Eastern Shore Republican Star or General Advertiser.

[Vol. 12.....15.] EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1814. [No. 19.....739.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to the last Will and Testament of John Tillottson, *Esq: late of Hillsborough, in Caroline County, deceased*—

Will be exposed to public sale, at his late dwelling, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th of January, all the personal property of the deceased, (negroes excepted,) comprising some valuable Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, Farming Utensils, Wheat, Wheat in the ground, Corn and Corn-Blades: And at the same time, at private sale, two *NEGRO BOYS*, for a term of years—All which property will be sold on six months credit, for the purchasers' note bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security; except for sums under ten dollars, when the money will be required.

Henry D. Sellers, Ex'r.

Hillsborough, jan. 4——4

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on the first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, the Assistant Assessors within this district, will proceed throughout the same, for the purpose of taking lists of Lands, Lots of Ground with their improvements, Dwelling-Houses, and Slaves, subject to the United States direct tax, and for valuing and assessing the same. All persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such property, are required by law to deliver to the Assistant Assessors, written lists containing a true and accurate description of the same; and are hereby notified and warned to be prepared on said first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, to deliver the same, under the penalty provided by law, for neglect or refusal in this respect.

William Dickinson, Principal Assessor of the second district of the State of Maryland.

jan. 4, 1814——4

OWNERS OF CARRIAGES

Are desired to take notice, that the subscriber will attend, for the purpose of receiving entries of Carriages and the duties thereon, at the following places within the Second Collection District of Maryland, and on the following days, viz.

At Dixon's Tavern, on the 3d and 4th days of January next:
At Broad Creek Ferry, Kent Island, on the 7th January:
At Easton, on the 10th and 11th January:
At the Chappel, on the 12th and 13th;
At the Trappe, on the 14th and 15th:
At St. Michaels, on the 17th and 18th:
At Haskins's store, near Hunting Creek, on the 19th and 20th:
At Denton, on the 21st and 22d:
At Greensborough, on the 25th and 26th—
And the remainder of the month at his Office in Centreville.

As this arrangement is made with a view to the convenience of the Public, it is hoped all persons concerned will be punctual in their attendance at such place as shall be nearest and most convenient to them.

William Chambers, Collector Revenue, 2d Maryland District.

Centreville, dec. 28——3

ROBERT SPENCER,

Informs the public that he has removed his Store to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. L. W. Spencer, the second door above his old stand and the second below the Bank, where he continues to sell *GOODS* at small advance.

Easton, jan. 4, 1814——3

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henrix, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Peacock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his former customers, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured. Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the best provender; and every reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

Solomon Lowe.

jan. 4——m

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where from his arrangements, every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with a call.

Thomas Henrix.

january 4, 1814——m

FOR SALE,

A pair of handsome well matched
BAY HORSES,
Six years old—run double, single or tandem;
A PAIR OF SORREL PONIES,
well matched, unbroken, three years old next spring.
AN EXCELLENT GIG HORSE,
Sorrel, six years old.
A HANDSOME BAY HORSE,
Five years old next spring.
A PHÆTON,
The body of which is occasionally fitted on Gig-wheels, and can be used either as Phæton or Gig; can be changed in a few minutes. Apply to
J. B. Ringgold, Esq. or
John Comegys.

Near Head-of-Chester, Kent county, Md. dec. 28——m

BOARDING HOUSE.

The subscriber informs her friends, and the public generally, that she continues to keep accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year. As it is presumed that private lodgings are preferred by travelling ladies, she hopes to be favoured with their company particularly. She is well assured that more genteel entertainment cannot be had in this place.

Susan, Tripp.

N. B. She has a vacancy at this time for 6 or 8 boys or girls.

Easton, Washington st. opposite the Bank, } jan. 4——m

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber has removed the above business to the house formerly occupied by Mr. George Sewell, and opposite Mr. James Wainwright's Cabinet maker's shop, where he hopes from his serious attention to the business, to merit a generous portion of public patronage.

Charles Blake.

Easton, jan. 4——m

REMOVAL.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the room lately occupied by Major John Meredith as a storeroom, opposite the Court House, where he has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of SADDLERY—and where he will continue to execute work in his line with neatness and dispatch.

William Bromwell.

jan. 4——m

N. B. Orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to. W. B.

IN CHANCERY,

December 20th, 1813.

The creditors of William Draper, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Register, or leave them with the Trustee, before the 15th day of February, 1814.

By order—

James P. Heath,
Reg. Cur. Can.

jan. 4——3

FOR SALE,

About 500 acres of LAND, situate in Tucahoe in Talbot county, adjoining the lands of William Roberts, being a part of the estate of the late Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq. deceased. Those lands have a full proportion of Timber, and all other advantages of forest lands. A credit of one, two and three years will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, one third thereof being paid on the sale; or Bank Stock will be received in payment for the whole or in part. Apply to

John L. Kerr.

dec. 28——m

WANTED,

For the ensuing year, an Overseer with a small family—One well recommended will receive liberal wages from

Wm. H. Nicholson.

Near Centreville, Queen-Ann's county, dec. 21 } ——4

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Easton, (Md.) December 31st, 1813.

A.
Rev. James Aikers, 2
B.
Howell Bowers
Mary Berridge
Lieut. Daniel Bartling
William Bryan
Charles Berry, 2
John W. Bordley
Levin Blades
Mary Benny
Henry Buckley
Isaac Bowdle
N. Beckwith
C.
Edward M'Crea
Sarah Clark
Margaret Cox
Richard Cray
Mary Catrup
Henry Casson
William Cooper
Maj. Jabez Caldwell
Rev. John M'Clakey, 2
Lt. Cornelius Comegys
D.
Nicholas Dawson
William Dobson
John Dudley
Stephen Dawley
John Delehay
Daniel Dickinson, 2
E.
Joseph Edmondson
F.
Capt. Joseph Farland
F. Fogle
Thomas Frazier
William H Fitzhugh
Nathan Frantom
G.
Elizabeth Gipeon
James Goldsborough
H.
John Holmes
Capt. Wm. Hunings, 3
Thomas Harrison
Sarah Hambleton
George Higgins
J.
James Jester
K.
Sarah Keene
Seley Kenneman
L.
Joseph Ledenham
M.
William Meluy, 4
James Martin
John C. Mullikin
Edward P. Mullikin
John Merrick
Thos. Martin, jun. 2
Rev. Thos. D. Monnelly
N.
Wm. Nelson
Thos. C. Nicols
P.
Sarah Price, 2
Joel Page
James Pursley
Rebecca Parrott
R.
Benjamin Roberts
F. Rolle
Joshua Richardson
R. B. Ruth
John Ruth
Anthony Ross, jun. 2
Elizabeth Rathel
S.
Wm. Seymour, 2
Robert R. Smith
Alexander Stuart
Jonathan Spencer
Ann Sharpless
T.
John Tillotson
N. Thomas
Robert Tubman
Mary Talbott
U.
Sarah M. Ute
V.
N. Valiant, 2
W.
Henry Willis
William White
Hannah Webley
Luther Williams, 2

january 4, 1814——3

Just received, and for sale at the Star-office,
—Price 25 cents—
AN ADDRESS
OF
WILLIAM PECHIN,
A member of the late Grand Jury of Baltimore County, to
LUTHER MARTIN, ESQ.
On the subject of his REJOINDER (of 40 pages MS.) to the Reply of *that* body, to the Charge, delivered at the opening of the Court; in which are extracts of such parts of the Rejoinder, as exhibit most completely the *objectionable* and *depraved* stamp.

dec. 28——3

DUTIES ON IMPORTATION AND TONNAGE.

To the Senate of the U. States.

I transmit to the Senate a Report of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, complying with their resolution of the 13th instant.

JAMES MADISON.

Dec. 20th, 1813.

Treasury Department,
December 16th, 1813.

SIR—In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 13th inst. I have the honor to state—

That the amount of duties accruing on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1812, to the 31st day of December of the same year, for which period the accounts of the collectors of the customs are settled, was	$9,869,199 31
And the amount of tonnage, including light money, accruing during the same period, was	92,297 70
	$9,961,497 01

The accounts of the collectors from the first day of January, 1813, to the 30th day of September of the same year, have been but partially settled; and some for the quarter ending 30th of September have not yet been received at the Treasury. For this period, therefore, an estimate only can be given, taken from the accounts of the collectors, *as rendered* to the Treasury, and in some cases from their less formal returns. This estimate is as follows:

Duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported:

For the 1st quarter of the year 1813		$2,280,000 00
2d	do.	2,356,000 00
3d	do.	1,380,000 00
		$6,016,000 00

Tonnage duties, including light money:

For the 1st quarter of the year 1813		$39,000 00
2d	do.	84,000 00
3d	do.	67,000 00
		$240,000 00

The sums above stated, for duties on merchandise imported, are without deduction for drawbacks paid on merchandise re-exported. These drawbacks paid from the 1st of July to the 31st Dec. 1812, amounted, by the accounts as settled, to $639,555 44

And they are estimated to have amounted during the three first quarters of the year 1813, to the following sums, viz:

During the 1st quarter of the year 1813, to		$536,000 00
2d	do.	229,000 00
3d	do.	148,000 00
		$913,000 00

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect, sir,
Your most obt. serv't.
W. JONES, *Acting secretary of the Treasury.*

The President of the United States.

GEN. SMYTH'S PETITION.

The following is a copy of the Memorial of Alexander Smyth, laid before the House of Representatives on Tuesday, and by that Body referred to the Secretary of War:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Petition of Alexander Smyth, a citizen of Virginia, respectfully represents. That having in 1807 written to an honorable member of the House of Representatives, that in case of war with Great Britain he was desirous to enter into the regular service, he received in 1808 an appointment as Colonel of a Regiment of Riflemen. That although war had not commenced, yet, the event being probable, he abandoned his profession, which was then lucrative, left his family, vacated his seat in the Senate of Virginia as the Representative of thirteen counties, and joined the Army of the United States. That your petitioner had the good fortune to give the utmost satisfaction to his superiors, Gen. Wilkinson, Gen Hampton, gen. Dearborn, and the late Secretary of War, while acting under their immediate orders; was promoted to the rank of Brigadier and Inspector General in 1812; given the command of a Brigade in September; and of one of the Armies of the United States in October in the same year. That at the expiration of five weeks, during which period he made every exertion in his power to serve the nation, he found it necessary to put his troops into winter quarters. Having determined on that measure, as your petitioner had been absent from his home the last eight winters, much the greater part of the last five years, and the whole of the last fourteen months, and had been refused leave to visit his family in the month of July preceding, and calculating that it was probable the campaign of 1813 might terminate his existence, he, without resigning his command asked for leave of absence, which was granted until the 1st of March 1813, at which time your petitioner was ordered to report himself to the Secretary of War. That your petitioner left his troops in cantonments, under the command of an officer of 36 years experience, and in February 1813 reported himself by letter to the Secretary of War, and solicited orders; and as the failure of your petitioner to take Fort George, York and Kingston, and to winter in Canada, as he was instructed, had created some clamor, your petitioner proposed that an enquiry into his conduct should take place, which the Hon. Secretary, through the medium of the Adjutant General, was pleased to promise; since which time your petitioner has not had the honor to hear from the War office.

Your petitioner would further represent, that he has heard that some members of your honorable body are of opinion, that by an act of the last session regulating the staff of the army of the U. States, your petitioner has become a private citizen; and with this opinion, his own might perhaps accord, were it not impossible to believe that the Congress of the United States, at their last session, could have intentionally committed an act of injustice.

Your petitioner affirms that he has not done or omitted any thing to the injury of the nation; that his chief if not his only error has consisted in expressing too freely his indignation against those who had done injuries, or omitted to perform duties, to the nation. The motive which led astray, he conceived might procure for this error forgiveness. That this affirmation is true, he believes he can satisfy a committee or committees of your honorable body, on short notice.

Your petitioner has essayed to engage again in the pursuits of civil life: but he finds that, while the din of war continues, it is impossible for him to give the necessary attention to any peaceful pursuit.—He desires to serve, to die if Heaven wills it, in the defence of his country; a country that has protected his infancy, and at times distinguished him with considerable honors; from whose government no act of wrong, personal to himself, will force his esteem, while it maintains, with steady perseverance, that country's rights.

Your petitioner confidently trusts, that in deciding on his prayer you will be mindful of the rule of justice—'To others do, the law is not severe, what to thyself thou wishest to be done;" and of the rule of policy, 'The social body is oppressed, when one of its members is oppressed.'

The prayer of your petitioner is, that you will revise the Act organizing the Staff of the Army of the United States, and by a declaritory act preserve the rank of your petitioner, as a Brigadier General in the line, abolishing only his authority as Inspector General.

And your petitioner, &c.

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Among the most effectual means, which can be used to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination, are the following:—

1st.—Let every man, who is in *principle* an American, support the government, thereby separating the *real* from the *pretended* friends of our country.

2d.—Let a bounty be offered to the enemies of our country and republican form of government (whether of foreign or domestic growth) who shall leave the country, and give *a bond with security, never to return to it again.*

3d.—Let every encouragement be given to privateering, so that terror and destruction may be carried into the heart of the British commerce.

4th—Let every encouragement and facility be given to establish manufactories of wool, cotton, hemp, flax, leather, copper, iron, tin, &c. &c.—which would in a short time make us independent of every power on earth.

5th—Let companies or associations be formed for the purpose of exploring the soil of our navigable rivers, which no doubt contain gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead ore, in great abundance.

6th—Let companies be formed for enlarging and extending canals and turnpike roads, so as to insure the transportation of goods from north to south, and east to west, with dispatch, and at about half the present rates.

7th—Let energy and decision preside in the grand councils of the nation.

FRANKLIN.

IDLE STORIES REFUTED.

Short as was the debate which took place yesterday on the resolutions offered in Congress by Mr. Hanson, those twin brethren of Mr. Webster's offspring of last session, it was yet long enough to put down two ridiculous tales with which the factious prints have lately duped their readers. One of them is embarked in the resolutions; the other is not, but was incidentally noticed by Mr. Eppes. It appears, in direct contradiction to the recent and repeated assertions of the party prints—

1. That Mr. Crawford has been received with much distinction as our Minister to France, and as far recognized as he could be in the absence of the Emperor with his armies, at a distance from the seat of government; and,

2. That no correspondence of an irritating, indecorous or unfriendly nature, has taken place between our government and the French Minister since the last session of Congress.

As to the old worn-out story about that lady letter of Gen. Turreau to Mr. Secretary Smith, in relation to which so gross a deception was last summer attempted on the People by the factious prints, and which it appears is now to be *got up* afresh with new decorations; although we commisserate the poverty of resource or invention in the opposition, which can find no subject of research or enquiry but the thrice refuted slanders of the vehicles of faction, we have no objection that the party shall again be officially put to the blush, as they were last summer, for the weakness and credulity of their champions in Congress.

It is probable these resolutions will pass; and, although they are evidently intended to be vexatious to the Executive, and are liable to the general objections which opposed themselves to Mr. Webster's; yet, with Mr. Eppes, we have such confidence in the honor and purity of our government, so great a conviction that the closest scrutiny of their conduct will redound to their credit, that we shall rather rejoice at than regret their adoption. *Nat. Intel.*

Accounts from Niagara have been received at the War Office, stating that the enemy having approached Fort George, Brigadier General M'Clure had, on the 10th instant, removed the public stores, destroyed the fort, and retired to the south side of the Niagara river. It is also stated, that the village of Newark, adjoining Fort George, had been burned. The General's motives for taking these steps, were to prevent the enemy from re-establishing themselves on the Niagara, and thus to give better protection to our own frontier and to the shipping on Lake Erie, which he suspects to be the enemy's object, and which he states to be wintering at Buffalo.

The militia brigade forming the late garrison had refused to stay a day beyond their period of service, though the General has been authorised to offer them a bounty, and did actually offer it, for the service of an additional month.

A previous call made in November for one thousand men, had failed; a new one, directed by the Governor, had not been executed; and the attempts made to embody volunteers had not succeeded.—The policy of burning Newark under the existing circumstances of the case (taking for granted that it was done by design) is not perhaps to be defended. General M'Clure was not authorized to burn this village, unless it became necessary to do it in *defending* Fort George. But, this fort destroyed and abandoned, the authority did not exist. Further explanations are, however, wanting before a correct opinion can be had. *Ibid.*

THE SPIRIT OF SPECULATION,

Which has raged like wild-fire through the mercantile classes for some weeks past, will, we fear, involve many thoughtless and desperate men in difficulty, and possibly reduce themselves and families to beggary. It is impossible that the present prices of those foreign luxuries which are almost necessaries of life, can long continue; and when they begin to subside, their fall will be as rapid as their rise was sudden and unprecedented. We therefore caution the sober part of the community from yielding farther to the contagion, which has already spread so far and wide. The first breath of rumour which indicates a prospect of peace, or of the removal of the Non-importation or even of the Embargo; nay, a mere motion in Congress to remove the one or the other, will prostrate at once all European and colonial products to a fair and reasonable price. The speculator who has stretched his credit to the utmost in purchasing up at a high price all such goods or produce as he can lay his hands on, would be at once overwhelmed in the ruins of his air-built castles.—Surely, the recollection of the precarious value of such property of this description, as now commands a price quadruple its real worth, ought to operate as a caution to abstain from these hazardous purchases—at the same time that it puts men on their guard against the arts of those whose interest it is to keep up the present delusion. *Ibid.*