Eastern Shore Republican Star or General Advertiser.

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THE TERMS

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

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BRIGADE ORDERS.

Easton, Sept. 4, 1813.

The Commandants of Regiments and Extra Battalions of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, of the 12th Brigade, will immediately transmit to NINIAN PINKNEY, Esq. Clerk of the Council, certificates that the Paymasters of their respective Corps have bonded, agreeably to the militia law; their pay being ready to be sent, as soon as that part of the law is complied with.

P. BENSON, B. G.
sept. 7——2 12th Brig. M. M.

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

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.

Thomas E. Waggaman, William Groghegan,
Algernon S. Stanford, George Lake.
augst 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 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 TALBOT COUNTY,

I OFFER myself a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland; and solicit your suffrages.

SAMUEL STEVENS, junr.
August 31.——4

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

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

FOR SALE,

A valuable young negro man, and his wife and child—all healthy. Enquire at the Star office.
aug. 31——3

FOR RENT,

The Store-Room at present occupied by Mr. Garey. Possession first of January next. Enquire at the Star office.
aug. 17——3

TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the Land he holds near the Trappe, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a small house for a Tanner to live in, a large shop, beam house, and about 30 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well planned to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying business, and a complete marble slap. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary and carriage house, a paled garden, and nearly all the land inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale—If the above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that if the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will shew the same.

JOSEPH MARTIN.
august 31——m

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers of Worcester county, hath obtained letters of administration (from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland) on the personal estate of *John Hall*, late of Worcester county, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of March next, or they will be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 13th of August, 1813. REBECCA HALL, and EDWARD STEVENSON.
August 31.——3*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court, of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Patterson*, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next, or they will be by law, excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August, 1813.

JAMES TILGHMAN.
August 31.——3*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Queen-Anns county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor *William Thomas*, late of Queen-Anns county, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate, either on bond, note or book account, are desired to make immediate payment to them; and all those having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the 26th day of June, eighteen hundred and fourteen, they may otherwise be excluded by law, from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 26 day of August, 1813.

TRISTRAM THOMAS, and
GREENBERRY CARMON.
August 31.——3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Ss.

On application of *Joseph Merriken*, of Queen-Ann's county, in writing to me, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceeding years prior to his application; and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said Joseph Merriken—I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Joseph Merriken be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Queen Ann's county, on the first Saturday in October term next, and at such other days and times as the said court shall direct, to answer such a egations and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit: and I do further order and direct, that the said Joseph Merriken do give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton STAR, once every three weeks for the space of three months successivey, before the said first Saturday in October term next. Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL.
june 22——1e3w3m: s22.s13.a3,24.s14.o5.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of *Edward Corner*, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of genteel appearance, and by profession a Silversmith.—Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT,
Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragoons.
August 31.——m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of *JOB*. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

june 8——tu *SAMUEL CROUTH.*

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE

CITIZENS OF QUEEN ANN'S.

AT this important juncture of your national affairs, when the enemy is at your doors, plundering *private* property and wrapping in flames your defenceless towns, it is the sacred duty of every citizen to rally round the standard of government, to repel the invading foe. Peace with all nations and entangling alliances with none, has been the policy of the General Government; but she has been forced from it by a studied system of insults and injuries, no longer to be endured by an *independent* nation, and the cup of humiliation by negociation drained to its dregs. Great Britain, by her Orders in Council, has swept our commerce from the Ocean—that commerce that whitened the ocean with its canvas in every clime, transporting the product of the honest husbandman to market; and that, *by her own admission*, in direct violation of our rights, she has impressed thousands of our native citizens, under the *pretext* that they were her own, with their *protections* in their hands, & compelled them to fight the battles of the despot that enslaved them, against their country, and to imbrue their hands in the blood of their countrymen. She persevered in these aggressions, and unrelentingly refused to negociate, until every spark of hope was extinguished, and the dire alternatives of war or submission were alone left to our choice. The President, as the father of the great American family, could no longer endure thousands of his children to languish in bondage—our commerce to be cut up by the roots, or enjoyed only by British licenses, granted to her favorites, and to seduce them from their allegiance. Notwithstanding all these things, the federals, in a hand-bill of the 3d August, denounce the war as ruinous and destructive to our *commerce* and *prosperity*.——They complain that in Queen Ann's the federal party has not been represented since 1797.—This is certainly true—they were then discarded as unworthy of confidence, by a wise and patriotic people—And do they expect to be restored to confidence, when it is recollected that they opposed the right of suffrage; opposed the abolition of the General Court, whereby justice was brought to every man's door; and are now opposing their own government, in their noble exertions to regain thousands of their *poor* fellow citizens from bondage—to regain their lost commerce, and remuneration for the ships and cargoes condemned against law.

They have profaned the name of Washington, and disturbed the ashes of that patriot, by an *affectation* of attachment to his principles and opinions.——What, would that Washington, who at the head of the army of the revolution, resisted a three pence tax on tea, by the expenditure of countless millions and an 8 years war, now suffer that enemy to enslave our seamen, and to capture and condemn our ships? Would that Washington, who in 1792 told Britain "that the practice of impressment must be discontinued or war would be inevitable," have waited twenty years, and until 6257 seamen had been impressed, and 917 ships had been captured and condemned, without a declaration of war? Would the administration of a Washington have ever been charged with such pusilanimity that it could not be kicked into a war? They tell us that the war has deprived us of peace, a flourishing commerce, and plenty. A sweet peace, when 6257 seamen are captured and enslaved—a prosperous commerce, when 917 ships are taken and condemned, & none are safe but *British* favourites with British licenses—A plenty when our wheat sells at 2 dollars, and the flour it made, in a foreign market, sold at 30 or 40 dollars. I would ask, what ought to be the price of wheat, when flour is 20 dollars? Ought it not to be 4 dollars a bushel? And I ask what arrested it, but the risk of capture, and the certainty of condemnation by Great Britain.

Would that Washington who advised Congress in 1776 to retaliate for killing of men, in 1812 have opposed an act of retaliation, (as all the federals in Congress did) for killing of women and children, and ripping the infant from the mother's womb and exhibiting it on a pike?——Would that Washington have advised a severance of the Union, "peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must," when he has expressly advised us to cling to the Union as the ark of our political safety? Would Washington have celebrated the victories of one ally over another ally, and have refused to celebrate our own naval victories over our own enemies, with whom we are at war? Or would he, like Massachusetts, declared it irreligious? Did Washington suffer Lord Dorchester and Governor Simcoe to set the Indians to war against our frontiers with impunity?—Was not General Sinclair defeated, and Gen. Wayne victorious under his administration? And why should Madison be blamed for the war which was waged from Malden against us at Tippecanoe, before we declared war, and in which we took many boxes of British rifles and British blankets unopened!

The federals told us we should never conquer Canada, and now murmur that it is not taken the first campaign; altho' they used every effort to injure the recruiting service and render the war unpopular. That we have lost two armies and three Generals. Too true our army was surrendered under Hull, *but* without firing a shot, it would be indelicate to conjecture the cause—but had Detroit been St. Michael'd by a Benson, or Sandusky'd by a Croghan, what would have been the case? Was Washington blamed for the defeat of Warren at Bunker's Hill, Montgomery at Quebec, or himself at Long Island, York Island, or the White Plains? Or was he blamed for the defection of Arnold? 'Tis true we lost Hull by capitulation, Winder in action gloriously struggling for our liberties in the night—And the immortal Pike who was treacherously blown up after the proposition to surrender; and can *friends* complain against the President for this? We killed Gen'l. Brock and many other officers, and our officers and soldiers have always fought bravely, and successfully against an equal force.

The federals told us we should not have even a Cock Boat on the Ocean in three months, after a declaration of war, and yet we have taken "three large frigates & two sloops of war, and five hundred merchant ships, by Lloyd's Lists"—We have lost one frigate and some small vessels of war.

Last year they endeavored to make the people believe that wheat would not be worth more than half a dollar, although it sold for two dollars; and one of their leaders I am told has sold his present crop at a dollar to test his opinion of the depression in the price, but since it has raised at Duck Creek to 150 cents, has *some how* got off the bargain.

Fellow Citizens, this is the true state of our affairs—we must fight for "FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS," or submit to the will and pleasure of a foreign power.—Those who are for defending their country, will be well represented by the old Four who have offered their services, and who will subscribe the healthful doctrine of

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The publication of General Terreau's letter to Mr. Rob't. Smith is a fortunate circumstance for the administration.—The whole tenor of it is exceedingly honorable to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and exculpates the Republican party from the foul imputation of a bias to French politics. In that view alone, it is a document of inestimable value. But if we consider it in *other lights*, how infinitely precious does it appear to the true friend of his country.

For my own part, I am ready to admit that the French minister merited, for the impertinence of that letter, a sharp and *written* reprimand. And the only question, as I conceive, which can arise in the mind of any man on that point, is, *from whom ought the reprimand to have proceeded?* Gen. Terreau, with a shrewdness peculiar to the French diplomatic school, cautiously guards himself against the possibility of an *official* admonition from the American government, by expressly stating to Mr. Smith, in the letter itself, that it is a *simple, unofficial* communication. Indeed, whoever pursues it with the slightest attention, will perceive that the letter is a *personal appeal* to Mr. Smith, by General Terreau, from the impartial conduct of Mr. Madison and his predecessor. It is an effort, on the part of the Minister of France, to procure, *thro' the agency of Mr. Smith*, a change in the councils of America, less friendly to G. Britain, and less hostile, in which every intelligent and candid citizen will necessarily see the production, enables us to determine *who* ought to have written the reprimand which it called for. It is *Mr. Smith himself* that should have answered it. *He*, and *not the administration*, was *insulted*. The letter of Gen. Turreau distinctly applies to the '*loyalty*' of Mr. Smith in behalf of France, against presumed partiality in Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison for England. This application clearly supposes, on the part of Gen. Terreau, a belief that Mr. Smith was secretly devoted to French politics, and that he would be willing to become, the council of which he was a member, an instrument to stir up dispositions more favorable to France than the Gen'l. knew to prevail there. It is this supposition, so degrading to the *personal dignity* of Mr. Robert Smith, that he ought to have resented by an indignant reply in writing. *He*, more especially, was bound to do so, because *the government was barred*.—Mr. Madison, had he even read General Turreau's communication, could not have directed an *official answer* to an *unofficial letter*; as that, in form and effect, would have been to let down the administration from its governmental respectability to the *private level* of General Turreau.—Whether Mr. Smith ever did make a written reply, he best can tell. That he owed it to himself and to his station to do it, every one will agree.——We are now certain that the *French orginal* of the letter was returned to the minister. The return being the act of the gov't. did, of itself preclude an answer in an official shape; for, in diplomatic correspondence, that which is returned to the writer is always understood to be unworthy of notice.

The case of Mr. Jackson, which is attempted to be made a parallel to that of Gen. Terreau, is very widely different.—Mr. Jackson's was an *official* letter: It was *received* as an official letter; and, in the first instance, before he was dismissed, he was *admonished* to depart.——It was not, in truth, for the first nor the second letter, that Mr. Jackson was dismissed. It was for *persisting to justify the insult*, that he was suspended & sent home. Gen. Turreau took care, after the return of his letter, *not to repeat it*.—If he had, he would have been sent home too.

What could have led Gen. Terreau to select Mr. Smith, as the Member of the American Executive Council most friendly to France, I do not know—Mr. Wagner's paper in the year 1809, it is well known, attributed to Mr. Smith and to all his connections, an unbounded devotion to Napoleon; and it was, perhaps, from that print that the General received the impression.

In what manner Mr. Wagner got possession of the translation in Mr. Graham's hand-writing, will now be no question.—But when we look at that circumstance in all its baseness, the veil which has hitherto concealed certain cabals from the public eye, is no longer sufficient to hide the vindictive spirit that excites them.

CATO.

We were very gravely told by the tories yesterday, that "the period is approaching, when it is *probable* the British fleet will again be in the Potomac." Upon what this "*probability*" is founded, we are at a loss to know, unless the writer supposes he has *offered* sufficient *inducements* to produce such an event, by telling the enemy "that what is *fair time* to him, will be *death* to us; and that every movement they make, will cost at least 100,000 dollars, "*besides*" dragging out the militia, at the expense of their harvest, and consequent *suffering* of their families." This is not a time for coolness and indifference. Against such publications, every *honest* man should set his face; that the government should cease to keep in employment assassins, who are *gratified* in proportion to the *disasters* we incur, and who are plunging daggers into the bleeding bowels of their country'——But to give a more clear and strong illustration of the expence, and shew their utter contempt for the *Executive*, they emphatically say, "twice as much as *our dupe* pave the notorious Henry," &c.—If Mr. Madison has ever been duped by professions and representations of these people, it is high time he knew the estimation in which they hold him.——*Alex. Herald.*

BRITISH ADVOCATES, AGAIN.

The repetition by the British of theft, burning, murder and rape, will call from their friends, repeated exertions to dislodge from their shoulders the guilt of their crimes. Every step of their late expedition against Plattsburg was marked with robbery, evidences of which are before the public. From a mass of affidavits in a late *Burlington Centinel*, we select the following; & let us see how the *Bulwark of our Religion* is to be screened from the crimes of robbery and rape here charged to it.

I, CANDIS ASSELSTYNE, of [illegible]nten, do testify, and say, that on Monday of the present week, the British force landed at Mr. Manzer's. Part of the soldiers came to our house and took from us about two sides of leather, one pair boots, one pair Steel Yards, all our knives, forks, and spoons of any value, 3 pewter plates, tea pot, two bowls, about 80 lbs. of sugar, 3 men's shirts, one pair pantaloons, 2 new vest patterns, one white cambric gown, one sheet, one pair pillow cases, shoemaker's tools, & bench, needles, shears, looking glass, 6 pair stockings, 3 handkerchiefs, 2 bonnets, which they tore to pieces & burnt; they took a trunk and all my husband's papers which were of considerable value, & numerous other things. A young woman by the name of—— —— was living in our family, about 14 or 15 soldiers took her, carried her by force into another room, her schreeches were unavailing, they shut the door, & were there with her a considerable length of time.—The young woman told the deponent, they did by force, what they desired to do; she was extremely abused, & but 1 out of the number appeared to have any mercy on her, he was a mulattoo, as she believed; this deponent fled from the house and did not return until they were gone; a wanton destruction took place, and this deponent is left destitute of almost every article of clothing, and of other things necessary for the use of a family.

CANDIS ASSELSTYNE.

Sworn to, this 7th day of August, A. D. 1813, before me,

ELEAZER BROOKS, *Just. Peace*