A gentleman who left Sacket's Harbor last Tuesday, informs that when about twenty miles on his journey he heard a heavy firing from that place, which he judged to be rejoicing in consequence of the arrival at Sackett's Harbor of commodore Chauncey and General Dearborn, with the American army.

The ship which was chased off Newport Light, by a 74, last Friday, and which was believed to be the Essex frigate, turns out to be a large merchant ship, her name or where from we have not learnt. She has arrived at Newport.

FOR THE STAR.

NO. I.

Having, a few days ago, observed in the "Monitor," (which by accident I saw) a charge against James Madison of "telling a lie," in his proclamation of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees; and that the war was UNJUST against Great Britain—I have felt it my duty to remark, that, whatever might have been the object of the author, I was sure it was not intended to strengthen the arm of government, which it was calculated to paralyze, by lessening the confidence of the people in the Chief Magistrate. He who is not for us is against us! and he who is against us at this crisis, must be a traitor!

I will not retort "the lie" on the author, though I shall, with candor, state the facts; and if the public shall draw that conclusion from the premises, I hope even the traitor will hold me guiltless. The facts are recorded in the archives of our government, and in the recollection of the people.

In consequence of the British orders in council of 6th November, 1806, and of the French decrees of Berlin and Milan, of 1807, whereby our neutral commerce, secured by treaty with these respective powers, and guaranteed by the law of nations, was destroyed, in direct violation of the letter and spirit of those treaties, and of the law of nation—whereupons Congress passed a law, declaring that unless these decrees and orders in council were so revoked or modified that they should cease to violate our neutral commerce, "that no goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of either of these powers or their dependencies, after a certain term, should be imported into the U. States;" and therein declared "that if either power should so revoke or modify their decrees or orders, that they should cease to violate our neutral commerce, and the other did not do the same within three months thereafter, that the said act should go into operation against the power so refusing, and the trade be free with the power so revoking." In August, 1810, in virtue of that act, and the assurances therein given to France and England, France revoked or so modified her Berlin and Milan decrees, that they should cease to violate our neutral commerce from and after the 1st day of November, 1810, upon condition that we would enforce the non-importation act aforesaid against Great Britain, if she did not revoke her orders in council, in three months after said 1st day of November.

In consequence of this act by France, the President, agreeably to the direction of said act, issued his proclamation declaring that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, *or so modified* that they would cease to violate our neutral commerce, from and after the 1st day of November, 1810.—In this the President obeyed the law, which had already obtained that construction, and been approved of.——Here permit me to remark, that this revocation was a *preliminary* article, to be ratified on our enforcing the non-importation act against Great Britain, if she did not revoke her orders in council in three months, or to be in full force if Great Britain did revoke her orders in council,—that Great Britain did not revoke her orders in council; and that Congress, after the expiration of the time limitted, passed an act to enforce the non-importation act against Great Britain: whereupon Bonaparte, on the 11th April, 1811, as soon as he received the said act, ratified the said revocation, declaring, that as Congress had enforced their non-importation act against Great Britain, he *ratified* said revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, to take full effect from 1st November, 1810. Bonaparte's ratification of said revocation, then, obviously depended on our enforcing the non-importation act against England, and was so understood by both governments—And it is a fact, that the federals in Congress voted against the law enforcing the non-importation act against G. Britain; and under the British pretext, and in the language of Mr. Foster, declared the Berlin and Milan decrees were not revoked—although the President had by proclamation declared it—although our minister in France had declared it—and although our minister in France had assured us that no capture under *those* decrees had been made since the 1st November, 1810; yet, Mr. Foster and "the friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh *dubs* them, insisted that the French decrees were not revoked, and that many captures, after the 1st November, 1810, had been made under them—although Mr. Foster, when called on by our government to name a case of capture under these decrees, after the 1st November, 1810, was unable to produce a single case. Yet, the minority of 33 members of Congress, had, after all this, the *temerity* to declare, on the last of June, 1812, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were not *then* revoked. And it will never be forgotten, that Great Britain, on the 23d June, 1812, declared, *when* she revoked, or rather *suspended* her orders in council, that she did it on Bonaparte's revocation of his decrees, as of the 11th April, 1811: so that the "friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, stuck out more than twelve months after Great Britain had given it up.

But the President is now denounced as "telling a lie" as to the revocation of those decrees, and waging an unjust war against Great Britain. Blow, mark the inconsistency of these pretended patriots—You all recollect Mr. Erskine's memorable treaty, whereby the orders in council were revoked; and that the President by proclamation immediately declared that the orders in council were revoked, and thereby placed England and France precisely in the same situation that he, by his proclamation of the revocation of the French decrees, placed France and England.—Nor can it ever be forgotten, that "the friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, *then* eulogized Mr. Madison for the act—and, by a resolution in Congress, approved of his conduct towards Great Britain, in issuing his proclamation;—and you all recollect that that treaty was rejected, and the revocation of the orders in council not definitively ratified—and that in the case of France, they were definitively ratified, and carried into full effect.——Blush at your blind devotion to Great Britain, who, after abolishing the African slave trade, is enslaving, by her own *admission*, thousands of our fellow citizens; and tremble for your traitorous conduct to your own government, for crimes unwhipped of justice.

When the President treated England and France, on Erskine's *rejected* revocation of the orders in council, precisely as he treated France and England on the *ratified* revocation of the French decrees, he is *eulogized*; but when he treats France exactly as he treated England in the like case, he is *denounced*—and that, too, at a time when the unhallowed tomahawk and the bloody scalping knife is applied, with savage fury, to our defenceless frontier inhabitants, of all ages, sexes and conditions; when our soldiers, prisoners of war, murdered in cold blood, are denied a burial, and given as food to the hogs; and when the unborn babe is torn from its mother's womb, and exhibited on a pike, to crown the climax of their monstrous atrocities.

These same choice spirits have denounced our government for not declaring war against France, although only three of "the friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, voted for it, and seven republicans. It is a well known fact, too, that France has revoked her decrees, and that a treaty, to compensate us for the spoliations by France, is in a promising train, and would have been accomplished, but for the death of our minister in France—and is it not as well known, that Great Britain has captured and condemned nine hundred and seventeen ships, and impressed twenty thousand American seamen, as stated in the British Parliament; and that Castlereagh himself admits there are sixteen or seventeen hundred; that she refuses to compensate us for these captures, and knowingly and wickedly detains these seamen, "so many" of whom on board the Guerriere were excused from fighting, that Capt. Dacres assigned that, among others, as a cause of her capture: and yet these chosen spirits are anxious for a war against France, and denounce the war against England as unjust and unnecessary—and have had the hardihood to ask, Would you go to war for *impressed American seamen?* Would you involve the nation in a war, for men of their *rank?*—It is true they are poor; but, it is as true, that it was the blood of the poor that purchased our independence, and that the poor are now maintaining it, and are peculiarly entitled to protection—And it is *devoutly* to be wished, that the traitor who is opposed to their *protection*, may expiate his crime by hemp and confiscation.

PANACEA.

Queen-Ann's, May 11, 1813.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1813.

Extract from Annapoli to the Editor, dated May 22.

"Mr. Swartekoff, the Russian Secretary, returned to this city last night, in a flag of truce from below, and reports that Admiral Warren has put to sea with part of his fleet, leaving however behind two 74s, two frigates, and some tenders, at the Capes; and two frigates besides, which at the same time moved up to the mouth of the Rappahannock—they are supposed to be on their way up."

Annapolis, May 22.

The Legislature proceeded on Thursday last to the appointment (by joint ballot) of a U. States Senator, to supply the place of Mr. Reed, whose time expired on the 4th of March last. It appeared on counting the votes that Rob't. Hr'y. Goldsborough (Fed.) had 53 votes, and Edward Lloyd (Repub.) 35 votes. Mr. Goldsborough was of course elected.

ST. MICHAEL'S, May 6, 1813.

The ladies of St. Michael's delivered to General BENSON a handsome flag, for the use of the fort, with the following address by Miss DODSON:

"The ladies of St. Michael's and its vicinity, wishing to express the high sense of gratitude they feel to the gentlemen, for their prompt exertions in erecting a fort for the common defence; and also in some degree to testify their zeal for the liberty and honor of their beloved country, have prepared a flag at their own expence, made it with their own hands, and do most respectfully present the same to you, and through you to them, for the use of the said fort—having entire confidence the same will not be disgraced for want of that patriotic zeal and persevering bravery which always inspires the breast of a people enlightened and free."

The general received it with feelings of gratitude, and delivered an appropriate answer, by calling to their minds what the Grecian, Roman, and Carthagenian ladies had done, when their country was invaded by a foreign foe; and he beheld with pleasure that his country-women, he believed, were not behind them, or any nation, in patriotism. The flag was raised under the fire of a gun, and music, the soldiery promising to defend it with their lives.

A BY-STANDER.

The following is a letter from the Hon. Robert Wright to Jacob Gibson.

Blakeford, May 15, 1813.

DEAR SIR,

I received your hand-bill, and congratulate you and your friends on the clear, and, to me, entirely satisfatory statement of your conduct when in the hands of the enemy, in the character of a prisoner; and I feel it due to you and myself, as well as to the eternal and immutable principles of justice, to assure you, I was not one of those who were ready to give a verdict in your case before I heard the evidence;—nor was I disposed to believe, a patriot to-day could be a patricide to-morrow. But, sir, console yourself with the well known truth, that however conspicuous you are in the republican ranks, by so much the more ready the enemies of your country will be to destroy your fair fame, with the envenomed shafts of slander—It has been the lot of your predecessors and cotemporaries in the field of patriotism in all ages.

Had your property been embarked in a *ship*, and captured, you would have been justified in its ransom, by the practice and usage of all nations at all times; and after the ransom, none of the capturing nation can interrupt the vessel during her passage to her destined port. Our officers, on the capture of the Java, gave up to the Governer of Bombay all his property; nor did I ever hear it insinuated to his disadvantage, nor to the discredit of our officers, but remarked as an evidence of their liberality.

Fruit trees, my friend, and not the trees of the forest, are infested with caterpillars; but permit to remark, that your *friends, if any*, who were hasty to censure, at the same time that they have been too credulous in respecting the slanders against you, and have treated you with indelicacy, yet they have tested their patriotism by a respect to principles, and not men—being only disposed to fix blame where it lay, though too hasty to decide before they heard the evidence; and that the hand-bill will restore you to their confidence and respect——And that you will consider their suspension of it as a venial offence, on this view, is the sincere wish of a sincere friend.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Jacob Gibson, Esq.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1813.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislature by the Governor's proclamation, a quorum of both houses appeared and took their seats.

No business of importance was transacted in either branch. The following communication was received from the Executive & FIVE HUNDRED COPIES ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

IN COUNCIL,
ANNAPOLIS, May 17, 1813.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, considerable alarms have pervaded the State, in consequence of the appearance of a large naval force within the waters of the Chesapeake, & the wanton destruction of our houses and property by the squadron of the enemy.

We have furnished all the means within our power to repel the invasion of the enemy, and as our resources are too limited to afford complete protection, it is for the wisdom of the Legislature to make such further provisions as the exigencies of the State, in their opinion, may require.

By virtue of the powers with which the officers of the militia are invested, the militia of many of the counties have been called into actual service, and by law are entitled to the same pay and rations as are allowed to troops in the service of the U. States. No appropriations have been made to defray the expences thus incurred. We would recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of authorising, by law, the organization of volunteer companies of infantry, (a portion of which to be mounted) with the privilege of choosing their own officers: Such a force, it is believed, might be employed with more effect than any other in repelling or preventing any invasion of our shores, or attacks upon the property of our citizens. It would also relieve the ordinary militia, in a great measure, from the hardships and sacrifices to which they are now compelled to submit.

All the swords and pistols which have been purchased by the State have been distributed, and many companies of cavalry yet remain to be supplied. We submit to the Legislature the propriety of ordering the purchase of an additional number, and also a further supply of cannon & muskets. By letters from the Secretary of War, dated March the 20th and 24th, the Governor was required to call out 500 militia, to be stationed at Annapolis—and of the exigencies mentioned in the Constitution, on which the militia may be called forth having occurred, it was considered the duty of the Executive to comply with the requisition, and the necessary orders for that purpose were issued. By another letter from the Secretary of War, dated April 16th, a further requisition of 2,000 men, to be stationed at Baltimore, was made; orders have been issued in consequence of this requistion; copies of the requisitions are included in the documents communicated.

It being by the Constitution the duty of the general government to provide for the common defence, we have represented to the Secretary of War, some time since, the exposed and defenceless situation of many parts of Maryland. So much of the correspondence with that officer as has relation to this subject, accompanies this communication. A copy of a letter written by this Department to the President of the U. States, being in part connected with this subject, is also transmitted; to this letter no answer has been received.

A vacancy in the Senate of the U. States having happened during the recess of the Legislature, the Executive proceeded, in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution of the U. States, to "make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature," and the honourable Robert Henry Goldsborough, of Talbot county, was appointed, and has been commissioned.

Upon the approach of the enemy to the seat of government, it was deemed expedient to order a removal of the public records. The Legislature will take any order that may be tho't necessary in relation to them.

We have thought it proper to introduce these subjects to your notice at the commencement of a session which has been directed in consequence of the present alarming state of things. We had hoped that answers from the officers of the general government, to the communications which we had the honor to make to them, would have enabled us to have given some assurances of future protection and security. To provide for the common defence was one of the important objects for which the federal constitution was formed. To protect each State against invasion is made the imperative duty of the national government; and for that purpose every necessary power is delegated to the national authorities. The means of defence reserved to the State governments are very limited, and their powers, in the conduct of a war, defined. If, however, the general government should fail to afford adequate security against the violence of the enemy, the law of self-preservation, which belongs to communities as well as to individuals, would demand that every effort, which it is in our power to make, should be made for the safety of the State.—But it seems necessarily to follow, as the defence of the union and of the several parts of it has been committed to the general government, that all expences incurred in affording protection by the several States, ought to be reimbursed by the U. States. It would be proper, therefore, to authorize by law the appointment of officers to keep regular accounts (with the proper vouchers) of the expenses to which the State may be subjected.

We have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servants, LEV. WINDER.

In Council, Annapolis, March 5, 1813.

SIR—The attention of the Executive of Maryland has been directed to the defenceless situation of this City—There are at present very few men at either of the Forts, and in case of attack it would be impracticable to afford timely aid to Fort Madison. As it is important to be prepared, in case of a visit from the enemy, we have thought proper to address you upon the subject, and beg to be informed, what force it is contemplated, by the general government to send to this place.

We have the honor, &c.

LEVIN WINDER.

The Hon. John Armstrong.

In Council, Annapolis, March 20, 1813.

SIR—We had the honor to address you some weeks since, upon the subject of the defenceless situation of the Forts at this place, and with a request to be informed what aid was contemplated to be afforded to it by the general government.—We also deem it to be our duty to represent, that other parts of the State are equally defenceless and unprotected, and in many quarters incursions of the enemy, and depredations to a considerable extent, may be made.—In this situation we must repeat our anxiety to be informed, what protection, on any emergency, may be expected from the General Government; what regular forces can be furnished; and in the event of the militia of the State being called out for its defence, whether the expence will be defrayed by the United States. We have the honor, &c.

LEVIN WINDER.

The Hon. John Armstrong.

War Department, March 20, 1813.

SIR—The disquietudes prevailing at Annapolis for the security of the City against a naval, or other attack, from the enemy's squadron now on our coast, render it proper to put in requisition a detachment of drafted militia, consisting of 470 infantry and 30 cavalry, privates, musicians, and non commissioned officers; with one Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, five Captains, five first Lieutenants, five second Lieutenants, five third Lieutenants, five Ensigns, and one commissioned officer of cavalry. This detachment will rendezvous at Annapolis. The necessary orders for this purpose are requested from your excellency, who will do me the honor to accept the assurance of my high respect and consideration.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Gov. of Maryland.

War Department, March 24, 1813.

SIR—I have received the letter you did me the honor to write to me on the 20th inst. that referred to by your Excellency of earlier date has not been received at this department.

The disquietudes produced along our eastern frontier, by the appearance of an enemy's fleet, have induced the President to make requisitions upon the militia drafts of several States. That upon your Excellency for one battalion for the defence of the City of Annapolis, and the Forts in its vicinity, was transmitted yesterday. A train of Light Artillery, of 11 pieces, is prepared here, and waits only the completion of a corps to take charge of them. They will be reserved to field service on the northern shore of the Potomac.

One regiment of the 20 authorized by a late act of Congress, has been assigned to Maryland. Some of the field officers are already appointed, and means are taken for filling the ranks without delay.

Such sir, are the measures which have been taken by the President in relation to the general subject of your letter; and I cannot but express my hopes that they will be found competent to the occasion. Should there be new evidence of annoyance from the enemy, additional measures will be taken

I have purposely omitted saying any thing of the organization of a strong body of Militia at Baltimore, (who are held in a state of constant preparation for service, under the command of an experienced officer), because I have understood, that the measure was not unknown to your Excellency. I seize this occasion to offer to you, sir, and to the Executive Council of Maryland, the assurance of my very high respect and consideration. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency Gov. Winder.

In Council, Annapolis, March 30, 1813.

SIR—We have the honor to forward to you a copy of a Memorial from the inhabitants of Easton, which has been laid before this department. By the Laws of Maryland, in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, the Brigadier Gen'l. or commanding officer of the place invaded, or threatened to be invaded, has power to call out the Militia, and it was the opinion of this Executive, that no step within its power to take could give to the inhabitants of that place further security. We thought it due, however, to the Memorialists, to represent their situation to the General Government, and would beg leave to observe, that the town of Easton, being a place in which many of of the public records are lodged, and in which too there is an Armory of the State, it is of importance that every protection and security, which can be afforded to it, by either government, should promptly be given.

We have the honor to be, &c.

LEVIN WINDER.

The honorable John Armstrong.

War Department, April 13th, 1813.

SIR——I had the honor to receive your Excellency's letters of March 30. Lieut. Clarke has been instructed to provide for the accommodation of the detachment at Annapolis, and a copy of the regulations relative to quarters, and so forth, will be transmitted to Col. Watkins.

In a country so intersected by rivers & bays as ours, it is impossible to embody troops at all the points an enemy, having a naval superiority, may menace or assail. In this case it might be well to remove the Armory.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Gov. of Maryland.

In Council, Annapolis, March 26, 1813.

SIR—We have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a letter, with sundry enclosures, just received by us from Jacob Gibson, Esq. of Talbot county. From those papers, of the correctness of which we entertain no doubt, it appears that the enemy visited Sharp's Island, of which he is proprietor, last week, kept the possession thereof for several days, and took therefrom such supplies as they were in want of. Mr. Gibson was not in a situation to resist any demands that might be made upon him, and of course *is not to be censured for the conduct of the enemy.* It is now for the constituted authorities of the country to decide, whether, under the circumstances disclosed, and when that protection, which is the just claim of every citizen, has not been afforded to him, this gentleman shall receive the compensation which the enemy offers, or it would be better by refusing such permission in all cases, and indemnifying the injured out of the national resources, to take from individuals the temptations which might sometimes be offered, to an underhand and dangerous traffic with the enemy.——The determination of the government upon this subject, as soon as it can be given we respectfully ask.

We cannot close this communication without some observations upon the unprotected and defenceless state in which many parts of Maryland are left. Applications from various quarters are constantly pouring in upon us, and so far as the very limited means within our power will enable us, we are endeavoring to afford protection. But besides that, we have not sufficient arms and ammunition to supply the demands of every section of the State; the unavoidable expense of calling out the militia for its protection would greatly exceed the ability of the State government. By the Constitution of the United States, the common defence is committed to the National government, which is to protect each State against invasion, and to defray all the necessary expenses of a national war; and to us it is a most painful reflection, that after every effort we have made, or can make, for the security of our fellow citizens, and their property, they have little to rely on but the possible forbearance of the enemy. The capital of the State, notwithstanding the late call of the militia, we are informed by the commanding officer, has not a sufficient force for its protection. Indeed, it must be obvious, that while there are only twenty or thirty regulars stationed in its forts, the militia, in what ever force, cannot give to it that protection which it has a right to claim, and without which Maryland may be essentially injured. A communication from the Secretary of War, some time since, gave us to understand, that a regiment of the troops to be raised under the late act of Congress would be assigned to Maryland, and that a train of light artillery, of fourteen pieces, would be stationed north of the Patowmac We beg leave to urge the necessity of some immediate aid being ordered to the seat of government, as well as other parts of this State. Any delay may be of fatal consequence, as from the force which the enemy now has in our bay, we have much to apprehend, unless other means of defence than those which we now have are afforded to us.

We have the honour, &c.

LEV. WINDER.

The President of the United States.

War Department, April 16, 1813,

SIR—The movements of the enemy's fleet within the upper parts of Chesapeake Bay, render it prudent to require from your Excellency fifteen companies of infantry and five of artillery, organized as follows, viz.

Of Infantry—2 Lieut. Colonels, 3 Majors, 15 Captains, 15 First Lieutenants, 15 Second Lieutenants, 15 Third Lieutenants, 15 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon, 2 Surgeon's Mates, and 1500 Rank and file.

Of Artillery—1 Major, 5 Captains, 5 First Lieutenants, 5 Second Lieutenants, 5 Third Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon's Mate, and 500 Rank and file.

To which will be added the following Brigade Staff—1 Brigadier General, 1 Brigade Major, 1 Aid-de camp, and 1 Brigade Quarter Master.—The whole to assemble at Baltimore as expeditiously as possible.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient very humble servant, JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency Governor Winder.

True copies. NINIAN PINKNEY, *Clk. of the council.*

BARGE STOCKHOLDERS ATTEND.

A meeting of the subscribers for building a BARGE at Easton Point, are requested to meet at Mr. Henrix's hotel on *THURSDAY NEXT*, at 4 o'clock, to appoint Directors and Officers——The Barge will be completed in a few days.

may 25——

PRIME WALDRON SCYTHES.

The subscribers have for sale a parcel of GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES, Manufactured by T. Waldron—of various sizes.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, may 25——m

WANTED,

A smart active BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, in a Dry Good store, who writes well, and has a knowledge of figures. Apply to the Editor.

may 25——m

FOR SALE,

A number of young likely, healthy negro Men, Women and Children. For terms apply to the subscriber, near St. Michaels, Talbot county.

JOHN ROLLE.

may 25——m

NEW SADDLERY.

The subscriber being burnt out and established his shop at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and general assortment of *SADDLERY*, from the best American and foreign manufactories, and has workmen equal to any in the State—which, together with his personal attendance, will enable him to supply any orders in his line, of the best materials, at the shortest notice, and on such terms as cannot fail to please.—He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and solicits that continuance which his undeviating exertions to please may entitle him to.

He has also the following Saddlery for sale on reasonable terms for cash:—

Stirting	Bell stirrup irons, various patterns
Bridle	Trunk locks
Harness	Curry combs
Hog skins	Mouthing bits
Saddle trees	Cut & wrought tacks of every size,
Snake globe bits, well assorted	

And sundry other articles of Hardware well assorted, in his line. Trunks manufactured at his shop, of various sizes and qualities, at the shortest notice.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for work.

WILLIAM BROMWELL.

Easton, may 25——3

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a shop on the west side of Washington street, opposite Mr. Peacock's tavern, where he designs carrying on the

Saddle, Cap & Harness Making Business;

And as he is determined to give general satisfaction to his customers, he hopes a generous public will give him a call.

THOMAS B. PINKIND.

may 25——m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law and the order of the orphans court of Dorchester county—*This is to give notice*, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Charles Waters*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment—indulgence can not be given. Witness my hand, this 18th day of May, anno domini 1813.

ELIZABETH WATERS, adm'x of Charles Waters.

may 25——3*

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at the Star-Office, Easton,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Bibles, Testaments, Columbian Orators, Scott's Lessons, English Reader, Introduction to do. and Sequel; American Preceptor, do. Selections; Pike's, Jess's, Dilworth's and Gough's Arithmatic; Davies's, O'Niel's, Scott's and Morse's Geography; Johnson's, Murray's and Entick's Dictionaries; Murray's, Comley's and Harrison's Grammars; Columbian, Webster's, Murray's, Pearce's, Fenning's and Dilworth's Spelling-Book;—Chap-Books, Primers and Toy-Books, large assortment.

Blank-Books, bound and half bound, broad and long folio; Wedgewood, Pewter, Composition, Stone and Pocket Ink stands; Sand-Boxes, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Pencils and Cases, Ink-Powder, Quills, Writing and Letter paper assorted, &c. &c.

may 25.

STRAYED

From the subscriber, about the first of April last, a dark bay horse *COLT*, three years old next fall, well grown, long main and tail, with a dent in his forehead; he favors his sire, Jacob Bromwell's horse—was raised by major Broome. Any person giving information, so that I get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOHN KENNARD.

may 25——3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th inst. a bright mulatto man by the name of *Pollard*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thickset pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected.—A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith.—He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centreville jail—and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expences paid.

WILLIAM Y. BOURKE.

Near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 25 ——m

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE,

ROKEBY—A Poem, by Walter Scott.

TRAVELS THROUGH THE CANADAS—by Geo. Heriot, Esq. may 25.