Eastern Shore Republican Star or General Advertiser.

[Vol. 12.....15.] EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1814. [No. 24.....744.]

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.

NOTICE.

The *Talbot Volunteer Artillerists* are requested to attend at Easton-Point, on SATURDAY the 19th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M. to regulate the concerns of the Company

CLEMENT VICKARS, 1st Lieut.

feb. 8——2

NOTICE.

The "*Easton Light Infantry Blues*" are requested to parade on TUESDAY the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, at their usual place of parade, in uniform with arms and accoutrements in good order, with four blank cartridges It is confidently hoped on such an occasion as the celebration of the birth of the Illustrious Washington, every member will be punctual in their attendance.

G. W. SMITH, Capt'n.

feb. 8——3

CAVALRY.

The *Independent Light Dragoons* are ordered to meet at Easton, on TUESDAY, 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M in complete uniform, with their equipments in ample order.

WILL: HARRISON, Jun.
Lieut. Commandant.

feb. 8——3

MILITARY BALL.

Notice is hereby given, that a MILITARY BALL will be held on the 22d of February 1814, at Mr. Hentix's Long Room, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. All gentlemen in the adjacent counties are particularly invited to attend. It is needless to remind them, that as the aniversary of the greatest man the country ever produced, it has a particular claim upon all patriotic gentlemen.

By order,

John Meredith,
Jabez Caldwell,
Daniel Martin,
William Harrison, Jun.
James Nicholson,
David Kerr, Jun.
Alexander Hunde,
Theodore Denny,
MANAGERS.

feb 8——3

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to an Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County—

Will be sold on THURSDAY the 17th February inst. all the personal estate of *James Sherwood*, late of Talbot county, deceased, (Negroes excepted) comprising some valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle & Sheep, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.—All which property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, except for all sums under six dollars, when the money will be required.

PAMELA SHERWOOD, Ext'x,

feb. 1——3

NOTICE.

On a credit of twelve months, will be exposed at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, agreeably to the Will of WILLIAM CHAPLAIN, *dec'd. at his late dwelling below the Trappe*—

The whole of his personal estate (Negroes excepted) consisting of various kinds of Household and Kitchen Furniture, that of the best quality; Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Clover-Hay, Blades, Flax, dress'd and undress'd, a good Still, Farming Utensils, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, on all sums of ten dollars and upwards, by giving their notes and approved security; all sums under ten dollars the cash must be paid before a removal of the property. The sale will continue until the whole is sold,—and to commence about ten o'clock.

NANCY CHAPLAIN, Ex'x
of Wm. Chaplain, dec'd.

feb. 8——3

NOTICE.
CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

January 31st, 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the Stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock in this Institution, on or before FRIDAY the first of April next.

By order,

JAMES STERETT, Cash'r.

feb. 8——3

CHESTERTOWN AND WILMINGTON MAIL STAGE.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that the STAGE from Chester Town to Wilmington has commenced running the old and direct rout, twice a week, via Middle Town, Buck Tavern, Red Lyon, and Grert to Wilmington.

The Stage will leave Chester Town every Monday and Friday, at 5 A. M. and arrive in Wilmington on the evening of the same day:—Will leave Wilmington every Monday and Friday, at 5 A. M. and arrive in Chester Town on the evening of the same day.

The subscribers are determined to use every exertion in making this line convenient and agreeable. Travellers will get on with more speed and comfort than has been experienced in this conveyance for several years.

Fare of Passengers four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage.

J. CAMPBELL,
D. WITHERSPOON.

N. B. All baggage at the risque of the owners.

feb. 8——4

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

In Dorchester county, State of Maryland, lying immediately on the post road leading from Cambridge to Vienna. On the farm is a two-story brick dwelling house, 30 by 32, with three rooms on the lower and four on the upper floor; a brick kitchen and covered way, with other out houses necessary to carry on the farm—Also a young bearing apple and peach orchard. The land is in a good state of cultivation, adapted to the growth of wheat and Indian corn—About one half of the land is timbered. As it is presumed that no person will purchase, without first viewing the premises, a more particular description is needless. Possession will be given immediately, and terms known by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

Henry Travers.

feb. 8——3w

MAP OF LOWER CANADA.
PROPOSALS,

By A. LAY, of *New York*, and J. WEBSTER, of *Philadelphia*,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW AND CORRECT MAP OF LOWER CANADA.

Compiled from Holland's large Map of said Province, published from actual survey, made by order of the British government. Laid down on a scale of seven miles to an inch, with all the late revisions, corrections, and improvements,

BY AMOS LAY, LAND SURVEYOR.

This Map will give an extensive view of the country north of New-York, Vermont, and N. Hampshire: on which is correctly delineated all the Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Counties, Districts, Townships, Roads, and Villages, with all the principal places of note, and fortified towns, viz: Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, William Henry, Chambly, Isle Noix, and St. Johns.

CONDITIONS.

The proposed Map will be engraved in the best style, by *Henry S. Tanner*. The size is thirty-four by twenty-three inches The price to subscribers will be two dollars in the sheet, coloured.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Star office.

feb. 1——3

VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.
PROPOSALS

By Murray, Draper, Fairman, and J. Webster, of Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

TWO PRINTS,

Representing the Victory gained by

COMMODORE PERRY;

From correct drawings by SULLY and KEARNEY, from details of the action, given by Commodore Perry and his officers.

CONDITIONS.

The proposed Prints shall be engraved in the line manner by Murray, Fairman and Tiebout. The Engravings will be twenty-six by eighteen inches. Price to subscribers $7, and to non-subscribers $8, for each print.

☞ The publishers deem it necessary to inform the public, that they sent an artist to Lake Erie for the express purpose of obtaining the most correct information from Com Perry and the officers under his command, relative to the principal scenes of action. The artist at the same time took drawings of all the vessels, British as well as American, that were engaged. The publishers beg leave to subjoin a copy of a letter on the subject from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, owner of the Naval Panorama in N. York, which that gentleman has been so obliging to hand to them for publication.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, New York, dated

NEWPORT, Dec. 15, 1813.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 5th October, relative to a plan of the action on Lake Erie. Soon after that affair, Messrs. Murray & Fairman of Philadelphia sent out an artist to that place for the same purpose, to whom I directed the commanding officers of the different vessels to give all the information in their power to render the engraving correct I beg leave to refer you to Messrs. Murray and Fairman, or to Lieutenants Turner and Packet, on Lake Erie, who doubtless will give you the same information that was given the other artists. In all similar applications I have made the same references; wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) O. H. PERRY.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Star office.

feb. 1——3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February 5th, 1814.

On application of SARAH NOEL, administratrix of *Perry E. Noel*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both the newspapers published at Easton.

WM. H. NICHOLSON, Reg'r
Wills Queen Ann's county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

For the creditors of *Perry E. Noel*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, to bring in their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of August 1814; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

SARAH NOEL, Adm'x.

Centreville, feb. 8——3

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 the 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.

LEVIN DERICKSON, Principal Assessor of the first district of the State of Maryland.

Snow-Hill, jan. 25, 1814——

FROM THE AURORA.

BRITISH INFLUENCE.

WE see every day, even in the actual state of war, the power and force of that *influence* against which so little precaution has been used, and to which the *forbearance of our government in every department has contributed to encourage.*

Examples of audacious treason, such as have been exhibited in the U. States almost every day since the declaration of war, were never before seen in any country, nor ever suffered by any people with such criminal and stupid apathy.

We are not opposed to fair and honest discussion on the conduct of public men or the policy of public measures; we are not apprehensive of the promulgation of *truth on any subject*—or on any occasion; but the spectacle was never before presented of a government patiently tolerating the open promulgation of falshood and treason, and the invitation to assassination and civil war——the very worst men in the very worst times, have never dared to insult a nation, and disregard all the ties of patriotism and honor, in the manner that we see our government insulted, our national rights disparaged, and the foulest falshoods circulated, *with no other view or intention—and without any other possible effect*, than TO FAVOR THE USURPATION AND OUTRAGES OF THE ENEMY, AND TO OPERATE THE SUICIDE OF NATIOTAL LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

This course of treasonable proceedings cannot endure——cannot be borne long without the abandonment of all that was fought for in the revolution; the public safety cannot be assured or durable, should such proceeding be suffered much longer to enjoy an odious and parricidal impunity; *the laws of nature and of self-preservation will assert their power*, when neither morals, honor, public virtue, nor the professions of religion, can operate in behalf of social rights and national independence—the crisis of war has not yet been felt, *but it will come upon us*, and soon, the household deprived of its *parent* or *brother*; the families whose survivors have incurred affliction only to discharge the obligation which they owe in common with every other family, to social defence and liberty—those families will not look on with indulgent patience on the perfidy and treachery of those whose conduct is an encouragement to foreign outrage, and without whose subserviency to the baleful influence of the enemy, would never have dared to molest us.

From the pulpits of New England is chiefly preached a dissolution of the Union.

By the magistracy of New England the Constitution is trampled upon.

By the emissaries of New England dispersed thro' our Cities, sedition and resistance to the government are openly preached.

New England priests and other hypocrites, preach up the massacre of our fellow citizens, and to renew in America those measures which the British have themselves perpetrated in Bengal and throughout India—which they stimulated and fed with arms and stores in St. Domingo—which by their agents and emissaries in *La Vendee*, they desolated the fairest provinces of France, and systematized assassination, prostituting the banners of the *Holy Virgin* and the *Cross*, by making themselves, as the Governor of Massachusetts has made them since, *the defenders of our religion!*

On our frontiers and in our camps, we find the same traitorous *influence of England*, carrying daily to the enemy the most minute particulars of our military and naval circumstances.

We have seen the Governors of States vainly disguising their treason or their cowardice under the mask of the *Constitution*, and publicly branding themselves with eternal infamy, thus encouraging the enemy and confounding all virtuous men by their horrible depravity.

In the newspapers conducted principally by these disciples and missionaries of *eastern hypocrisy*, we see the same spirit spread and the same corruption.

The ministers of G. Britain boast of their power in Congress.

And they reciprocate in their festive toasts, *the telegraphic language of* sympathy and *treason.*

Our military system, already sufficiently exposed by the absence of all discipline and the influence of factious intrigues; while those who have been best or almost alone qualified, have been the objects of persecution, or the calumny of the professed friends of the government and the open adherents of the enemy; bad as it has been and is, were there *virtue, morals, honor*, or *patriotism*, the weakness would have been concealed thro' fondness, or felt with silent regret.

But it is not thus that the *rights* and *honor* of this nation is treated by those who are *loudest* in *boasting of religion*, and louder still in boasting of the name of *federalists*, the very principles of which they labor to overwhelm and destroy.

See them, when any of the afflicting incidents inseparable from a state of war arises—exulting at the injuries of their country; see the *base and profligate herd*, when the nation derives honor, polluting by their presence and seeking to disparage it, and those very men who triumph in national disaster associating to celebrate the triumphs of Russia only because she is the ally of England.

The people of America require to be awakened to the reality of their condition—they may read in the history of every republic that has existed, something parallel to the actual state of things—

The enemy practising upon one part of the people—exciting their jealousy—and goading them to resentment upon the most frivolous pretexts, even making the different temperature of their climates, or the fashion of their apparel—or the productions of the earth in one part of the same country a grievance to the other—

The American people have in the last twelve years of tranquillity and prosperity, forgotten the evils that they had escaped, and the factions which had sought to establish *monarchy* upon the ruin of this republic—seduced by prosperity and by an influx of wealth arising out of the afflictions of foreign nations; the passions of avarice meeting with an unexampled facility for gratification, the name of *country*—the purity of virtue—the pride and glory, and even the happiness of liberty and independence, have been lost sight of—wealth, inordinate rapacious wealth—which has become the passion of every man almost in the community—has so much corrupted one part of the Union as to lay it open to the enemy ever ready to excite envy against the rest more favored by nature.

The enemies of freedom, those who have no feelings for equality of human rights—those whose eyes tell you as they pass, that they long to trample upon the million as slaves, who are now their equals in the eye of the law—these men gain something to their views by every incident which assails the government—

Is the government moderate & gentle—
They tell you it is feeble—and the administrators weak.
Is the government vigorous:
They tell you it is the tyranny of democracy.
Is the government patient, and solicitous of peace with great sacrifices:
They tell you it is pusillanimous, & cannot be kick't into a war.
When all efforts at peace fail and war is made:
They say the war is wanton and unprovoked.
When the laws are proposed to maintain the public rights:
They say we have no rights to the claims we make.
The enemy sets the savages upon our frontiers:
They say we provoked them.
If our government boasts of his efforts at civilization of the Aborigines:
They say it is only to cheat them out of their lands;
Or, to raise a population so strong in the west as shall keep the leaders of the east out of power.
If we complain of the savage cruelties:
They deny the facts—though the blood of innocence, and domestic love, and heroic virtue, attest it.
Even though the enemy avows it!
Do the savages offer to join us:
This they say justifies the enemy.
Do we propose to raise a force so as to do without the Indians:
They oppose raising any army.
We propose disciplining and calling out the militia:
They take means to render the period so short, and the discipline so imperfect, as to render the militia useless;
Or, they publicly avow they will not grant any,
Our ships are sent to sea and are victorious:
They claim the most of the victories.
Supplies are required for the maintenance of this navy:
They oppose the supplies.
Reference is made to the Constitution in support of the laws:
They are great admirers of the sound, but they seek to *burn the parchment.*
They are all worshippers of Washington:
But they use the name as a *mask*—as they use *religion.*
They aim at power and prove themselves to be totally unfit to be trusted by any man of virtue or honesty.

It is a horrible picture to contemplate! Perhaps such uncurbed depravity was never before seen among any rational people it cannot endure—*and the consequence ought to be calculated upon*, before calamity renders all calculation fruitless; to the enemies of American liberty and independence, to the advocates of the enemy, we would say—"rest in security "and in peace; the British nation, for "which your bosoms yearn, is the public enemy—and despises you as much "as she despises the Scotch and the Irish—but if you will lug ignominy, "either go to her or make us not your enemy also; if you cannot love your "country and its laws, in the name of "God and peace, go forth from us and "be not a curse among us, lest you compel us to be a curse also unto you—remain if you will—but be warned, you "must respect the laws or you will perish—reflect that where reason ends "force begins——*that the moment war "was declared, it was a law which was "to be executed and not to be discussed*—"and that you have no more right to "question the law to which you are now "opposed, than the judges on the bench, "or the constables in serving their process—that the citizen who seeks to "weaken the arm of the government in "the execution of the laws—is a public "enemy, and ought to be punished as a "traitor."

Such are the truths he would urge and recommend to the consideration of those unthinking and infatuated men, who *are aiding the public enemy—not believing that they will dare to inflict a penalty, that will infallibly fall upon them, whenever calamity becomes heavy on society*, and the people are led to reflect on the means by which the enemy has been encouraged to trample upon the rights and liberties of this nation.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the appointment of an additional Judge for the Mississippi Territory and other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed an additional judge for the Mississippi territory, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed, shall reside at or near the village of Arkansaw, and who shall possess and exercise within the limits of the late district of Arkansaw, as fixed and established while the same was a part of the territory of Louisiana, or as the limits shall be established by the General Assembly of the Missouri territory, the jurisdiction now possessed and exercised in said district by the court of common pleas, as well as that possessed and exercised by the superior court within the said district, and to the exclusion of the original jurisdiction of the said court of common pleas and superior court within the same: *Provided always*, That the said superior court, or any court thereof, in pursuance of the laws now in force in said Territory, or of any laws hereafter to be made for the purpose, shall have full power and authority to use writs of error to the court established by this act, and said superior court shall have cognizance thereof, and also of all appeals for error in law in all causes in which appeals are by law allowed from the court of common pleas to said superior court.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said superior court is hereby authorised, upon the reversal of a judgment of the court established by this act, to render such judgment as the said court ought to have rendered, except where the reversal in favor of the plaintiff is the original suit, and the debt or damages to be assessed are uncertain, in which case the cause shall be remanded to a final determination.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no writ of error shall operate as a *supersedeas*, unless the plaintiff in error shall give security to be approved of by a judge of the superior court, to prosecute his writ to effect and pay the condemnation money and all costs, or otherwise abide the judgment which may be rendered on such writ of error.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge to be appointed by virtue of this act shall appoint a clerk of said court, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold his office during the temporary government of said territory, unless sooner removed by said judge.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said court established by this act shall hold two terms in each and every year in the said village of Arkansaw, to commence on the first Mondays in April and September annually, and shall continue in session until all the business before it shall be disposed of: *Provided always*, That the General Assembly of said Territory shall have power to alter the times and place of holding the said court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall receive the same salary, and payable in the same manner which is established by law for the judges of the said superior court in said Territory of Missouri.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
January 27, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.