THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 24, 1813.

THE ENEMY.

By express from Queen Ann's yesterday, information was received that the enemy had evacuated Kent Island, and have repaired on board their ships, which from late movements by sounding, &c. an attack some where may be expected in a few days; and circumstances strongly support the opinion, that this county will be made the object on which the enemy may endeavor to reek his vengeance, for the late repulse at St. Michael's. Patriots may be overcome, but by superior numbers *only:* Every man is expected to do his duty.

Since our last, ten deserters have come in.—a hearty set of *blue jackets.*

In our columns will be found a record of facts, from a member of Congress from Virginia, to his constituents, well adapted to the meridian of the Eastern Shore of Maryland: a careful perusal can but enable the reader to rebut the vile misrepresentations daily rung in his ears as to the progress of the war; & conduct of the executive in its prosecution.

The official details which we have the pleasure of presenting our readers this morning, as to our success on the Canada lines, will be received as a prelude to future glory. Those now, and advancing to the command in that quarter, the country have the highest confidence.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ship Gen. Pike, at anchor off
Niagara, August 4, 1813.

SIR,

After leaving Sackett's Harbor I stretched over for the enemy's shore, and from thence stood up the Lake; the winds being light I did not arrive off this port until the evening of the 27th ult. On the 24th I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on her return to Sackett's Harbor, with prisoners from Fort George. I transferred the prisoners to the Raven and ordered her to Sackett's Harbor. The Lady of the Lake I dispatched to Fort George for guides for the head of the Lake. Gen. Boyd having informed me that the enemy had a considerable deposit of provisions & stores at Burling Bay, I was determined to attempt their destruction. On the 25th I was joined by the Pert, and on the 27th by the Lady of the Lake, with guides and Captain Crane's company of artillery, and Colonel Scott, who had very handsomely volunteered for the service. After conversing with Col. Scott, upon the subject, it was tho't advisable to take on board 250 infantry, which by the extraordinary exertions of that excellent officer were embarked before 6 o'clock the next morning, & the fleet immediately proceeded for the head of the Lake, but owing to light winds and calms we did not arrive to an anchorage before the evening of the 29th. We sent 2 parties on shore and surprized and took some of the inhabitants, from whom we learned that the enemy had received considerable reinforcements within a day or two, and that his force in regulars was from 600 to 800 men. We however landed the troops and marines and some sailors the next morning and reconnoitred the enemy's position, found him posted upon a peninsula of very high ground and strongly intrenched, and his camp defended by about 8 pieces of cannon. In this situation it was thought not advisable to attack him with a force scarcely half his numbers, and without artillery; we were also deficient in boats, not having a sufficient number to cross the Bay with all the troops at the same time. The men were all re-embarked in the course of the afternoon, and in the evening we weighed and stood for York, arrived & anchored in the harbor at about 3 P. M. on the 31st, run the schooners into the upper harbor, landed the marines and soldiers under the command of Col. Scott without opposition, found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public store house, 5 pieces of cannon, 11 boats, and a quantity of shot, shells and other stores, all which we either destroyed or brought away. On the 1st inst. just after having received on board all that the vessels could take, I directed the barracks and the public store houses to be burnt; we then re embarked the men, and proceeded for this place, where I arrived yesterday. Between four and five hundred men left York for the head of the Lake two days before we arrived there.——Some few prisoners were taken, some of whom were paroled, the others have been landed at Fort George.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Sloop of War Lawrence, off Erie, August 8th.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have returned from Long Point, without having seen the enemy. I propose sailing this evening in pursuit of him."

Extract of another letter same date, but later in the day.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have this moment received a note from Lieut. Elliott, dated Cataragus, 60 miles below this, informing me that he has 89 men with him for this squadron, (a hundred including officers.) I shall immediately despatch the Ariel for them, and shall wait their arrival before I sail."

VERY LATE FROM LAKE ONTARIO.

Private Correspondence.

Fort George, Aug. 3.

Yesterday morning at day-light, the British fleet was discovered close in shore, about two miles to the west of this. Com. Chauncey was at that time, lying with his fleet off the Four Mile creek on the American side. The wind at S.W and of course in favor of the British.

As soon as they were discovered, com. Chauncey got under way, and stood out in the lake in the line of battle, lying as near as possible to the wind. The British at the same time, and in the same order, stood out with a fine wind in a direction to meet our line nearly at right angles; the commodores' ship in front. On approaching within a mile of each other, Sir James Yeo wore his ship close upon a wind as did all the rest of his fleet, and stood off.

At this time, com. Chauncey fired a broadside as a challenge, which was not accepted. They continued manoeuvring the whole day, in which time they gained 8 or 10 miles up the Lake—it being impossible to bring the British fleet to action, on account of the wind being to the west.

At day light this morning both fleets were discovered about 15 miles up the Lake, and 2 or 3 miles apart; since which Com. Chauncey has come down, and now lies 4 miles above in order of battle. The British are close in shore, near the 12 mile creek, supposed to be opposite a part of their land forces.

Com. Chauncey has 2 sch'rs. less than he went out with yesterday; but it is presumed they are sent out by him, and cannot have been taken, as no firing was heard during the night and the British have no accession of numbers. Our fleet 13, including the 2 sch'rs. missing—the British six, all large vessels.

You may imagine the anxiety we feel as to this meeting, which I think cannot but happen in a short time, and on which so much is to depend.

[A letter from Fort George, dated the 10th, states that no action had yet taken place.]

DECLARATION OF WAR
BY THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS.

We the Chiefs and Councillors of the Six Nations of Indians, residing in the State of New-York, do hereby proclaim to all the War Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, that WAR is Declared on our part, against the Province of Upper and Lower Canada.

Therefore we do hereby command & advise all the War Chiefs to call forth immediately the Warriors under them and put them in motion to protect their rights and liberties, which our brethren the Americans are now defending.

Signed, *By the Grand Councillors.*

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A list of Promotions and Appointments
IN THE
NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.
24th of July 1813.

UNDER CONFIRMATION OF SENATE.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Joseph Tarbell, Arthur Sinclair.

TO BE MASTERS COMMANDANT IN THE NAVY.

Lewis Warrington	John Orde Creighton
Thomas Macdonough	Edward Trenchard
Charles G. Ridgely	John Downes
Samuel Angus	George Parker
Johnson Blakeley	Daniel T. Patterson
William H. Allen	John D. Henley
Melancthon T. Woolsey	Jesse D. Elliott.
Robert T. Spence	

TO BE LIEUTENANTS IN THE NAVY.

William H. Allen	George Pearce
Stephen D. M'Knight	Frederick W. Smith
David Connor	Henry S. Newcomb
John Gallagher	Nathaniel D. Nicholson
Thomas Holdup	Thomas Tillinghast
Samuel H. Bullus	John I. Edwards
James A. Dudley	Otho Norris
James P. Oellers	John T. Newton
William M. Hants	P. A. I. P. Jones
John D. Sloat	Samuel Henley
John Packett	Augustus Conckling
William H. Cocke	Joseph Smith of Md
John J. Yarnall	Thomas A Beaty
Matthew C. Perry	Lawrence Rousseau
Charles W. Skinner	George W. Storer
Joseph Wragg	John Stansbury
James Saunders	Archibald Hamilton
James Reilley	Henry B. Rapp
Samuel W. Adams	Lewis German
William S. Coxe	Joseph Cassin
John R. Madison	Robert M. Rose
Dugomier Taylor	Beverly Kennon

TO BE SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

William Turk	Benjamin Kissam
Hyde Ray	Charles Campbell
William Baldwin	John A. Kearney
Walter Buchanan	Richard C. Edgar
Samuel Ayre	Bailey Washington
E. L. Lawton	William M. Clark
Charles Cotton	Thomas Chidester
Gerrard Dayers	James Inderwick
William Caton	George T. Cannon
Robert R. Baston	

TO BE SURGEONS' MATES IN THE NAVY.

Richard C. Gregory	Seaborn J. Safford
E. D. Morrison	Thomas Sprague
Horatio S. Waring	George Rohrer
John M. Lynn	Benjamin Austin jr.
John H. Gordon	John Cadel
Samuel M. Kissam	Lewis Mitchell
Leonard Osborne	Silas D. Wickes
William Swift	Isaac Baldwin jr.
John Dix	Wilmot P. Rogers
Thomas Williamson	Jabez W. Hustead
Thomas B. Salter	

TO BE PURSERS IN THE NAVY.

George Beale	Joseph North
James H. Clark	Joseph Wilson jr.
William P. Zantzinger	Herman M. Thorn

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

John Contee	Francis S. Sterne
William Hall, and	

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN THE MARINE CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thomas W. Legge	James M'Lean
William H Freeman	Thomas B. Bacott
Joseph L. Kuhn	Benjamin Richardson
Henry Olcott	Francis B. White, and
Charles R. Broom	William Nicholl.

John Robertson, to be Navy Agent for Charleston, South Carolina.

To correct error, when from an ardent zeal to relieve the public mind we may be led into one, shall ever be our boast; the late event at Queens-Town, had met our ears in many gloomy colours as to the numbers of the invading, and the conduct of the repelling force: to relieve the most unpleasant sensations as to facts, gentlemen repaired to Centreville, one of whom returned the following evening, and produced a detailed account, purporting the signature of Major Nicholson: it was read in public: it dissipated doubt, among the hearers: we applied for it for publication, and was informed a statement for that purpose would come on by the mail: by the mail we received the account as published in our last, from Major Emory, which was deemed the one intended to meet the public eye; if we mistook *his* intention we are sorry for it.

TO THE EDITOR.

Centreville, August 21, 1813.

SIR,

You will oblige me by publishing the following letter in the next Star: You did wrong in publishing my letter to you on the 14th inst. It being addressed to you as an individual, not as the Editor of the Star, and containing in the first paragraph an express declaration that it was intended for your "neighbours" In the 1st place, when we were hourly expecting an attack here, it was improper to make public, in a paper, the amount of our forces. In the second place the statement was drawn up very hastily, and sent on to supercede in your county (deeply interested as it is) any false rumours; and not made with that deliberate and minute accuracy, which an official public statement requires, and which it was very far from *my* intention to give.

The principal points in which I have erred in my statement are these: 1st as regarded our force, I gave the nominal amount, which was greater, instead of the real effective force, which was then on duty. 2d The force of the enemy I estimated entirely too low, and which we have pretty well ascertained to be 3400 strong at least. We have since ascertained too, that more of the enemy were killed by our out guards than had been accounted for by me on the 14th. I find too that the infantry officers, or some of them, do not agree with me that "after the retreat had commenced the cavalry sustained the *undivided* efforts of the enemys artillery."

It has been thought by some, that parts of my letter, are calculated to reflect upon the commanding officer on the occasion, major Nicholson, if that construction can be given, it was not intended; and it is but justice to that officer to state that the whole of his conduct on the morning of the 13th as far as it came under my observation, appeared to be perfectly correct and judicious, except that *official* orders from him to retreat, with the other corps, as soon, as I thought they might have been received, the delay of which has since been satisfactorily explained.

There can be no doubt, from the overwhelming force that was approaching the front and gaining the rear of our little army, that the latter would have been cut to pieces, or every of the infantry and artillery, compelled to surrender at discretion, had they remained five minutes longer upon the ground. The retreat was effected at the eleventh hour, in good order, and with no loss.

THOMAS EMORY.

TO LIEUT. COL. THOMAS WRIGHT,
Of the 38th Regiment, Maryland Militia.

SIR,

HAVING laid before you my letter of the 13th inst. to Brig. Gen. Chambers stating the enemy's movements on Queen's Town, and my retreat in consequence thereof, it remains for me to give you a detailed statement of the affair, together with the reasons which influenced and determined me to retreat without engaging the enemy.—Previous to entering on this detail, it may not be irrelevant, for the information of those who have minds enough to comprehend the subject, to give a slight sketch of the geographical position of the country, laying between the enemy's force on Kent Island, and my little charge at Queen's Town—Kent Island, of which the enemy were in possesion, and which was completely surrounded by their vessels of war, in the southern extremity of Queen Anns county; the greatest length about 21 miles, its average breadth about 6 miles; is watered on its western side by the Chesapeake Bay, on its eastern margin by the Eastern Bay, and is separated from the Main by what is usually termed the Narrows, which is in fact a strait from the Eastern Bay to Chester River, and runs nearly north and south, is navigable on full common tides for small shallops; and its breadth varies from about 100 yards, to half a mile or more. This narrows or strait, is skirted on both sides by extensive marshes, intersected with cripples, which are frequently dangerous, more especially the marsh connected with the main.—To approach the Island from the Main you must traverse a narrow causeway upwards of a mile in length across the marsh. Piney neck, or the district of country which extends from Queens Town to the Narrows, is watered on the N. W. by Chester river, navigable for ships of large size for an extent of about six miles to the mouth of Queen's Town creek, which forms its best head about 1-4 of a mile from the main road, near to which stands the little village in which my force was quartered. The same district of country is watered on the S. and E. by the Eastern Bay, and that branch of Wye river called Back Wye, for an extent of about 20 miles, navigable in its whole course for craft and barges to within a short distance of Queens Town. Into this tract of country the enemy could penetrate at will, both by land and water, and this extensive tract of country, nearly surrounded by water, I was destined to defend with the following force, viz. 6 companies of infantry, amounting to 273 men, of whom 25 were sick, and three absent on furlough, leaving 244 effectives—two light six pounders, commanded by Capt. Wright, about 35 strong; and 100 Cavalry, commanded by Major Emory—to this force I had strong reasons to believe the enemy could oppose a land force of 3000 men, and of course all the barges and men belonging to the shipping by water—In this posture I could not but be sensible of the extreme danger of my situation, and felt that there was but little for me to do, but use great caution and vigilance to avoid a surprize. To prevent all intercourse with the Island, which was so great as to be highly criminal. On the morning of the 12th, I determined to push the two companies amounting to 62 men, (and a part of the 244 effectives) commanded by Capts. Hobbs and Taylor, into the neck, if they should be willing to engage in so hazardous an enterprize; and accordingly communicated my wishes to them. They, without a moments hesitation, accepted my wishes, and with great alacrity paraded their companies, and entered on a perilous duty, which they, equally with myself, tho't essential to the safety of our whole force—They had my written permission to occupy such grounds as to them might seem most advantageous for the duty assigned them—They were by no means to invite an attack, to communicate with me at least once in 12 hours, for which purpose they had four troopers sent on with them, to be entirely subject to their orders.——They were not to occupy the same ground any two nights successively—With these instructions, the very intimate knowledge which the officers & men professed of the country, added to the great zeal & activity of the officers, I was satisfied that if they should be attacked by a superior force, they would effect a safe retreat, if by an equal force, I had no fears for the result—In the course of the afternoon of the 12th, a variety of circumstances combined to induce me to believe that I should be attacked the next morning, & that chiefly, if not altogether on the land side. I therefore took my officers separately & pointed out to each of them the positions their men were to occupy on the land side, in the event of an attack by land, and the same if attacked by water. We were unanimously of opinion, that the posts selected were of such strength, as to enable us to do great execution to a much larger force than our own; and against any thing like an equal force, we felt confident of success.—Against an attack from 2 or 3 points, I felt the insufficiency of my force to provide, and did not attempt it.—Having dispatched Adjutant Tilghman, and one or two other officers into the neck, about 11 o'clock, and having finished visiting my guards, about 1-2 past 12, I retired to my room—At 1-2 past 1 o'clock the Adjutant returned from reconnoitring, without having gained any information of the enemy's intentions—At 10 minutes before 3 o'clock of the 13th I was aroused by the quick approach of horseman, and found them to be my Cavalry videts of the out posts, with the intelligence that the enemy was approaching in great force on the main road from Kent Narrows to Queen's Town—I immediately called up my officers, and at 15 minutes past 3, my force paraded in order of battle, with the exception of the Cavalry—The want of accommodations for the men and horses, compelled me to quarter them about 1 1-2 miles from the village—but this occassioned no delay; for in the course of 10 or 15 minutes Major Emory in person, (much to the honor of that body) reported his Cavalry as formed on the ground I had directed, and ready for an action.—A few minutes only had elaped, when an express arrived to me from Captains Hobbs and Taylor, with the information that the enemy was advancing in such force, as to make it impossible that I could oppose them with mine; and that they expected to effect a safe retreat—This intelligence created great anxiety for the fate of my picquet guard, which was stationed about 2 miles in advance of Queen's Town, on the road by which the enemy was approaching.——I immediately mounted my horse, and pressed forward towards my picquet.—When I had advanced within 1-2 a mile of the post, the firing commenced between them and the enemy—and the vollies of musquetry left me without hope that an individual of them was alive—I returned immediately to my main body, and found them at their posts, all cheerful and anxious for the onset of the enemy, notwithstanding his numbers—a fresh volley of musquetry created feelings which I can never forget, it assured me that my picquet was not annihilated as I supposed, but (to their immortal honor) that they had abused my orders of the night before, rallied, and a second time attacked the enemy—I instantly sent the Adjutant on to meet them, and they arrived safe at our line, about 400 yards in advance of the enemy, without the loss of a man, and only one very slightly wounded.——If any thing I could say, would add to the reputation of these gentlemen, how freely would I say it. In giving their names to the public, I do all that I can: It shall be known, that a picquet guard composed of the following gentlemen, stood firm at their posts, received the attack, and returned the fire of a column of British troops 2000 strong, supported by 4 field pieces, retreated, formed again, and gave the enemy their second fire.

PICQUET GUARD.

Capts. James Massey, J. H Nicholson, jr.

Privates,

John D Emory,	John Green,
Solomon E. Wright,	Dennis Sullivan,
James Chairs,	John Hassett,
Samuel Glenn,	James Jackson,
W. Seward (slightly w'd)	Jacob Price,
Thomas Deroachbroome,	John Dodd,
Jeremiah Vincent,	Thomas Cox,
Peter Ross,	William Emerson,
Samuel Mc'Bosh,	Archibald Roe.

About 4 o'clock, my cavalry videts, stationed on Chester river came in, bringing the painful intelligence that a large number of barges were entering Queens-Town creek. In a few minutes after a signal rocket from the barges told me the news too true; at the same moment one of my guards stationed on the creek came with the information that they had formed their line across the mouth of Queens-Town creek. The signal rocket was answered from the land side, and I instantly called in all my guards except three, out of twenty, stationed at Mr Hall's landing on the creek, who I left for the purpose of conveying intelligence to me of the enemy's approach; for I was firmly resolved to engage the enemy in my front, if it could be done without subjecting the force I commanded to certain capture. I had sent major Blake to take a view of the enemy on the water, who returned with the information that they had landed, & that he was fired on by them. The force in my front was about 150 yards from us, and was plainly seen from both my left and right flanks. In this situation I concluded, that nothing but a silent retreat could effect my escape this I ordered, and dispatched the surgeon of the regiment to major Emory of the cavalry with the order; but from some misconception of the surgeon, major Emory did not consider the order as official; and, of course, did not commence his retreat with that promptness of movement, for which his command is remarkable. I discovered the delay, and as soon as possible sent on the adjutant, with orders for the cavalry to press their retreat; this was done under a heavy fire of rockets, round, and grape shot, equally upon the cavalry, infantry, and artillery, from the enemy's land force, and from a fire of rockets, round and grape shot, upon the infantry and artillery, from the force on the water side. There was no confusion among any of the troops; all retreated in perfect order, and the column was well formed (for militia) during the whole retreat; indeed it became absolutely necessary to give a positive order to quicket their pace before I could effect it: early on the retreat I discovered that my column occupied more ground than war necessary for it; and apprehensive that some irregularity existed in the advance, I rode up to the front to discover the cause, and found captains Massey and Mecomekin's commands in single file. This order of companies had been necessary in the first instance in consequence of the original retreat of the companies being intercepted by the enemy's force on the water side. I therefore found it necessary to change the disposition of their retreat, and immediately upon my giving the order for the formation of a column by those two companies, it was executed on the march, with a neatness and promptness that does equal honor to the officers and men During the whole of the time that we waited in order of battle the enemy's approach, the most perfect order and submission pervaded my little command, frequently enlivened with observations and wit, that bespoke minds perfectly at ease, and determined to do their duty to their country. Capt. Wright of artillery, in particular, addressed his command in a very spirited and handsome style; exhorting by every thing that was sacred and dear to them as freemen, to discharge their duty, which was received with the most cordial assurances of support from the whole force. Having thus detailed the objects of my first retreat, it becomes necessary that I should account for my continuing to this place. The head of the column having reached the appointed place of rendevous, about one and a half miles from the town, I was riding very leizurely along in the rear with the adjutant, and had just ordered him to ride forward and halt the column, when information was sent to me, by a person who had been on the water's edge during the whole time, that the enemy were landing a large force from twenty barges on a point of Mr. Wright's. I was well aware, that the landing a force at that place could have no other object in view, but the intercepting my retreat, and I instantly ordered the head of the column to advance, and continue the retreat to this place; where every man arrived in safety. The firing of my picket guard killed two of the enemy, and wounded five; and their commander in chief Sir Sidney Beckwith, had his horse killed. The deserters, who were with the land force, state their numbers to have been, one company of marine artillery (4 pieces) 100 strong, the 102d regiment of foot, 300 strong; 2 battallions of marines 1600, and one rocket company 50 strong.* This was the force in my front to which I had determined to give battle, but the appearance of the enemy attacking my rear, compelled me to give up my intention. His numbers by water not known; but was contained in 45 barges, and by those who had the best opportunity of examining, is stated to have been at least 1350. It affords me great pleasure to add, that captains Hobbs and Taylor made good their retreat across Wye river in batteaux and canoes; and the troopers who were under their command effected theirs by swiming their horses across.

I will only observe, that not a breath of censure can in any wise attach to a single individual of my command. The ready and cheerful obedience which I experienced from every officer, and private, gave me full confidence that I could rely on the execution of my orders; and I was not disappointed: on me alone therefore must rest the responsibility of the retreat. May I again, sir, solicit, that a Court of inquiry be directed to sit on me.

I am sir,
WILLIAM H. NICHOLSON,
Major 38th Regt. Md. Militia.

Centreville, 16th, Aug. 1813.

* In my letter to Brig. Gen. Chambers, I gave the best view we could obtain in the night, as the enemy approached—but now find we saw only a small part.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

The eastern prints are teeming with the most heart-rending accounts of British impressment of American sailors. Even the federal legislature of Rhode-Island, have published an official statement of the impressment of nineteen natives of that; have instructed a committee to persevere in the examination and development of other cases, and have, wonderful to relate! requested their governor "to to make every exertion in his power to procure the release of every person impressed and detained in *the floating hells of old England.*"

In addition to the above, the last Boston Patriot and the Newport republican paper contain letters from several impressed seamen now in England; and the following note to the editors of the former paper, will exhibit to an insulted dignant nation the dreadful, disgraceful and disastrous spectacle of a native American citizen, in British chains, receiving three hundred lashes at the hands of detestable foreign mercenaries, employed by a government that impudently dares to disavow impressing Americans, & that is called by prostituted & slavish federal American governors "the bulwark of the religion we profess," & a paragon of humanity & magnanimity! Read the exasperating note:

"MESSRS. EDITORS—I am witness to the treatment and barbarous usage that was inflicted on SAMUEL BARNS, of *West Chester*, in the State of *New York*, who was IMPRESSED in the year 1800. At the declaration of war, he gave himself up as a prisoner of war, to maintain his country's rights: on so doing, they said they would try him by a Court Martial, and although he was an American subject, he was sentenced to receive THREE HUNDRED LASHES *for giving himself up as a prisoner of war.*

He was then taken on board of H. M. S. *St. Salvador*, and received his punishment at *Plymouth.* He had been in several engagements in his Brittannic Majesty's service, and received a musket ball in his throat, and another in his left wrist, and one in his thigh, and after all this he was dealt with in this barbarous manner—his three years pay was stopt, his prize money likewise stopt, and then confined to a *Black Hole*, & I believe they wish him dead, so that the States would not hear any thing of his sufferings. It is our duty to mention this to the States in our Countryman's behalf, whom they most barbarously abused.

Yours, &c.

WM. WHITEMORE."

Shall we insult the people of Maryland by the bare supposition that there is a man among them, except the unprincipled faction who last summer managed to seize the helm of state, willing to make peace until our seamen be restored, from a worse than African bondage, from galling chains and lacerating scourges, to the rights, immunities & freedom of American citizens? If there be such a man, he deserves eternal slavery. The "slow unmoving finger of scorn" and contempt should be pointed at him by every citizen in the state. He should be shunned as a deadly viper, ready to aid in stinging the liberties of his country to death. People of Maryland! Honest people of all parties! will you longer support a desperate faction, that encourages the enemy to enslave your seamen, and inflict on them the most cruel and distressing stripes! Will you again elect a faction, the offspring of the British junto in New England, that, in contempt of federal as well as republican evidence, impudently arouses our government of fighting, not for Americans, but for "British renegadoes?" No! you will discard such men; you will frown upon those who aid the enemy in trying to subdue our nation and government to his despotic will and rule. [*Whig.*

Baltimore, August 12.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.

(Reported for the Patriot.)

DANIEL WELLS, an infant,
By GEORGE MACKENZIE,
vs.
JOHN KENNEDY.
} *Habeas Corpus.*

The petitioner was an infant under the age of 21, and above the age of 18 years—he was also an apprentice to George Mackenzie. On the 10th of August, he was arrested by a file of soldiers, under the orders of the defendant, John Kennedy, and forcibly carried to camp, near this city. The above application being made, a Habeas Corpus was issued by his honour Judge Bland, returnable at the court house on Wednesday, the 11th August, at 10 o'clock, at which time Capt. Kennedy appeared, with the infant in his custody. In consequence of a defect in the return, for want of certain papers, the petitioner was remanded to the custody of the defendant, until this day at 10 o'clock, and the case stood adjourned. This day, 10 o'clock, the petitioner appeared, in custody of the defendant, who made a return in substance as follows:

That the said Daniel Wells resided in his district, and was of legal age to do duty as a militia man. That in virtue of division orders from major-general Samuel Smith, dated 6th August, and of brigade orders, dated 7th August, he, the said John Kennedy, a captain in the 27th regiment, was ordered by lieutenant colonel Long, commanding said regiment, to call out the militiamen in his district on a tour of duty for a week, in order to repel a threatened invasion of the state; that in compliance with the said orders, he, the said John Kennedy, did duly notify the said Wells, (the petitioner) so liable as a militia man, to do the said tour of duty, and as a member of his militia company, to attend at the usual place of meeting of said company, in order to perform said tour of duty; that the said Wells (the petitioner) did not attend according to said notice, whereupon the sid John Kennedy, in virtue of orders from the commanding officer of the 27th regiment, on the 10th day of August, *rent a guard*, and did, on the said day, *take the said Wells into custody*, in order to compel a performance, on his part, of the said tour of duty; which is the day and cause of the said caption and detention.

(Sworn to in open Court.)

The case was submitted on the above return; when the learned Judge observed, in substance, as follows:

That he considered the case to lie within a nut shell. There are two modes (said his Honor) in which the militia may be called out. In *ordinary* cases a portion of them may be ordered into service by *drafts* as directed in the act passed at May session 1813; but in extraordinary cases, when the district is threatened with invasion, the other mode prescribed by law, may, in the discretion of the proper *military* officer, be resorted to—This mode is calling out the militia *en masse*, or any part of them, which is expressly authorised by the act of May 1813, chap. 19, sec. 3. In *either* case the militia are immediately upon receiving their orders, *subject to the rules and regulations of the articles of war*, by the act of assembly passed at November session 1811, chap. 182, sec. 31—He is therefore in legal custody, and must be remanded to his officer, and conducted to camp.

LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. is appointed by the Governor and Council of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and goal delivery of Baltimore County, vice Judge Scott, deceased.

PUBLIC SALE.

On *SATURDAY*, the 4th day of September next, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, books and stock, a valuable carriage horse and second-hand carriage, a quantity of nice hay and corn, with sundry other articles, will be disposed of at public sale, on a credit of 12 months. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the house of Mrs. Frazier, in Easton. Bond with approved security must be given, before the removal of any article; and for all sums less than ten dollars, the cash will be required.—All persons having claims either against the estate of the late Dr. Johnson, Henry Johnson, or John Troth, are requested to exhibit them in a legal form—and all indebted to either of said estates, are requested to make immediate payment, as the most summary proceedings will be had against all delinquents. All persons who have borrowed books or other property of the late Dr. Johnson, are requested to return the same to

JAMES EARLE, Ex'tor of
S. T. Johnson, & adm'r D.B.N.
of H. Johnson & J. Troth.

Easton, aug. 24——2