Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1813. [No. 51.....719.]

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.

CABINET TOOLS, &c.
FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to decline the Cabinet Making business in Cambridge, will dispose of his Shop Tools, benches, &c. with the stock on hand; also the time of three valuable apprentices. Terms will be made easy, and immediate possession may be had.

ISAAC CHARLES.

Cambridge, aug. 10—4q

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my friends and acquaintances, I offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of said office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THOMAS BARNETT, Sen'r.

aug. 17——9

TO THE
FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland: should I be elected, be assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

JONATHAN SPENCER.

June 29——m

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Your former kindness influences me to beg the indulgence of your suffrages at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

J. BENNETT.

august 3——9

VOTERS OF TALBOT.

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

DANIEL MARTIN.

june 29——m

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. Should I be amongst the favorite candidates, every endeavor shall be used to give general satisfaction.

T. SAULSBURY.

july 27——m

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

PETER WILLIS.

august 3——9

VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY—

Fellow-Citizens,

After knowing the result of the election in this county in October last, for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, I then did declare myself a candidate for Delegate at the ensuing election, and solicit your suffrages for the same.

JOHN BOON.

july 27——6

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland, and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow citizens.

THO. CULBRETH.

august 3——9

We are authorised to say that the following gentlemen will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by the free and independent voters of Dorchester county.

Dr. Henry R. Waggaman, William Groghegan, Algernon S. Stanford, George Lake.

august 3——9

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT.

Gentlemen,

Grateful for the support which I received at the last election for Delegates—I am again induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't.

JOHN SETH.

Head of Wye, aug. 3——9

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

At the request of a large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens I am induced again to Solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your ob't. serv't.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

july 27——10

WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

50 or 100 well grown Ewe Lambs, for which cash will be given—or in exchange, full bred, 3-4 and 1 2 blooded Merino Rams, may be had at a fair price.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's,
august 17——4

N. B. A *HOUSE-KEEPER* will hear of a good situation and liberal wages—Apply as above

E. H.

FOR RENT,

The Store-Room at present occupied by Mr. Garey. Possession first of January next. Enquire at the Star office.

aug. 17——3

AN OVERSEER

Is wanted by the subscriber. He must be a single man without a family.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

august 10——3

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS'
BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 15th, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution are requested to meet at the new Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to determine whether they will accept, or decline, the terms offered by the late act of the Legislature, for renewing the charters of the several Banks in this State.

By order of the Board,

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

P. S. The Fredericktown Herald, and Easton Star, will insert the above once a week until the 13th of September, and forward their accounts to the Bank for payment.

july 20——8

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK
OF BALTIMORE.

July 14th, 1813.

The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby requested to meet at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the terms proposed by a late law of the Legislature for renewing the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned.

By order of the Board—

JOHN DUER, Cashier.

july 27——8

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having sold out his stock of Goods on hand, to Messrs. *Stewart & Whiteley*, takes the liberty to request all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by paying the money or giving a note with security, as he intends leaving this shore in a short time—He is in hopes that the above notice will be attended to, or otherwise the accounts will be put into the hands of officers for collection, without respect to persons.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

july 27——m

NOTICE.

The subscribers take this method of informing their friends, and the public in general, that they have bought out *Samuel Holmes's* stock of GOODS—consisting of

Hardware, Ironmongery, Cuttlery, &c.

which in addition to a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, at the same stand occupied by Samuel Holmes. The former customers of Samuel Holmes and others are requested to call and see the present proprietors, who flatter themselves that from the attention they are determined to pay to the business, they will give general satisfaction.

STEWART & WHITELEY.

july 27——m

TO RENT,

A Tanyard in Dorchester county, near Hunting Creek Mills. This tanyard has a quantity of good vatts, good shop and bark-house, and dwelling h[illegible] be supplied with tools [illegible] said business, and about eight cords of good bark now ready for use. Possession can be given at any time, by the subscriber.

WILLIAM CORKRIN, Sen.

august 3——6—3q

FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Parrott, Washington street. Likewise two farms in Caroline county.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Easton, july 27——m

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

The palpable and criminal intercourse held with the enemy's forces, blockading and invading the waters and shores of the United States, is, in a military view, an offence of so deep a die as to call for the vigilant interposition of all the Naval officers of the United States.

This intercourse is not only carried on by foreigners, under the specious garb of friendly flags, who convey provisions, water and succours of all kinds, (ostensibly destined for friendly ports, in the face, too, of a declared & rigorous blockade,) direct to the fleets and stations of the enemy, with constant intelligence of our naval and military force and preparation, and the means of continuing and conducting the invasion to the greatest possible annoyance of the country: but the same traffic, intercourse, and intelligence, is carried on with great subtility and treachery by profligate citizens, who, in vessels ostensibly navigating our own waters, from port to port, under cover of night, or other circumstances favouring their turpitude, find means to convey succours or intelligence to the enemy and elude the penalty of the law. This lawless traffic and intercourse is also carried on to a great extent, in craft, whose capacity exempts them from the regulations of the revenue laws, and from the vigilance which vessels of greater capacity attract.

I am, therefore, commanded by the President of the United States to enjoin and direct all Naval commanding officers to exercise the strictest vigilance, and to stop and detain all vessels or craft, whatsoever, proceeding or apparently intending to proceed towards the enemy's vessel's within the waters, or hovering about the harbors of the United States; or towards any station occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the United States, from which vessels or craft the enemy might derive succours or intelligence.

W. JONES.

Navy Department, July 29, 1813.

To the commanding officers of stations, or of vessels of the Navy of the U. States.

august 3——10

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6——m

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the

STAR OFFICE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12.

Copy of a letter from Major General HARRISON, to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Seneca Town,
August 4, 1813.

SIR,

In my letter of the 1st inst. I did myself the honor to inform you that one of my scouting parties had just returned from the Lake shore, and had discovered, the day before, the enemy in force near the mouth of Sandusky bay. The party had not passed Lower Sandusky two hours before the advance, consisting of Indians, appeared before the Fort, and in half an hour after a large detachment of British troops; and in the course of the night they commenced a cannonading against the fort with 3 six pounders and two howitzers; the latter from gun boats. The firing was partially answered by Major Croghan, having a six pounder, the only piece of artillery.

The fire of the enemy was continued at intervals, during the 2d instant, until about half after 5, P. M. when, finding that their cannon made little impression on the works, and having discovered my position here, and apprehending an attack, an attempt was made to carry the place by storm. Their troops were formed in two columns—Lieut. Colonel Short headed the principal one, composed of the light and battalion companies of the 41st regiment: This gallant officer conducted his men to the brink of the ditch, under the most galling and destructive fire from the garrison, and leaping into it was followed by a considerable part of his own and the light company; at this moment a masked port hole was suddenly opened and a six pounder with an half load of powder and double charge of leaden slugs, at the distance of 30 feet poured destruction upon them, and killed or wounded nearly every man who entered the ditch. In vain did the British officers exert themselves to lead on the balance of the column; it retired in disorder under a shower of shot from the fort, and sought safety in the adjoining woods. The other column headed by the grenadiers had also retired, after having suffered from the muskets of our men, to an adjacent ravine. In the course of the [illegible] drew off the greater part [illegible] their Indians and dead, and embarking them in boats descended the river with the utmost precipitation. In the course of the 2d inst. having heard the cannonading, I made several attempts to ascertain the force and situation of the enemy; our scouts were unable to get near the fort, from the Indians which surrounded it. Finding, however, that the enemy had only light artillery, and being well convinced that it could make little impression upon the works and that any attempt to storm it would be resisted with effect, I waited for the arrival of 250 mounted volunteers, which, the evening before, had left Upper Sandusky. But as soon as I was informed the enemy were retreating, I set out with the dragoons to endeavor to overtake them, leaving Generals M'Arthur and Cass to follow with all the infantry (about 700) that could be spared from the protection of the stores and sick at this place. I found it impossible to come up with them.—Upon my arriving at Sandusky, I was informed by the prisoners that the enemy's force consisted of 490 regular troops, and 500 of Dixon's Indians commanded by general Proctor in person, and that Tecumseh, with about 2000 warriors, was somewhere in the swamps between this and Fort Meigs, expecting my advancing, or that of a convoy of provisions. As there was no prospect of doing any thing in front, and being apprehensive that Tecumseh might destroy the stores and small detachments in my rear, I sent orders to Gen. Cass, who commanded the reserve, to fall back to this place, and to Gen. M'Arthur with his front line to follow and support him.—I remained at Sandusky until the parties that were sent out in every direction returned—not an enemy was to be seen.

I am sorry that I cannot transmit you Major Croghan's official report. He was to have sent it to me this morning, but I have just heard that he was so much exhausted by thirty six hours of continued exertion, as to be unable to make it. It will not be amongst the least of Gen. Proctor's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth who has just passed his twenty first year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gallant uncle (Gen. Geo. R. Clark).

Captain Hunter, of the 17th regiment, the second in command, conducted himself with great propriety:—and never were a set of finer young fellows than the subalterns, viz. Lieuts. Johnson & Baylor, of the 17th, Anthony, of the 24th, Meeks, of the 7th, and Ensigns Shipp & Duncan, of the 17th.

The following account of the unworthy artifice and conduct of the enemy, will excite your indignation—Major Chambers was sent by Gen. Proctor, accompanied by Col. Elliot, to demand the surrender of the fort. They were met by Ensign Shipp. The Major observed, that Gen. Proctor had a number of cannon, a large body of regular troops, and so many Indians, whom it was impossible to control; and if the fort was taken, as it must be, the whole of the garrison would be massacreed. Mr. Shipp answered, that it was the determination of Major Croghan, his officers and men, to defend the garrison, or be buried in it, and that they might do their best. Col. Elliott then addressed Mr Shipp, and said, you are a fine young man; I pity your condition ——for God's sake surrender, and prevent the dreadful slaughter that must follow resistance.—— Shipp turned from him with indignation, and was immediately taken hold of by an Indian, who attempted to wrest his sword from him. Elliot pretended to exert himself to release him, and expressed great anxiety to get him safe in the fort.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the first note received from Major Croghan. It was written before day—and it has since been ascertained, that of the enemy there remained in the ditch one Lieut. Colonel, one Lieutenant, and twenty five privates; the number of prisoners, one sergeant and twenty five privates, fourteen of them badly wounded: every care has been taken of the latter, and the officers buried with the honors due to their rank and their bravery. All the dead that were not in the ditch, were taken off in the night by the Indians. It is impossible, from the circumstances of the attack, that they should have lost less than 100. Some of the prisoners think that it amounted to 200. A young gentleman, a private in the Petersburg volunteers, of the name of Brown, assisted by five or six of that company and of the Pittsburg Blues, who were accidentally in the fort, manned the 6 pounder which produced such destruction in the ranks of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

N.B. Of our few wounded men there is but one that will not be well in less than six days.

(Major Croghan's Note.)

Lower Sandusky, [illegible]

DEAR SIR,

The enemy made an attempt to storm us last evening, but was repulsed with the loss of at least 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. One Lieutenant Colonel (Lieutenant Colonel Short) a Major and a Lieutenant, with about 40 privates, are dead in our ditch I have lost but 1 in killed, & but few wounded. Further statements will be made you by the bearer.

GEO. CROGHAN, Major
Commanding Ft. Sandusky.

N. B. Since writing the above, 2 soldiers of the 41st reg't. have got in, who state that the enemy have retreated. In fact, one of their Gun Boats is within 300 yards of our works, said to be loaded with camp equippage, &c. which they, in their hurry have left.

GEO. CROGHAN.

From General Harrison to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Seneca Town,
5th Aug. 1813—6 o'clock, A. M.

I have the honor to enclose you Major Croghan's report of the attack upon his Fort, which has this moment come to hand Fortunately the Mail has not closed.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your humble servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

(COPY.)

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 5, 1813.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the combined force of the enemy amounting to at least 500 regulars, and 7 or 800 Indians, under the immediate command of General Proctor, made its appearance before this place early on Sunday evening last, and so soon as the General had made such disposition of his troops as would cut off my retreat should I be disposed to make one, he sent Col. Elliott, accompanied by Major Chambers, with a flag; to demand the surrender of the Fort, as he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood, which he should probably not have in his power to do, should he be reduced to the necessity of taking the place by storm. My answer to the summons was, that I was determined to defend the place to the last extremity, and that no force, however large, should induce me to surrender it. So soon as the Flag had returned, a brisk fire was opened upon us from the Gun Boats in the River and from a 5 1 2 inch howitzer on shore, which was kept up with little intermission thro'out the night.—At an early hour the next morning, three *sixes* (which had been placed during the night within 250 yards of the picket's) began to play upon us but with little effect.—About 4 o'clock P. M. discovering that the fire from all his guns was concentrated against the north western angle of the Fort, I became confident that his object was to make a breach, and attempt to storm the works at that point. I therefore ordered out as many men as could be employed for the purpose of strengthening that part, which was so effectually secured by means of bags of flour, sand, &c. that the picketing suffered little or no injury; notwithstanding which the enemy about 500 having formed in a close column advanced to assault our works at the expected point, at the same time making two feints on the front of Captain Hunter's lines. The column which advanced against the north western angle, consisting of about 250 men, who was completely enveloped in smoke, as not to be discovered until it had approached within about 18 or 20 paces of the lines, but the men being all at their posts and ready to receive it, commenced so heavy and galling a fire as to throw the column a little into confusion; being quickly rallied it advanced to the outer works and began to leap into the ditch.—— Just at that moment a fire of grape was was opened from our six pounders (which had been previously arranged so as to rake in that direction) which together with the musketry threw them into such confusion that they were compelled to retire precipitately to the woods.

During the assault, which lasted about half an hour, an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy's artillery (which consisted of five sixes and a howitzer) but without effect. My whole loss during the siege, was 1 killed and 7 wounded slightly. The loss of the enemy is killed, wounded and prisoners must exceed 150, one Lieutenant Colonel, a Lieutenant, and 50 rank and file were found in and about the ditch, dead or wounded.—Those who were not able to escape were taken off during the night by the Indians.—Seventy stand of arms, and several brace of pistols have been collected near the works. About 3 in the morning the enemy sailed down the River, leaving behind them a boat, containig clothing and considerable military stores.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers, non commissioned officers and privates under my command, for their gallantry and good conduct during the siege.

Yours with respect,

(Signed) G. CROGHAN,
Maj. 17th U. S. Inf. Com. L. S.

Major Gen. HARRISON,
Commanding N. W. Army.

[The number of men, under command of Major Croghan, by whom the enemy were [illegible] lowing letter we learn was only 100 men.]

Extract of a letter from Gov. Huntington, to Gideon Granger, Esq dated

"*Lower Sandusky, Aug 4.*

"A little before sundown on the 2d inst. the British attempted to carry Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, by assault, and were repulsed with the loss of about 40 men killed in the ditch, among whom was a Lieutenant Colonel (Short) and several other officers. About the same number were supposed to be killed while advancing to the attack, besides Indians carried away during the action. Proctor and Elliott were there. Their force estimated at about 400 in uniform, and as many Indians. They retired, taking their cannon in their boats. The garrison consisted of 160 men, under the command of Major Croghan, and lost but 1 man killed and 4 or 5 wounded. We have 25 of the enemy prisoners. The Mail is waiting."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U States' Schooner Lawrence, at anchor outside of Erie Bar, Aug 4, 1813, 9 P. M.

"I have great pleasure in informing you that I have succeeded in getting over the Bar the United States' vessels the Lawrence, Niagara, Caledonia, Ariel, Scorpion, Somers, Tigress and Porcupine. The enemy have been in sight all day and are now about 4 leagues from us. We shall sail in pursuit of them at 3 to morrow morning."

Com. Chauncey sailed from Niagara on the 28th ult. with Col Scott, Maj. Chapin and 1000 men, on a secret enterprise. We learn from the passengers in the Sunday's western stage, that the squadron had returned, after accomplishing the object of the expedition, viz the capture and destruction of the enemy's stores and public property at York. The report does not specify the quantity of provisions and stores found in the place, but states that the wounded and sick of Boerstler's corps were found there and brought off—that we made some prisoners, (one account says 100) destroyed a brig upon the stocks, and burnt the barracks and other governmental buildings, which had been spared when the place before fell into our hands, from an idea, perhaps, that the foe would imitate the generous example.—His indiscriminate destruction of every description of public property has fallen in his way (to say nothing of the pillage and wanton waste of private property) has shown the fallacy of our hopes, and demontrated the necessity of retaliating upon him his own mode of warfare.

We have stated the above information as we received it; altho' we believe it correct, we do not vouch for its authenticity.

Albany Argus, 10th inst.