Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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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.

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'or of S. T. Johnson, & adm'r d.b.n. of H. Johnson & J. Troth.

Easton, aug. 24——2

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

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 P. Waggaman, William Groghegan, Algernon S. Stanford, George Lake.

august 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

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 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

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 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

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 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

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

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

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

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees have employed masters of ability, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in this Institution. It is under the best discipline, and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STEPHENS is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French languages—Mr. SIMON CANTWELL Professor of the English language, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, &c. As the youth of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties can recieve as liberal an education at this Seminary as at any other, and the funds allowed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate terms, offers every inducement to parents and guardians to give it a preference. The situation of this place is well known for its healthiness—and board may be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.

KENSEY HARRISON, Sec'ry. to the Board of Trustees.

june 29——9

JUST RECEIVED AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON.

VOL. III, AND PART I, OF VOL. IV, OF THE

EDINBURG ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.

ALSO—A FEW COPIES OF *ROKEBY*—A POEM

By WALTER SCOTT, bound, and in boards.

ROBINSON'S HISTORY OF AMERICA,

With the two last volumes of

CORNELIUS TACITUS.

august 10——3

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 house. Any person renting said tanyard, can be supplied with tools suitable for the 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

CATTLE FOR SALE.

I will sell 25 or 30 head of good Cattle, low for cash.

WM. G. TILGHMAN.

Groses, july 13——m

N. B. 120 lbs. quarter blooded Merino wool for sale.

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

WRITING PAPER.

Just received and for sale at the Star Office, large supply of

WRITING PAPER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 17.

THE NAVY.

As our naval establishment acquires greater favor with the People, the Federal Party become daily more clamorous against the government for alledged tardiness in encreasing it. We aver that the accusation is absolutely without foundation.

It cannot be disguised that a great change has been wrought in the public sentiment in relation to the necessity of a Navy; and that this change has been principally effected by the practical demonstrations our gallant tars have afforded of its efficacy, since the declaration of the present war.—Those who entertained objections to this description of force have been compelled to yield to the lessons of the experience, and to acknowledge the utility of a limited Navy during war: In coincidence with the prevailing sentiment, an act was passed last winter, embracing a provision for increasing our Navy at once to more than double its present force.

Ever since the passage of that act the proper officers of the government have been assiduously engaged in making arrangements for carrying provisions into effect. Contracts have been made for the necessary timber, great part of which is already delivered. Slips have been constructed on which to build the heavy vessels——a branch of the preparatory business as tedious and laborious as it is necessary. At the Yard in this City, for instance, a wharf has been constructed, into which a vast number of massy piles were driven to give the wharf the necessary strength and durability; and nearly a similar process is necessary where wharves or slips have not before been constructed.

The frames of 3 of the seventy fours authorised to be built, are in a state of great forwardness, tho' not yet raised.—Several frigates are on the stocks, and one or two of them considerably advanced.—Of the sloops of war authorised to be built, five or six will be launched within two months. We do not, for obvious reason, tho' we could, state the place at which these vessels are building. It appears, however, that, though little parade has been made of what is done, the Secretary of the Navy has made the greatest exertions in fulfilling the duties of his station, and obeying the national will, as expressed at the winter session of the National Legislature.

On both Lakes, too, we are astonished at the expedition, unparalleled certainly in this country, with which a respectable naval force has been created, as it by magic; created, too, in the face of obstructions which would have discouraged men who were not as firmly bent on the performance of their duty as the officers of our Navy generally are. Even at this moment, squadrons are scouring the Lakes, the timbers of great part of which were at this time last year standing in their native soil.

Having observed the statements made in the opposition prints on this subject, accusing the government of lethargy or indisposition to carry into execution the act for encreasing the Navy, and believing them to be as destitute of foundation as the many other fabrications in these prints, we have made it our business to enquire into the facts, which we find to be as stated; and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that our Naval affairs have latterly been administered with a vigor and spirit, not exceeded, if equalled, by that which has marked any former administration of that Department.

With regard to the common party slang of democratic hostility to a Navy, we will just observe, that the hostility of the republican party, to a navy, in the reign of terror, arose from the occasion on which it was to have been erected, & the purpose for which the party designed it, during the quasi war with France. It was then unnecessary: it was squandering the public money to force a hot-bed navy—& the federalists themselves acknowledged their error by ordering the public sale of a part of this very navy, before they went out of office. If the republicans had been so very hostile to a navy, why did not they sell the remnant of the navy which the federal administration handed over to them at the expiration of service? No; they cherished what they received from their predecessors as the leaven of a navy, to be created when the public exigency would require it. That time has arrived; and in a single year, now it has become necessary, more has been done by the Republican administration to build up a navy, than was done in *twelve* years by the party who now claim a patent right to the naval establishment.

National Intelligencer.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 17.

To the officers, non-commissioned officers, and Privates of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments, whose term of service has expired.

SOLDIERS,

The moment has arrived which terminates our military connection—Your tour of duty performed, we separate, perhaps forever.—I cannot permit you to depart with a cold, official discharge—Solicited by the sympathies of common service, my heart prompts me to acknowledge your worth, and to express my gratitude.

Called by the votes of your country to maintain her honor, with a promptitude and ardor which patriotism alone could inspire, you exchanged the sweet and endearing joys of domestic life for the hardships of the tented field—Your service has been one of frequent privation, of constant labor, of ceaseless exertion—But your constancy and firmness triumphed over every difficulty—You have passed from the parade to the entrenchment, and exchanged the musket for the mattock and the spade, with an alacrity and ardor, which entitles you to the commendation of your country.—But this is not your greatest danger.—Under circumstances which might have furnished some pretexts for irregularity and relaxation of discipline, you have given an example of order, subordination and attention to military duty, and of skill or manoeuvres, which has thrown a lustre over your other military virtues, and gone far to redeem the character of the Militia.—To me you left nothing to perform—Your zeal and your exertions, outstripped every instruction—I deem it the highest honor of my life to have commanded you.

Accept, Brother Soldiers, this poor acknowledgement——Depart—You are discharged. My respect, my confidence, my affections go with you to your firesides, which the consciousness of virtuous exertions, and the merited thanks of your country should render happy and honorable. May your future lives be exempt from all calamity.

(Signed)

ROBT. B. TAYLOR, *Brig. Gen.*

Tho' the conduct of the militia has in every respect been marked with that zeal and urbanity, which has called forth this testimonial of the unqualified approbation of their Commander, it would be the height of injustice in us, while noticing the subject, not to award to extraordinary merits its concomitant praise. The "*Petersburg Blues*," a Company of Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Capt. *Alexander Taylor*, are eminently entitled to this distinction.—Since their arrival at this post to the day of their departure, they have conducted themselves in a manner, that while it has reflected the highest praise on themselves, has secured to them the esteem of their fellow Soldiers, and the approbation of every one. Not a man of this company has ever been in arrest or confinement, nor can even a solitary instance of impropriety be alleged against one of them. They never shrunk from the fatigues & hardships which in common with the rest, they were called upon to undergo: bent upon a rigid performance of their duty, they rather sought than shunned them——In the hour of alarm too, they were ever ready, and among the first at the scene of apprehended danger; and that they are not equally as distinguished for their prowess in "the battles heat," as for exemplary conduct in the general discharge of their duty, is ascribable to the enemy, who has not afforded them, by his promise, an opportunity of doing so.

Herald.

LAW REPORT.

FORGERY.

Piere Longchamp, alias Louis Gautier, Paul Bonnet, alias Milis, and Louis Allitez, alias Saraga, alias Minola, at the last session of the Mayor's Court, were tried for forging the check of the Sheriff of this county, signed Johnston and Renshaw, for $5,900. The extent to which forgery has of late been carried, and the system which was formed for that purpose, in this case, makes its circumstances interesting. From the testimony, it appeared that the prisoners, together with other persons, entered into a general conspiracy to forge, & that they had several meetings in the city and county, to fix upon their plan of operation. It was at last determined that some of them should procure information as to persons whose checks it would be proper to forge, others were to enter, by means of false keys, into their counting houses, take the balances from their check books, and procure other information; others were to complete the forgeries; and others were to present the forged paper at the Banks for payment.

In case the person presenting the check should be apprehended, arrangements were then to be adopted to procure bail, & his acquital—& if he should be convicted, the signatures of the inspectors of the prison were to be forged, recommending the convict for a pardon.

After this general arrangement, the first check they thought proper to begin with, was that of the Sheriff, F. Johnston, Esq. usually signed Johnston and Renshaw. By means of false keys, they entered the Sheriff's office at night, and after several visits, they succeeded in opening by false keys his private desks; they calculated the balance he had in the Bank which was about $7,000—carried away some blank checks, upon the margin of which the Sheriff's name was printed, and a genuine check for $1300, which had been paid and returned by the Bank. With this booty they prepared to forge a check for some thousand dollars; but they then found that the genuine check they had taken, and from which they were to copy, did not contain the word thousand. A night or two afterwards they returned to the Sheriff's office, when by means of their false keys, they again opened his desks, made another calculation of his balance in Bank, which they found was upwards of 6,000 dollars, and the number of the last check 649. They then forged a check for 5,900 dollars, numbering it 651, which was presented to the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank and paid. Longchamp was then deputed to go to Baltimore and get 3 of the 1000 dollar notes received from the Bank, changed, which he did the next day.

As soon as the Bank discovered the forgery, the Cashier wrote to Baltimore and other places, to have the persons who might present those notes arrested; particularly describing the person of Longchamp, who, from his very bad character, they suspected had something to do with it. Longchamp arrived at Baltimore the next day, with three notes of $1000 each. He went to the Union Bank, and received change for one of the notes. He then went to the Mechanics' Bank, and presented one other to be changed; while the Teller was in the act of paying the money, the Cashier was reading a letter, which he had just received from Philadelphia, apprising him of the forgery, and giving a description of Longchamp.——Seeing Longchamp answer the description, he was arrested, and giving a very unsatisfactory account of the money, was committed, and afterwards sent to this City.

They are all convicted and sentenced each to pay a fine of 1000 dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labour for seven years, &c.

Kittera, Frazer and Brown, for the prosecution—S. Levy, J. R. Ingersoll, and Phillips, for the prisoners.

Philad. Register.

BRITISH DEPREDATIONS.

It is really provoking to see and to hear of the variety and extent of these depredations, when we know that the greatest part of them might have been prevented——We could not pretend to cope with the British 74's in battle, but we could have prevented the destruction of property, and the terror of our women and children, by timely precaution and a simple remedy. In the last session of our Legislature a bill was introduced into, and passed the Senate, for the building of 20 barges. This very necessary measure was supported by the Republicans in the House of Delegates; and, strange to tell, was defeated by the majority of that body! How can the opposition men answer to that part of their constituents who are now suffering by the depredations of the enemy, for their unwillingness to aid in creating a means of defence, which would have gone far towards protecting our Bay & its neighboring Shores? This was the time to call into action the rich resources of the State of Maryland, the richest in the Union; and the active Ship Carpenters of Baltimore could speedily have furnished a Fleet of Barges, manned by brave men, capable of chasing these base spoilers from our Rivers and shallow waters. We hope that the next Election will give us Representatives capable of understanding the true interest and honor of the country, and of furnishing the means to repel and defeat a rapacious and insolent enemy.

Balt. American.

VINDICATION OF ADMINISTRATION

A number of citizens of Philadelphia have lately held a meeting, and adopted, among others, the following just and true Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the able and luminous Report by the Secretary of State, Mr. Monroe, on a call from Congress for information on our relations with France, is sufficient to satisfy the mind of every friend to his country, of the high and unsullied integrity of James Madison, President of the U. States; and to disappoint, put to flight, and cover with shame the instigators of this measure in Congress, and to silence their clamouring factious partisans."