THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1813.

REPORT OF GOOD NEWS.

By a gentleman who left Philadelphia on Saturday last and came to Queen Ann's, we are advised that accounts had been received there, and generally believed, that an engagement had taken place between the American and British fleets on Lake Ontario, which had terminated in Commodore Chauncey's capturing four of the enemy's vessels. While he tarried at Wilmington, a gentleman arrived from Philadelphia, who left the city after him, added to the above, that Sir James L. Yeo was taken. A few days will give us facts.

The Fleet.— Our readers are cautioned against the many reports of the enemy's fleet coming up the bay. Capt. Butlen who arrived on Sunday left Baltimore on Saturday night and says during the day of Saturday three vessels arrived at Baltimore from Norfolk direct, with wheat, and report that no addition to the five vessels in Linhaven bay had come in when they came up.

LAUNCH.—Was launched on Saturday last, from the yard of Mr. James Stokes, Easton-Point, a fine vessel of 223 tons carpenters measure, pierced for 22 guns—we understand she will be taken to Baltimore without delay.

Washington, Sept. 14.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Hull to the Secretary of the Navy.

Portland, Sept. 7, 1813.

SIR,

I had the honor last evening to forward you by express thro' the hands of Com. Bainbridge a letter I received from Samuel Storer, Esq. Navy Agent at this place, detailing an account of the capture of the British brig Boxer by the U. S. brig Enterprize.

I now have to inform you that I left Portsmouth this morning and have this moment arrived, and, as the mail is closing, I have only time to enclose you the report of Lieut. M'Call of the Enterprize, and to assure you that a statement of the situation of the two vessels as to the damage they have received, &c. shall be forwarded as soon as surveys can be made. The Boxer has received much damage in her hull, masts and sails, indeed it was with difficulty she could be kept afloat to get her in. The Enterprize is only injured in her masts and sails.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC HULL.

The hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

United States brig Enterprize,
Portland, 7th Sept. 1813.

SIR,

In consequence of the unfortunate death of Lieutenant Commandant William Burrows, late commander of this vessel, it devolves on me to acquaint you with the result of our cruize. After sailing from Portsmouth on the 1st inst. we steered to the eastward; and on the morning of the 3d, off Wood Island, discovered a schooner, which we chased into this harbor, where we anchored. On the morning of the 4th, weighed anchor and swept out, and continued our course to the eastward. Having received information of several privateers being off Manhagen, we stood for that place, and on the following morning, in the bay near Penguin Point, discovered a brig getting under weigh, which appeared to be a vessel of war, & to which we immediately gave chace. She fired several guns and stood for us, having 4 ensigns hoisted. After reconnoitring and discovered her force, and the nation to which she belonged, we hauled upon a wind and stood of the Bay, and at 3 o'clock shortened sail, tacked and run down with an intention to bring her to close action. At 20 minutes after 3 P. M. when within half pistol shot, the firing commenced from both, and after being warmly kept up, and with some manœuvring, the enemy hailed and said they had surrendered about 4 P. M.—their colors being nailed to the masts, could not be hauled down. She proved to be his B. M. brig Boxer, of 14 guns, Samuel Blyth, Esq. commander, who fell in the early part of the engagement, having received a cannon shot through the body. And I am sorry to add that Lieut. Burrows, who had gallantly led us to action, also fell about the same time by a musket ball which terminated his existence in 8 hours.

The Enterprize suffered much in spars and rigging, and the Boxer both in spars, rigging and hull, having many shots between wind and water.

It would be doing injustice to the merits of Mr. Tillinghast, second Lieutenant, were I not to mention the able assistance I received from him during the remainder of the engagement, by his strict attention to his own division and other departments. And the officers and crew generally, I am happy to add, their cool and determined conduct have my warmest approbation and applause.

As no muster roll that can be fully relied on has come into my possession, I cannot exactly state the number killed on board the Boxer, but from information received from the officers of that vessels, it appears there were between 20 and 25 killed, and 14 wounded. Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the Enterprize.

I have the honor to be, &c.

EDWARD R. McCALL,
Senior Officer.

ISAAC HULL, Esq.
Commanding Naval Officer
on the Eastern Station.

List of killed and wounded on board the United States brig Enterprize, in the engagement with the British brig Boxer, the 5th September, 1813.

Killed—Nathahiel Garren, ordinary seaman.

Wounded—Wm. Burrows, Esq. commander, (since dead); Kersia Waters, minshipman, mortally; Elisha Blossom, carpenter's mate, (since dead); David Pleton, qr. master; Russel Coats, qr. master; Thomas Owings, qr. master; Benj. Common, boatswain's mate; Scullar Bradley, seaman; James Snow, do; Snow Jones, do; Peter Barnard, ord'y seaman; William Thomas, 2d seaman; John Fitzniere, marine.

EDWARD R. McCALL.
Senior Officer.

FROM FORT GEORGE.

Letters have been received in this City of as late date as 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst. at which moment the British fleet was in sight—Commodore Chauncey with his squadron in the act of weighing ancher to go out to meet them. An immediate action was deemed inevitable, of which the very next mail may bring us the result.

By letters from Utica, N. York, we learn that the Secretary of War left that place on the 2d inst. on his way to Sackett's Harbor. Information had reached Utica, that Sir Geo. Prevost in person had gone with the British fleet and a large force to Fort George.

FOR THE STAR.

To the Governor of Maryland.
NO. III.

SIR—The laurals you so honorably gained during the war of the revolution, it was devoutly to be wished, would have never been permitted to fade, by an abandonment of the principles of the immortal Washington, in whose school you were educated, and under whose banners they were obtained.

In the war of our glorious revolution you bore a conspicuous part—The Maryland Line distinguished itself on many occasions, and stands high on the roll of fame. Then, sir, we were divided into two parties, WHIGS and TORIES: The Whigs *then* rallied round the standard of WASHINGTON; the Tories *then* adhered to the King of Great Britain, and for any active opposition, were hunted down, were subjected to confinement, or dispatched by the merited gibbet; and this, sir, under the imposing auspices of that Washington whom *you* and all patriots *then* delighted to honour—and you will recollect, sir, that it was *then* treason to be a whig. But *now*, sir, *when* it is treason to be a tory, how is the scene reversed!—what a positive dereliction!—what an unequivocal abandonment of those principles have ensued! How are you changed; and those very tories who escaped that judgment which the principles of Washington would have inflicted, and yet live—live as monuments of ingratitude—these parricides are your patrons.—An old tory makes a good federalist. Have any of them changed their principles, or failed, to the utmost of their power, to instil them into their children—Religion and politics are too often part of the inheritance—"As the twig is bent the tree inclines." The descendants of the old tories, who have too generally embraced their fathers' principles—they also are your patrons; however I with pleasure declare there are some honorable exceptions. These tories do not *pretend* to have *changed their* principles—then, I ask, how have you identified yourself with them, but by *your* change?

Sir, how are the parties now divided? Into the friends of America, and the friends of Great Britain—He who is not for us *is against us*, as much now as in the revolution. The parties are *now*, in *character* and *principle*, as positively divided into whigs and tories, as they were then.—And, sir, although the parties are so divided, and the tories publicly oppose the government of their country—a government established on the sovereignty of the people, secured to them by the sword of Washington and his army—whose constitution was framed by many of the patriots that atchieved our independence, with Washington at their head—by whose wisdom it was matured, by whose sign manuel it was consecrated, and by whose advice it was adopted: Yet, sir, you are identified with these tories, and a British faction in this country, in a *systematic* opposition to this constitution, and its laws, to which you have sworn allegiance. Examine the character of your Counsellors—one of them is the son of an old tory, outlawed for his treason; whose estate was confiscated. The best civil office in the gift of the government, after turning out the son of a whig, was given to the son of an old tory, and his brother appointed to a high military office, over the heads of the superior officers, to command the drafted militia in Baltimore, contrary to the *well known* principles of that Washington, so justly considered the great archetype in military matters. Was this, sir, calculated to produce harmony in the army? or was it not intended to sow the seeds of discord among the officers? or to compel them to resign, that you might be enabled to fill their places with your favorites? The act of Congress that authorised the Executives of the States to appoint the officers to command the drafted militia, "out of the militia officers, or others," was so penned, by the insertion of the words "or others," to enable the Executive of Pennsylvania (where the *people* choose their officers, on their failure to elect) to appoint them—But it never was suspected by any member of Congress, that the Executive of any State would have had the temerity to insult the whole corps of military officers, at a crisis when harmony among them was so important, by appointing an inferior officer over his superiors, or by foisting in over them a private citizen, not even in the ranks, as in the case of Brigadier General Miller, in Baltimore, who was too much the soldier, I trust, to have solicited it.

Sir, you have also been charged with identifying yourself with the Charles-street "Knights of the Lathing Hatchet," whose little Spartan band was not so numerous as it would have been, had they not been advised that murder could not be committed according to law. Is it true, that a Coroner's Inquest found Gale and Williams murdered from the Charles-street block-house? Can it be, that under the *pretext* of supporting the liberty of the press, its *licentiousness*, in the shape of an infamous libel, was to be established by the sword; and if any of the insulted citizens approached their stockaded castle, they were to be shot? The Report of the Baltimore Committee of Investigation, subscribed by a number of respectable federalists,* states that Gale was shot in the *street*, before he had got within *several* yards of the house. If so, I hope it is not true that the little Chieftain is one of your privy council.—Sir, if the Charles street block-house case had happened in the "fast anchored Isle," although she may "have done us no harm," what would have been their lot? I am told, that a libel in England is expiated by the *pillory*; and the killing a man, of malice prepense, by the *gibbet*. Judge Foster† says, "That he who with intent to kill, provokes an assault, and then does the foul deed, is guilty of murder"—Though a yankee Judge at Washington justified the act, in a charge to a Grand Jury; but whether under the influence of the patriotic Strong, or the operation of the *seasonable* pills of Doctor HENRY, is not ascertained. Sir, recollect that this little *hero* is an English pensioner: That with the finger of treason, he pointed out to the British, Havre-de Grace, French-Town, George-Town and Frederick-Town, as the depositories of large public stores; that there were no fortifications for their defence; that the citizens were without arms or ammunition, and if they had them, they had no disposition to use them—He also gave a statement of the fortifications at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, and at the City; and rejoiced in prospective at the destruction of Baltimore town, which he fondly anticipated—And, sir, you will not forget that about that time he boasted of the increase of his subscribers. In Congress he voted to feed the enemy, and voted against feeding, clothing or paying our own troops; and advised suits against Capt. Morris, who, by the order of the President, stopped several ships going with supplies to feed the enemy—which suits have been brought, as it is said: And to cap the climax, he defended the British in their platoon violations of the females at Hampton, although Warren admitted it; and he charged our troops in Canada with the like conduct, although the enemy never did.

Sir, although you have been selected by men who opposed our defence by gun-boats, and refused to permit Baltimore town to tax her citizens, at their own request, for the defence of that city—yet you will recollect that they have nearly strutted out their little brief authority, and that they will be recollected only for their political crimes—crimes against the policy of the great Washington, by whose mighty arm our independence was established. Retrace your steps—you cannot serve God and Mammon. Recollect, that your creators have fallen, like Lucifer, never to rise again—and that you were educated in the school of Washington.

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.

Queen Ann's, Sept. 14, 1813.

* *William Cooke, R. Oliver, S. Sterrett, &c. &c.*
† *Fost. ch. 132—Mason's case.*

FOR THE STAR.

In casting my eye over the Star of last Tuesday, I discovered a piece signed by the Honorable Robert Wright, stating that "after he had necessarily retired, that I asserted that by a letter to Monroe and Pinkney, Mr. Jefferson had directed Mr. Madison to instruct them to make the best treaty they could, although it contained no article for the protection of our seamen;—and as he was informed, called on him to deny it"—in which statement I was not precisely represented. I asserted that Mr. Jefferson had directed Mr Madison to instruct Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, that if they could not make a satisfactory treaty, embracing the subject of impressment, that they should close the negociation without making any formal arrangement whatever—But that they might make an informal arrangement on the several points, (including impressment,) and that the President would recommend it to Congress, not to let the non-importation act go into operation—and did call on Mr. Wright to deny it, or correct me, if I mistated the fact; presuming, and believing at the time, that he was present. And by a reference to an official document, published by order of Congress, in March, 1808, containing letters from Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, of various dates in 1806 and 1807; and in the 28th page Mr. Madison says (which gave both the ground-work and form to my remark): "The President thinks it more eligible, under all circumstances, that if no satisfactory or formal stipulation on the subject of impressment be attainable, the negociation should be made to terminate, without any formal compact whatever; but with a mutual understanding, founded on friendly and liberal discussions and explanations, that in practice each party will entirely conform to what may be thus *informally settled. And you are authorized, in case an arrangement of this kind shall be satisfactory in its substance, to give assurances that as long as it shall be duly respected in practice by the other party, more particularly on the subjects of neutral trade and impressment, it will be earnestly, and, probably, successfully recommended to Congress by the President, not to permit the non-importation act to go into operation.*" This letter containing this passage, was written by Secretary Madison under the orders of President Jefferson, on the 3d of February, 1807, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, after the President had received their letter of November 11th, 1806, apprising him of the probable turn the negociation would take, and before the President knew of the final arrangement and treaty. This passage in the instructions was a source, no doubt, of much consolation to the commissioners, as they were sure their adherence to substance, would fully atone for a slight departure from form: and I have considered it as ample a justification for my remark, as I could have had, or could have wished.

Mr. Wright further remarks, that he was informed that I declared I was opposed to the Barge Bill, because of the clause authorising the President to take the command of them; for, "that he might send them to Georgia, or Maine, or the Devil"—(here, in substance, I am correctly represented)—and asks why I did not propose the following amendment: "Provided, That the President shall not be permitted to send them out of the Chesapeake;" to which I answer, that the the number contemplated by the Bill would avail nothing against an enemy, who has attacked to the fleet with which he blockades our Bay, perhaps five times as many as the whole amount;—and the Bay being very extensive, and every assailable point having a right to demand its proportion of the defence, would scarcely afford a Barge to every point.

These explanations, with the authority produced, will, I am perfectly certain, satisfy every candid mind, not only of the sincerity, but of the correctness of the remarks made by me at the time referred to.

JABEZ CALDWELL.

12th Sept. 1813.

FOR THE STAR.

TO MR. THOMAS DODSON.

SIR,

A sacred regard for my own character, and a sense of duty I owe to the community, prompts me, though reluctantly, to address you publicly on this occasion, in order to bring you to a sense of some of your most prominent faults; and tho' the last is disagreeable, and does not promise much fruit, I will endeavor to awaken your mind to the conviction of truth. I accused you, sir, before the public, of having made declarations hostile to the best interest of our country, and repugnant to the warmest wishes of her patriot sons, in regard to the war, and those brave and valiant souls who have foregone the comforts of domestic scenes, and have sought the hostile field to meet our deadly and inveterate foe. I charged you of having said that you did not wish success to our troops in Canada—and I assert that when you were questioned on that subject, you did not deny the charge, but evaded it by declaring that if you did say so, you did not say amiss; for that they had not success there, neither did you believe they ever would. This charge, sir, it denied by you, shall be put on a basis that will puzzle your jesuitical powers to overthrow.—I further assert, that you were heard to say, in regard to the arming the militia, that you hoped the federalists would have the majority, and prevent the arming of the militia. This charge, sir, rests on the testimony of very respectable gentlemen, who will support the allegation when called on.—I have thus, sir, been reluctantly compelled to hold you up to the inspection of the public, and think you will not like me the less for shewing you some of your defections from the cause of your country and your God. The charges are well supported, and if contradicted, shall appear before the public in a way which you will not be able to evade. A regard to the character of your cloth, and to the Church to which you are a member, have heretofore induced me to forbear exposing you to public view, in colours more appropriate to your real and true character, and those of sanctity which you have assumed: Nor should I have given this publicity to those charges now, if you had not lately lost sight of prudence, and rashly denied the accusation I had made against you, to a few individuals. I should have hoped that a returning sense of reason, justice and humanity, would have awakened your mind to the convictions of truth, and should have left you to those convictions; but finding you rather incorrigible, I have felt myself urged, by a sense of duty, to remind you of what I conceive to be necessary to your reformation, with a hope that you will see your error.

I am, sir, yours.

I hereby certify, that some time in the summer of 1812, I met Thomas Dodson, on the road between my house and William Jacobs's store, and I began a conversation with him relative to the war—and speaking of our troops entering Canada, I observed, I wished them success; when he replied, "I do not," and made off.

JOHN W. GLEAVES.

Sworn to, this 12th day of September, 1813, before me,

PARRAN TAYLOR,
Justice of the Peace.

ACCOUNT CURRENT:—OR,
"JUSTIFIABLE RETALIATION."

In time of peace, G. Britain wantonly fired upon the frigate Chesapeake, and not content with killing & wounding a great number of her crew, *kidnapped* some others, & like a thief in the night, made off with her prey. One of the seamen thus stolen was inhumanly *hanged*: but the others she was compelled by the American government to restore. Those who were slain, it was impossible to restore.

In time of peace, Great Britain also impressed THOUSANDS of our gallant Seamen, whom she confined on board her floating prison ships frequently flogged and otherwise insulted, and compelled to fight her battles.

In time of peace, she likewise rifled us of NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN MERCHANTMEN, which, with their cargoes, she appropriated to her own piratical use.

These outrages, which she refused to make reparation, and which she persisted in continuing, produced, on the part of the U. States, an open and honorable declaration of war.

Since the war, our gallant Sailors have defended their own rights, as well as the rights of their country. They have bravely fought for "FREE TRADE and NO IMPRESSMENT." It would seem as if Heaven smiled on a righteous cause, & that the sword of justice was wielded by some supernatural power. In almost every naval action, our gallant tars have been wonderfully protected. The average loss of the enemy has been as eight or ten to one.—This may be considered as *just retaliation* on the British for the crime of *impressment*.

Since the war, altho' we have but about half a dozen public vessels, we have taken & destroyed 3 of the largest British frigates—5 brigs & sloops of war—and several packets & other armed vessels. This is good *retaliation* for the attack on the Chesapeake.

Since the war, we have likewise captured upwards of FIVE HUNDRED BRITISH MERCHANTMEN. This, in part, is retaliation for the NINE HUNDRED stolen from us in *time of peace*. Should the war continue another year, the *four hundred* would probably be procured.—In that case, "equal and exact justice" would be obtained. One thing, however, we believe the nation and government are determined upon—*not to give up the War, or the Ship of State*, till "FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS" are firmly established.

Bost. Pat.

THE WAR.

Since the commencement of the present hostilities, we have taken from the British the following vessels of war:

Frigates,	Guerriere,	49 guns.
	Macedonian,	49
	Java,	48
Sloops,	Alert,	26
	Frolic,	22
	Duke of Gloucester,	10
Brigs,	Peacock,	22
	Dominica,	16
	Boxer,	18
		260 guns.

The British have lost at sea, the following vessels employed in operations against us:

Frigates,	Southampton,	46 guns.
	Barbadoes,	36
Brigs,	Emulous,	14
	Plumper,	14
	Avenger,	20
	Falcon,	18
	Margaret,	10
	Moselle,	20
	Persian,	20
Sch'rs.	Club,	10
	Subtle,	10
		218 guns.

Making 26 vessels, and 478 guns.

The United States have lost the following, taken by the enemy:

Frigates,	Chesapeake,	48 guns.
Sloop,	Wasp,	20
Brigs,	Nautilus,	16
	Vixen,	16
	Viper,	12
Sch'rs.	Growler,	3
	Julia,	2
		117 guns.

By storms and on account of the war, we have lost the following:

Sch'rs.	Hamilton,	9 guns.
	Scourge,	9
		18 guns.

Making 9 vessels and 135 guns.

The game is more equal. We have added to our Navy 1 Frigate, 1 Sloop, 1 Brig, & 1 Schooner from the enemy. He has added to his navy, 1 Frigate, 1 Sloop, and 1 Brig taken from us.

National Advocate.

Burlington, Sept. 10.

Information having been received from the lines, that 2 British sloops and 5 gun boats were out in our waters on the Lake, Com. M'Donough with the Flotilla, sailed north, on the morning of the 6th inst.

During the last 10 or 12 days, have arrived at this post, several Naval Officers, and about 200 sailors, a detachment of 250 infantry from Greenbush, belonging to the 29th, also, from the eastward, Col. Lane's regiment 700 strong.

New York, Sept. 16.

The Steam Boat North River did not arrive yesterday until 5 P. M. By her we learn that a report had reached Albany that Commodore Chauncey had chased the squadron under Sir James Yeo into Kingston. No news from the army.

LATEST FROM THE SOUND SQUADRON.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening in the Boston stage informed us, that on Monday 2 ships of the line, two frigates and a sloop of war were off New London, and that one of the frigates was standing up Sound.

Windsor, Sept. 10.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The general election of State officers took place on Tuesday last, and our readers are undoubtedly anxious to learn the result. We are unable to give them all the information we could wish to on the subject. We have received lists of votes for Governor from only 65 towns which stands as follows:

For Galusha 7617 — For Chittenden 6237

Making a majority for Galusha of 1380.

We think from the best information we are able to obtain that the Governor, Lieut. Governor and Council will be Republican: We fear the house will be Federal.

EIGHT NAVAL VICTORIES.

The following are the Names of the National Vessels of the enemy captured by our gallant little Navy, viz.—*Guerriere, Macedonian, Java, Alert, Frolic, Peacock, Dominica*, and *Boxer*.

Boston Patriot.

A British captain, taken at Little York, who had violated his parole of honor, changed his name, and attempted to pass forged checks on the New York Banks, was exposed in the Pillory and a piece cut from his ears, at Newport last week, agreeably to the sentence of the Supreme Court of this State. We understand his majesty's Captain, whose real name is *Greene*, will be taken into custody by the Marshal, so soon as the sentence of the Court is fulfilled, and brought to this place.

Providence Phenix.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Stoakes, Capt. JOHN MERRICK, to Miss HENRIETTA BANNING, both of this county.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at the house where Mr. JOHN HARWOOD, lately lived in Easton, a pair of Mules, several young Horses, a yoke of Oxen, and some valuable Household furniture, on a liberal credit.

John Goldsborough,

Easton, sept. 21——2

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale at Peacock's tavern in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 12th of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,

The real estate whereof *John Roberts*, died, seized, consisting of part of a tract of Land called "FINNEY'S HERMITAGE," and part of another called "BITE THE BITER," commonly known by the name of SKIPTON FARM, containing together 293 acres, lying and being in Talbot county. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. This Land will be sold in two lots or farms, or together, as may best suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

september 21——4

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with good security to the Trustee for payment of the purchase money within one year from the day of sale with interest thereon, and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will by a good deed convey the premises. L. G.

The creditors of *John Roberts*, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Firm of W. G. & J. L. ELBERT, was this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons having claims against said Firm, are desired to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to W. C. Elbert, who is properly authorized to receive the same. It is hoped that all persons concerned, will pay strict attention to this request, as the subscribers are particularly anxious to bring the business of the Partnership to a close.

W. G. Elbert,
J. L. Elbert.

Centreville, sept. 21——6

N B. The GROCERY BUSINESS will be carried on as usual, by the subscriber at the old stand.

W. G. Elbert.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

September 14th, 1813.

On application of JOHN BOON, administrator of *Isaac Boon*, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

L. S.

Test—

J. Richardson, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given—That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, anno domini 1813.

John Boon, adm'r
of Isaac Boon, dec'd.

sept. 21——3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

September 14th, 1813.

On application of HATFIELD WRIGHT, administrator of *James T. Fairbanks*, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered by the court that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

L. S.

Test—

J. Richardson, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given—That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Hatfield Wright, adm'r
of James T. Fairbanks, dec'd.

sept. 21——3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all persons indebted, either by bond or note, for property bought at the late sale of Mary Stevens, are requested to come forward, on or before the 1st day of the 10th month, (say October) and settle off their respective bonds or notes, as I am anxious to close the same as speedily as possible—Those persons that do not comply, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

William Wilson,
Acting administrator.

sept. 21——3

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