it is merely a mercantile adventure and a mercantile loss; it is a matter of no consequence to the farmer. But (gentlemen) every man acquainted with the affairs of trade well knows that the merchant is a mere go—between the raiser and consumer; the merchant never buys but with a view to his own profit; he calculates his risk and all his losses; and gives you only what he can afford; to make his own profit; he lives by his profits, he must have them independent of all his risques and all his losses; who then in truth and in fact sustains the loss; the grower of the produce. You yourselves, the farmers of the country, though not under the name of taxes have sustained a loss of millions during this European war; it is a nett defalcation from the produce of your farms: and I would ask you, is is not better in any form of taxation hitherto known among us, to pay for protecting our rights than to squander it on foreign nations.

But some gentlemen have conjured up the distresses of the country, and painted them in colors more vivid than their own; for my own part I have looked in vain to find them; is it in your pecuniary concerns; is it for the want of capital, the want of money? What, when 4 or 5 banks are established in this peninsula within the present year; when a bank is established within this very village* with a capital of 200,000 dollars, every cent of which is made up in its vicinity, a capital double in amount to all the debts of your county; is this an evidence of distress. Perhaps it exists among the manufactories; What, when we see manufacturing establishments rising as if by magic in every section of the country; and I will venture to say that manufactories are doing better at this time in America than they ever did before in any age or in any country; But the farmers? What! when we can get from $1 50 to $2 for our wheat, and from 60 to 80 cents for our corn?

I am a farmer myself, and perhaps I have found the greatest distress that affects us; not content with a moderate, we wish an enhanced price for our surplus produce. But (my friends) compare our distresses with those of the nations of Europe; their grim famine stares them in the face; then their distresses are realize without a hope of relief; our's imaginary, a mere phantom, in a land that never knew famine; in a country where Heaven has showered its choicest blessings, for us to repine, would be to court Heaven's wrath to blast our future prospects, and force a taste from the cup of woe.

I would recommend to those gentlemen who are so fond of brooding over the distresses of the country, and calculating the pounds, shillings and pence costs of this war, to put them all in the scale with our national honor our independence and rights on the ocean, and I will then leave it to them to decide the question.

But you are triumphantly told and that too by some of your own citizens that we can do nothing on the ocean! it seems the British hold our valor on that element in higher estimation than we do ourselves. [Here a paragraph from a London paper of June the 10th was read.] "Every one "must recollect what the Americans did in the "latter part of their revolutionary war. The "books at Lloyd's will recount it; were we then "able to prevent their going in and out, or stop "them from taking our trade or stores ships even "in sight of our garrisons; besides, were they "not in the English and Irish channels picking "up our homeward bound trade? These are "facts that can be traced to a period when America was in her infancy; without ships; without seamen; without money; and at a time "when our Navy was not much less in strength "than at present. The Americans will be found "to be a different sort of enemy by sea than the "French," and at all events gentlemen, we have Canada on our continent, from which we can be indemnified for some of our losses.

My fellow citizens, thro' the whole history of our government, every administration has sacrificed largely to preserve peace; it was our glory; it was with them a jewel of great price. While we have sustained injuries and wrongs, which no nation, (not lost to all sense of duty to herself) would have done, our remonstrances have been incessant; we have exhausted negociation. There was a time indeed when we tho't we had arrived at the goal of peace; arrangements were made with the British envoy Mr. Erskine, that promised a salve to all our wounds; this was disavowed by the British government, and the storm thickened; and could it be believed that at the very juncture of time when her messenger of peace under the alluring professions of friendship was forming this negociation, the government of that nation that is styled the bulwark of christianity, had sent an emissary, a spy into our country; he became domiciliated among us, and like the serpent in the Garden of Eden, he came to beguile our citizens from the path of duty; to serve the hands of social harmony, & point a brothers poignard against a brothers breast.

I wish to God that this closed the catalogue of our wrongs; we should have less to complain of, and the rulers of that nation less to answer for at the Bar of Heaven.

Many of us have friends and relations removed to the western country, to provide subsistence for their numerous families; they had purchased their lands and sat down in peace; they had rendered a howling wilderness a fruitful plaine; by hard toil their harvests were crowned with plenty; in simplicity and content they seemed to have realized the primæval state; but lo! the destroyer came. The British have put fire arms into the hands of the Savages; they have furnished the munitions of war to the heathen nations, and urged them on to massacre the people of our peaceful borders; their footsteps are marked with blood.

Ask your western brethren the injuries they have suffered; if their wrongs could be heard commensurate with their sufferings, they would speak in a voice louder than thunder, from beyond the mountains, "savage yells have alarmed my cottage; the repose of my infant is roused by the fury of canibals; the blood of my children reeks from the tomahawk and scalping knife, and the wife of my bosom lies mangled before me."—This would be their language, and I can assure you it is no idle dream; while I am now speaking perhaps the scene is acting in some defenceless hamlet; when every wave that beats your atlantic shore, bears the groans of your impressed seamen; when every western breeze wafts the screams of your women and children—can you fold your arms in peace and not avenge your country's wrongs? No my fellow citizens, I will be more just to your feelings; I will not believe there is a man within the sound of my voice, that has one drop of American blood flowing in his veins, or one spark of American spirit in his soul, who is not ready to assert her rights and redress her wrongs.

* Snow Hill.

The opponents of Mr Madison do not seem agreed among themselves, as to the candidates for President and Vice President. Clinton and Marshall have been both named for the first office; and Bushrod Washington and Jared Ingersoll for the second. The gentlemen might as well cease plaguing themselves; for so sure as the majority governs, so sure will James Madison be President of these United States for the ensuing term of four years. *Virg. Argus.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1812.

MONDAY NEXT,

Comes on the annual election for Assemblymen throughout the State. Congressmen and Sheriffs at the same time; in this county and district, the issue in favor of the Democratic Ticket has seldom stood on higher ground, if the people but do their duty, by repairing to the polls, and exercising the important privilege of *voting*.

Accounts from *Kent* wear a more favorable aspect than for several years. *Caroline* will retain her stand; and flattering expectations are entertained as to the success of the Republican Ticket in *Dorchester*.

How will the federalists reconcile their attempt to palm on the people of this district the *conceited* Mr *Jump*, as the *Clintonian* Elector for President and Vice President, contrary to *orders* from *Head Quarters*. The Federal Republican of the 21st inst. contains the following—"We believe Mr. Madison cannot obtain more than four votes in Maryland, and he may even have less.—The federalists will command from three to five, and the Clintonians the two remaining." Here is proof positive, that the leading federalists have no idea of supporting Mr. *Clinton* for President, and that they have taken the *supple* Mr. Jump as the better suited to their views. Now we believe Mr. Madison will obtain *eight* votes in Maryland for President, Mr. Clinton *none*, and the federalists *three*.

So far from the opposition to Mr. Lloyd, (the Madisonian candidate for this district) dividing the democrats, it is highly probable the nomination of Mr. *Jump* will add instead of diminishing—for respectable federalists will either vote for the former, or not vote at all, and no democrat will vote for the latter.

Mr. *Jump* pledges himself *at all events* to support Mr. Clinton, if elected—So far he may speak his *own* sentiments, but not those of the party to which he has attached himself We do not mean to say that Mr. Jump has *turned* federalist, that *might* be wrong.

By an arrival at New York on Wednesday last, London papers to the 15th of August were received. The Courier of that date gives on the authority of letters from Heligoland accounts that a general battle had been fought between the Russians and French, in which the former lost 60,000 men and the latter 30,000. And the continuance of the license trade to America to the 15th of September.

Gen. Hull's letter will be found in this morning's paper. The people can draw their own conclusions between his and Col. Cass's account of the late melancholy catastrophy at Detroit.

The dispassionate reader is invited to a careful perusal of the able address of Judge Robins in the opposite columns.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Queen Ann's county, held at the court house in the town of Centreville, on Saturday the 19th day of September, in pursuance of public notification—

The Hon. JAMES BUTCHER was unanimously called to the Chair, and

THOMAS MURPHEY appointed Secretary.

The Hon. Robert Wright having explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner—on motion, the Chairman appointed Col. James Bruff, Dr. Perry E. Noel, Dr. John D. Emory, Robt. Stevens, Kensey Harrison, Thos. Wright, (of Sol.) John Browne, (of Nathan) George Palmer and Henry R. Pratt, Esq's. a committee to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting on the measures of the General Government.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:—

At a crisis so awful in the annals of the world, when Europe is convulsed to her centre, and the destinies of nations decided by the sword—when the law of nations, adopted in wisdom, founded in justice, and consecrated by the usage of ages, has been abandoned, and such substitutions made as best suited the vengeful policy or mad ambition of European despots—when in direct violation of that sacred law, and the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, thousands of American seamen have been violently impressed from our vessels, sailing under the protection of their country's flag, incarcerated on board British vessels of war, and consigned to the ignominious lash; and when without a pretext of a violation of public law or any existing treaty, our vessels were swept from the ocean, and every hope of an honorable accommodation totally extinguished—it became the bounden duty of the President of the United States, as a faithful centinel of the People, to recommend to Congress the placing the nation in an "armour suited to the crisis, and an attitude demanded by the public expectations."

It is therefore *Resolved*, as the opinion of this meeting, that the present war with Great Britain is just, necessary, and politic, without which our national honor must have sunk into the most abject state of degradation, and our just rights and national privileges sacrificed; and we do pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to support the constituted authorities of our government against all enemies, foreign or domestic.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the abilities, virtue and patriotism of JAMES MADISON and ELBRIDGE GERRY, and that we will support them as President and Vice President of the United States at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the late outrageous acts committed in Baltimore, excite our severest reprehensions, and the attempt of some of our citizens to ascribe them to the President of the U. States, is absurd and unworthy of notice; and is only done to divert public indignation from the real procreators of those horrid scenes.

Resolved, That the achievement of Capt. HULL, of the Constitution, and his brave crew, in capturing the Guerriere, creates in our bosoms the liveliest emotions of respect and esteem, and will secure to them in the historic page unfading laurels.

Resolved, That the conduct of Lieut. WILLIAM S. BUSH, who fell on board the Constitution, gallantly fighting for his country, ought ever to render his memory dear to his countrymen, and we confidently hope will be honorably recorded in the archives of the nation.

Resolved, That ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq. our patriotic Member of Congress, is entitled to our warmest thanks and respect for his services in our National Legislature; and we do recommend him to the support of the democratic republicans of this Congressional District at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Hon. Chairman and Secretary, for their polite discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and published in the Republican Star, at Easton.

JAMES BUTCHER, Ch'n.

THOS. MURPHEY, Sec'ry.

New-Orleans, August 21.

On Wednesday night last about 10 o'clock, a gale commenced occasionally accompanied with rain and hail, and which continued with a most dreadful violence for upwards of four hours. As we have never witnessed any thing to equal it, neither do we believe the imagination can picture to itself a scene more truly awful & distressing, than that which its consequences present.

The market house, a large and solid building, entirely demolished; its brick columns, of 2 feet diameter, swept down, as tho' their mighty construction presented no obstacle whatever to the overwhelming element.—The roof carried off from the Church of the Convent, the fence surrounding which, as also the trees of the garden, many of which are remarkably large, levelled to the ground.—The tin covering of the Theatres, nailed on in such a manner as would certainly have resisted any ordinary force, twisted and torn off as tho' 'twere mere paper. A great part of the brick wall surrounding the garrison beat down. Part of the front wall of Mr. Paulding's unfinished brick house in Chartress st. blown in and the building materially injured. A house at the corner of Bourbon and St. Louis streets, entirely destroyed. The brick store of Messrs. Talcott and Bowers in Chartress st. [and from which Mr. Talcott fortunately escaped in time to avoid a most dreadful death] totally demolished. A brick house in St. Louis, near Bourbon street, partly blown down. Mr. Donaldson's house, Faubourgs, St. Mary unroofed and otherwise damaged. The government house partly unroofed. Mr. Fry's brick house, Faubourg, St. Mary blown down. Mr. Musson's brick store, Canal street, blown down. Mr. Erkin's brick store, Chartres street, blown down. A brick house in Chartres street, near Messrs. Kenner & Co. partly blown down and much damaged. Mr. Lester's brick building, Bourbon street, partly blown down. It would be impossible to particularise all the damage that has been done; we believe however we may assert, that *there is not a building in the City of Faubourgs, but what has been more or less injured.*

But the scene presented to us on visiting the shore, who shall attempt to describe; the Levee almost entirely destroyed, the beach covered with fragments of vessels, merchandize, trunks, &c. and here and there the eye falling upon a mangled corpse. In short what a few hours before was life or property, presenting to the astonished spectator only death and ruin: a sight which could alone bear comparison with the sensations experienced during the preceding night, a night in which the stoutest heart must have shrunk, from the dreadful fear of being the next morning immolated in a heap of ruins!!

The mind sickens at the very recollection and turns for relief to that Providence, to the Almighty Being, the Giver of All! May we reflect upon his omnipotence—our own nothingness; and may the melancholy spectacle our City presents, call our serious attention to that source from which alone we can derive peace here and happiness hereafter.

[Here follows a list of 19 ships, 18 brigs, (among which were the U. S. brigs Enterprize and Viper) 9 schooners, 2 sloops, and 2 privateers—damaged or destroyed. U. S. ketch Etna sunk.]

All the river craft, barges, market boats, &c. &c. entirely crushed to atoms.

As far as we have heard from the country the ravages have been terrible, the planters dwellings, sugar houses, &c. demolished—and we have reason to fear that nearly the whole crops of sugar will be lost.

N. B. The ship Harlequin, capt. Coffin, of New York, was a small distance below the English Turn, on Wednesday night, two of her sailors were on shore during the gale, with a small cable, making it fast, when the ship took a sheer, upset and sunk;—and every soul on board perished except two seamen who were in the bow when the ship went over, and saved themselves by swimming Those two seamen and the two that were ashore, relate the melancholy fate.—Besides the captain, mate and crew, there were several Ladies and Gentlemen passengers on board—all perished.

Why are all the pensioned scribblers in the country, the men who sell their labours by the square foot, as Tristram Fickle bought his books, why are they all so very anxious to vindicate the unfortunate Gen. Hull? Is it because he is one of their own party, and they will stand or fall by him? Believe them, and they have not even that motive; for they say, and we have no knowledge to the contrary, that he has always been a staunch democrat. Perhaps these gentlemen are actuated by a love of justice—by that feeling so honourable to humanity, which teaches us to refrain from judging the errors or even crimes of another, until he be heard in his own defence. We might in charity believe it, were not their sympathy for Gen. Hull mingled with the most virulent and rancorously malignant abuse against the administration, whom they have constituted defendants in the case, and condemned without a hearing. We might believe this, had we not also on record a case wherein public opinion was much more divided than in that of Gen Hull; in which, strange to tell, the forbearance and charity they now enforce was substituted by that same spirit of persecution, rancor and malevolence, which now assails those who do not applaud and justify the conduct of Gen. Hull. Yes, Wilkinson, who strangled treason at its birth, was the subject of the bitterest persecution, before and during his trial, by the same description of persons who now open their floods of Billingsgate, their common sewers of abuse, on all who do not subscribe to their very deliberate and impartial acquittal of Gen. Hull from all imputation of error in judgment or in action. How are these gross, these glaring, these palpable inconsistencies to be reconciled.——*Nat. Intel.*

THE VOICE OF JOHN LANGDON.

FROM THE N. H. PATRIOT.

"*Portsmouth, Sept. 5, 1812.*

"DEAR SIR—

"I have received your favor of the 3d inst. in which you request my attention at the Convention in Kingston on Thursday next. I assure you, sir, that it would be my greatest pleasure to meet my old friends, to consult together on our public affairs at this all-important moment, did my health admit of it. I have been this month past much indisposed, though not confined to my house. I am therefore fearful I shall not be able to attend. I am not so vain as to think that my judgment will have any great weight; but I give it as my decided opinion, *that every man who has any love or regard for our happy country and its constitution, should step forward at this important crisis in support of our government and the constituted authorities of it. To make any change in our present administration, I think would be fatal at this time.*—I am sincerely yours, &c.

JOHN LANGDON.

Mr. ISAAC HILL.

DARING OUTRAGE BY THE "FRIENDS OF ORDER."

On Wednesday last, as the Attorney General was proceeding to Annapolis on business relating to the cases of man-slaughter against Hanson and the other slaughteers of Gale and Williams, he was grossly insulted, abused, threatened and mobbed on the public highway. Charles Warfield, son in law of Dr. Harris of this city, the *redoubted hero* who drew his sword upon Dr. Kent when disarmed at the meeting at Elk-ridge, was the most conspicuous actor in the shameful and disgraceful outrage. The presence of Henry R. Warfield, Esq. an intimate friend of the Attorney General, alone prevented them from proceeding to the greatest extreme.——*Sun.*

In Vermont the Elections have terminated in favor of the friends of administration. Mr. Madison will therefore receive 8 votes not before looked for. In *New Hampshire* a similar result may be anticipated. In *Massachusetts* Mr. Clinton, or the opposition man, whoever he may be, has a right to count on 22 votes, the federal majority is small, for which reason the *legislature* wish to take into their own hands the appointment of Electors. The Senate of the State being *republican* will not agree to the assumption. The lower house will not agree to lay the State off into districts. The result will therefore depend on a general ticket.——*Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York* and *Delaware* will give their votes to the opposition. *N. Jersey* is a very doubtful State. *Pennsylvania* will give Madison her voice loud and strong. *Maryland* is laid off in districts, of course her vote will be divided. In *Virginia, N. Carolina,* [in this state federalism though not "*revived*" is "*getting better,*" and hopes are now entertained of her being put to sleep.] *S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky* and *Orleans*, Madison will have every vote. The rational calculation therefore is we think as follows:

	Madison.	*Clinton.*
Vermont,	08	00
New Hampshire, (Doubtful)	08	00
Massachusetts,	00	22
Connecticut,	00	09
Rhode Island,	00	04
New York,	00	29
New Jersey, (Doubtful)	00	08
Pennsylvania,	25	00
Delaware,	00	04
Maryland, (Divided)	06	05
Virginia,	25	00
North Carolina,	15	00
South Carolina,	11	00
Georgia,	08	00
Tennessee,	03	00
Kentucky,	12	00
Ohio,	08	00
Orleans,	03	00
Total of each	137	81

Leaving Madison a clear majority of 56 votes over his opponent. *Alexandria Herald.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

The following summary, compiled by a friend, may be of use to those citizens who have not an Edition of the Laws of Maryland at hand.

(Sec. 3.) The State of Maryland is entitled to *eleven* Electors of President and Vice President, and for that purpose is divided into nine electoral districts, viz

First District.

Saint Mary's, Charles county, and the Fifth Electional District of Prince George's county.

Second District.

The residue of Prince George's, Calvert county, and the third and fourth Election Districts in Montgomery county.

Third District.

The remainder of Montgomery county, Anne Arundel, and the City of Annapolis, and the City of Baltimore.

Fourth District.

Frederick county, Washington county, and Allegany county.

Fifth District.

Baltimore county.

Sixth District.

Harford and Cecil counties

Seventh District.

Kent and Queen Ann's counties.

Eighth District.

Talbot, Caroline and the first election district of Dorchester county.

Ninth District.

The remainder of Dorchester, Somerset county, and Worcester county.

"Each of the said districts shall elect one person being a resident of the said district, except the third and fourth districts, which shall be each entitled to *two* Electors, residents of the respective districts, as an elector or electors, as the case may be, for choosing a President and Vice President of the United States.

The *second Monday* of *November* is the day appointed by law for the holding said Election."

——*Whig* H. D.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States army, dated Plattsburg, 10th September, 1812.

"We arrived at this place with the 6th and 15th regiments yesterday, after a march of six days.—Our march was extremely unpleasant on account of the dryness of the roads. Our troops are all well and in high spirits. Our company, with Gen Bloomfield, came up the Lakes on board the Steam Boat; the voyage was very pleasant. We sailed on the Lake about ninety miles. We found at this place about six hundred militia.—It is presumed we shall remain here until we receive some reinforcements, and then proceed on to the Lines, which are only twenty miles distant."

Alexandria, Sept. 18.

Extract from Washington, Sept 17.

"We learn that Col. *Monroe* does not take the command of the N. Western army—It was only a "*federal* rumor." The appointment of Gov Harrison, with the attendant circumstances, rendered it unnecessary. Hull was expressly told not to enter Canada till he was sufficiently *reinforced* to take Malden, without the least hazard of defeat—not till he was able to "look down all opposition."

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Captain D-Acres—No. II.

Or another "Fighting Bob" in the British Navy.

"A passenger of the Brig Lyon from Havanna to N. Y. captured by the frigate Southampton, is requested by Sir James Yeo, to present his compliments to captain Porter, commander of the American frigate Essex, would be glad to have a *tete-a-tete* any where between the Capes of Delaware and the Havanna, when he would have the pleasure to break his own sword over his damned head and put him down forwards."

ANSWER.

Capt. PORTER, of the U. S. frigate Essex, presents his compliments to Sir James Yeo, commanding his Britannic Majesty's frigate Southampton, and accepts with pleasure his polite invitation. If agreeable to Sir James, captain Porter would prefer meeting near the Delaware, where, captain P. pledges his honor to Sir James, that no other American vessel shall interrupt their *tete-a-tete.*

The Essex may be known by a flag bearing the motto—

"*Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.*"

And when that is struck to the Southampton, capt. Porter will deserve the treatment promised by Sir James.

Sept. 18, 1812.

New York, Sept. 22.

We understand that capt. Isaac Chauncey is appointed to the rank of Commodore, and will leave this City on Wednesday for the Lakes, with 600 as hearty tars as ever floated, who have volunteered their services in defence of their country.

INDIANS.

A gentleman of respectability now in this City has just received a letter from his brother, an officer in the volunteer army from Kentucky, which mentions the unhappy murder of 15 persons within 12 miles of Louisville, (K.)

The same letter expresses great apprehension for the safety of Fort Harrison. *Fed. Gaz.*

American Prizes.—The number of prizes captured from the enemy, since the Declaration of War, and arrived safely in port, amounts to about 170, eight or ten having been heard of since Niles' List amounted to 161. *Columbian.*

If Massachusetts has lost any credit by the capture of Gen. Hull (who, by the way, is a native of Connecticut) she has gained as much by the victory of Gen. Brock, who was born in that state, and like Admiral Coffin, sought honor and promotion in the mother country's cause. Whether the old colony will be more fortunate in her secretary at War and Vice President, remains to be seen; though our expectation is, that not more than one of the two will be in the sunshine of the new meridian the approaching season. *Ibid.*

From Connecticut our accounts are highly honorable to the republicans of that State. Volunteer companies for the public service are forming on the seaboard, from Stonington to Stamford. And Monday next is the Election throughout the State, in which we venture to predict that the friends of the government and supporters of the War will do themselves credit. In New London a first rate privateer, to carry about 20 guns, is fitting out under the command of Capt. Bulkeley, a successful cruizer in the revolution, and another fine vessel under Capt. Champlain, an experienced Mariner—may their success equal the former character of the place for naval enterprise.—*Ib. I.*

Three Thousand Volunteers are organizing on the Eastern frontier, (District of Maine) "that there may be no occasion to employ drafted militia under the command and *control* of the Governor of the State of Massachusetts,"—Brigadier General Ulmer will have the command. *Providence Patriot.*

We are authorized to state, that the reports so currently in circulation, of an intention on the part of Capt. HULL, of the frigate Constitution, to quit the public service, *are unfounded in every particular*: and that there is not now, nor ever has been, the slightest disagreement between himself and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, or any officer in the naval service of the United States. From circumstances of a domestic nature, Capt. Hull will probably procure a furlough for a month or two—but we are happy in being authorised to declare, that no idea is more distant from his mind, than that of leaving the naval service of his country. *Bost. Chron.*

THE NAVY.—The squadron in Boston harbour is making all due preparations to fit out for sea.

Capt. Hull, in consequence of the death of his brother, has requested of the Secretary of the Navy a short furlough to enable him to settle some domestic affairs, which has been granted. Com. Bainbridge is appointed to the Constitution, and he hoisted his broad pendant on board that ship yesterday afternoon.——*Bost. Cent.*

Military movements. Within a few days past several detachments of troops have filed off from the encampment at Greenbush for the western frontier—and the sending forward of cannon and other munitions of war, in that direction, has something of the appearance of a disposition not to leave Gen. Van Rensselaer without any means adequate to an honorable defence.—*Albany Gaz.*

When the American troops composing the late North Western Army arrived at Montreal as prisoners of war, they were insultingly greeted by the mob with three cheers, while the drums and fifes struck up *Yankee Doodle!*—So much for British magnanimity.——*Bos. Chron.*

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Samuel Stevens, Jun. David Kerr, Jun.
James Wainwright, William G. Tilghman.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Peter Willis, Thomas Culbreth,
John Tillotson, John Boon.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Frederick Bennett, Clement Waters,
Wm. W. Richardson, Wm. Geoghegan

EASTON, September 28, 1812

A minority of the Volunteers having thought it impracticable to form a full company, on Saturday disbanded the association. But, wishing to make one further effort to complete their purpose, a meeting was held on Monday; and it was unanimously determined by those present to request a general meeting on Tuesday the 6th of October, at 3 o'Clock, at the Court House (day after the Election) of all those who have associated together to form the company, and also of those patriotic young men who are disposed to join them. For this purpose Thomas P. Bennett and Luther Williams were appointed a committee to insert the notice in the "Star."

A general meeting is earnestly requested.

TH: P. BENNETT, } Committee.
LUTHER WILLIAMS, }

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.
BRANCH AT EASTON,

29th September, 1812.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of *four per cent.* for the last six months, ending the first and payable the fifth of October next, to the Stockholders or their legal representatives.

JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.

september 29——4

SAMUEL HOLMES,

Has just received a large and well assorted supply of soal and upper LEATHER, which he will sell low for Cash, or Hides at the usual prices.

Also—a cargo of CYPRESS SHINGLES, of a superior quality, which if applied for in a few days will be sold low for Cash only.

Easton, sept 29——3

TO BE RENTED

That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with oyster shell banks of manure, in each field; with three negro men. The advantage of keeping a Ferry Boat, having hands used to it, and the convenience to one of the best markets (for the seller) in the State, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton.

DAVID KERR.

september 29——m

WANTS A SITUATION,

As Overseer for the ensuing year, a married man with a small family, that can be well recommended. Apply at the Star Office.

september 29——3

NOTICE

To all persons concerned—

From the injury sustained, and the inconvenience experienced in passing with vessels through the draw of Dover Bridge, upon Choptank—a petition will be prepared to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying the passage of a law to compel the Stockholders of the said Bridge to place the draw in a more convenient and eligible situation. september 29——m