. Britain! their parent country, which they had hitherto been taught to revere, and which they knew at that time to be the most powerful nation upon earth; a nation, which, in the language of their own statesmen, "had possessed herself of America, conquered France, intimidated Spain, influenced the councils of Prussia, and guided those of Holland; the root of whose empire reached from Continent to Continent, whilst the dew of both Hemispheres watered its branches." Animated by the love of country and the value of the mighty prize for which they contended, confiding in the justice of their cause, and fearless of consequences, they appealed to the God of Battles—Mark the unshaken constancy and courage with which they supported the conflict! with what proud disdain they rejected every proffer of accommodation short of independence, in the most disastrous periods of the Revolution, sustaining without a murmur every calamity which nakedness and hunger could produce, and encountering every danger which a war, savage in its character, could present; until a good Providence in the fullness of time stopped the desolating hand of war, and crowned their splendid efforts with success!

Here we see a new epoch established in human affairs. A nation emancipated—the more than Philistine fetters of ignorance, superstition and tyranny, consecrated by the lapse of ages, are suddenly dissolved at the touch of the magic wand of Liberty—the human mind absolved from thraldom acquires a new energy, and drinks at the fountain of every art and every science—the character of man becomes ennobled and adorned with every virtue, and we were hastening, with rapid strides, under the auspices of a government having its foundation in the unalienable rights of man, to develope the high destinies to which we have been called—When the sound of war is again heard in our land, America again displays her standards already dipped in the blood of the Tyrant's hirelings.

The same nation which forty eight years ago, (for she has been thus long your implacable enemy) endeavored to plunder your property by imposing taxes without your consent; which, in every German shamble, hired assassins to shed your blood; which marked her progress through your land with violence, rapine, conflagration, and all the unutterable horrors of war; which made allies of the savage Indians, paid them the price of blood, nerved their arms with new vigor, and sharpened their tomahawks and turned them loose upon our defenceless frontier, to perpetrate scenes of desolation, "the like of which no eye had seen, no language can adequately tell," and from which affrighted humanity recoils with horror, has by her insults and injuries, countless as the stars of the firmament, the enumeration of which would be as disgusting to me as it would be loathsome to you, made it necessary for us to appeal to arms—"Arise then! to your tents! Gird you for battle!" The day of retribution is come, under Providence, which seems to have made this land the peculiar object of its favor—we have nothing to fear; that which we accomplished when infants, and Britain in the meridian of her power, we can more readily effect in a state of manhood, and when too the sun of British prosperity seems setting forever.

Pardon me, my countrymen, when I express the strongest wish of my heart, that the glory of this day might be rendered complete by a sacrifice of party distinctions; that we all might rally around the altars of our country; a band of brothers, influenced by one sentiment, and in the presence of the God of Hosts, swear to support the Constitution of our choice, to defend our rights from violence, and our honor from pollution.

One further sentiment and I have done: Let us remember, that this day is consecrated to freedom; that freedom has no enemy so dangerous as licentiousness—ours is most emphatically a government of laws, whose only object is protection. When that is wanting, whatever may be the name of the government, it is a despotism. Let us, then, on this and all other occasions, shew by our conduct that we are worthy of the boon that it has pleased God to bestow upon us. Let us shew the enemies of self-government that liberty can exist without licentiousness, and that the law is the uniform rule of our conduct

You will thereby preserve inviolate the character of Virginia, whose good fortune it has been hitherto, to be exempt from the imputation of violence or insubordination even in the slightest degree, through the stormy period of the revolution and all the subsequent events to which changeful time has given birth.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

POLITICAL LUCUBRATIONS

Humbly dedicated to Tory Federalists.

Federalism, after having prated for a course of many years in praise of *the energy* it would have evinced in resisting foreign aggressions, has all at once dropped its *Lion-hearted* demeanor and suddenly assumed the inoffensive timidity of the harmless Lamb. The men who were so fierce to resent the slightest insult by all the terrors of a War; the men who would have waged an exterminating War against every man, woman and child in France; the men who made the welkin ring with the cry of "Millions for defence but not a cent for Tribute," the men who clamoured to have the reins of Government put into their hands upon the ground that they alone possessed sufficient courage to vindicate our rights by the efficient measure of a War; the men who were clamorous for a War with all the nations of Europe for fear it should give occasion to England to say we had not treated our aggressor with *perfect impartiality*; yes, these are the men who *now* would wish it to be believed they are the *enemies* of *War* and the *exclusive friends* of *peace*.

The *Federal Leaders* have now undertaken to ride into power by running down the *Republicans* as the *enemies* of peace and crying up the *Federalists* as the *friends* of *War*. Very unfortunately for their project, it will be too well remembered that these same Federal Leaders have been strenuously contending for a War against *both France and England* in preference to War against England alone. This shows that their aversion is not so much to *War* as to the *selection* of our Antagonist. Peace-loving Souls!! They deprecate War, if directed against England alone; but, couple France with her, *multiply the objects of carnage and destruction*, and *then* War loses half its horrors!! O! the humanity of Federalism.

The Federal leaders have incessantly laboured to make the British Government believe that the American Government *would not dare* to resist their aggressions by a War. The Federalists wrought themselves into that belief and deceived the British Government into the same error. The Federal Leaders are now assiduously employed to make *the English Government believe that the American People will not support the Administration in the War* that is now waging for the defence of our essential and indisputable rights. This is done *to encourage the British to prolong the war to afford federal Office-Hunters* an opportunity to whine about the calamities of War and *hypocritically* lament the loss of the blessings of Peace. Thus it appears that the direct and palpable tendency of *the present federal opposition is to encourage* the British to persevere in a war which *union* among ourselves would bring to an end in the course of a *few months*. The friends of our country and the *real friends of Peace* will clearly see that dependants and corrupt office-hunting Federalists are exciting an unfounded opposition to Government while they are subjecting their Country to the calamities of a War *persevered* in by the enemy upon the *encouragement and assurance* of the *Tory Federalists* that the People will surely abandon the Administration.—

MONTGOMERY.

Extracts from the Law of the United States, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

vol. 1, p. 100.

CHAPTER IX.

An Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That if any person or persons, owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, and shall thereof be convicted, on confession in open Court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal and not as soon as may be disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some one of the judges thereof, or to the President or Governor of a particular state, or some one of the judges or justices thereof, such person or persons on conviction shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.