Eastern Shore Republican State General Advertiser.

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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.

VALUABLE MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of John Brooke, deceased—

WILL be sold by public vendue, on the first day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, if a fair day, if not, at the same hour on the next fair day, on the premises, that

Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

Situate at Church Hill, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the waters of Southeast, together with the Farm attached thereto, containing about 112 acres of good Land.—On the premises, in addition to the Mill, there are erected a fine dwelling house, out houses, stables, &c.

The situation of this estate renders it worthy of the attention of farmers and millers; the stand being one of the best for a Mill, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the land of the best quality.

Conditions, which will be easy, will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Mary Brooke, *Ex'x.*
Robert Brooke, Owen Evans, James Evans, } *Ex's.*

april 5 9

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, at St. Michaels, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of June, by order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county—All the personal estate of *Impy Dawson*, late of Talbot county, dec'd. consisting of household and kitchen furniture, one schooner which formerly sailed as a packet from St Michaels, one cow, one yoke of work stears, a timber carriage and chains, all the remaining timber, plank, and fits of the ship yard, eight oaks and two pines standing, and a quantity of timber cut in the woods, one house in the town of St Michaels, and two negro men. The terms of sale are nine months credit on all sums over six dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of six dollars and under, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

Samuel Harrison, Adm'r of Impy Dawson, dec'd.

may 24 3

N. B. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said deceased, are particularly requested to furnish the subscriber with the amounts thereof, as soon as possible.

Samuel Harrison, Adm'r of I. Dawson

may 24 3

SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING in Dorchester county, beautifully situated on Great Choptank river, within nine miles of the town of Cambridge, and adjoining the lands of the Rev. James Kemp. This land is susceptible of being divided into two or three farms, with a proportion of woodland to each—The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons inclined to purchase any or the whole, will view the premises, to which they are invited. The terms, which will be accommodating, may be known by application to Josiah Bailey, Esq. in Cambridge, or the subscriber, in Talbot county.

EDWARD LLOYD.

march 22 13

LAND FOR SALE.

A FARM beautifully situated on Great Choptank river, in Talbot county, twelve miles from the town of Easton, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Stephen Reyner and Major William Hughlett. It contains two hundred and thirty four acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, &c.—the remainder is valuable timber land. The improvements are a dwelling house, corn house, smoke house and barn—The terms will be accommodating, and may be known by application to the subscriber, living near Easton.

John Kennard.

may 3 6

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my Farm situated two miles from Chester Town, on the Rock Hall road, containing about 200 acres; Or I will exchange it for land of suitable value in Talbot county. Its soil is genial and productive, and well adapted to the Plaster of Paris. The terms of sale may be known by application either to William Barroll, Esq. or Bedingfield Hands, Esq in Chester Town, or to the subscriber, at Dover Bridge, in Talbot county.

Alex. Hands.

april 5

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a FARM in Island Creek Neck, adjoining the farm of Messrs. Joseph and Solomon Martin. This farm contains about one hundred and sixty three acres, a proportionable part thereof plentifully timbered. This farm is situated on the waters of Dividing Creek, and the soil well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and clover. It is expected those who wish to purchase will view the land.—Terms will be made known by application to

Thomas Martin,
Near Abbott's Mill.

Talbot county, april 26

NEW YORK ELECTION.

A more complete triumph of principle we have seldom witnessed;—a triumph which, at this critical & eventful period, must afford peculiar gratification to the friends of the republic. Few events could have transpired, carrying more thorough and universal dismay into the ranks of the opposition: few, more severely testing the ardent attachment of the people to the righteous cause in which our country is engaged.

While the late expressions of the public will, in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, has checked the ardor, and shaken the hopes of the Eastern faction, warning them of the obstacles to be encountered at the *threshold*, it has been reserved for the State of N. York to RISE IN HER MAJESTY, and oppose an effectual barrier to the execution of the mad scheme of open rebellion In the ears of the Eastern federalism she has thundered the following language:—

You have basely withdrawn your support from the cause of our common country—
You have reviled its government—
You have labored to divide and distract its councils, and paralize its energies—
You have declared the war wanton, cruel and unjust—
You have discouraged enlistments and loans—
You have gloried in our disasters—
You have openly rejoiced at the success of our enemy—
You have fed the enemy—
You have conveyed to him intelligence—
YOU HAVE ESPOUSED HIS CAUSE—
You have striven to palliate, excuse or justify his savage excesses—
You have set at nought the parting admonitions of Washington, by exciting unfounded suspicions and jealousies against our southern and western brethren—
You have profaned his name by organizing, under its sanction, secret associations to aid your purposes of ambition—
You have openly threatened resistance and rebellion, holding out to the enemy encouragement to persist in refusing justice to your injured country—in fine,
You have violated the sacred obligations you owe to your country and your God—

Now therefore, KNOW YE, that We, the People of the State of New York, having fully heard all and singular the foregoing premises, and due consideration being thereon had, do solemnly declare that we utterly detest and abhor your principles and your conduct:—We love our county—we hate the conduct of its enemies, as well as those who adhere to them:—We firmly believe the war is just and necessary, and that it is our duty to give it a decided support:—We view with indignation your contemptible threats of resistance and rebellion, and warn you never to expect aid from us in the crazy project of dismembering the Union, and bringing ruin on our country.—Remember, that country is our idol; *its* enemies are *our* enemies; its sufferings are ours; its safety, its honor, its prosperity are ours; for it we will sacrifice all local prejudices: to the preservation of its independence, and the integrity of its union, we will cling as the last hope of persecuted liberty, determined never to abandon its best interests in the day of trial and adversity.

Such is the emphatic language of our brethren in the State of New York, at this trying period; a language which the enemies of our country cannot fail to understand and remember.

The time has been, when the State of New York, detached from the great republican interest, by local prejudice, appeared in her State, and in the National Councils, on the side of the enemy.—The great contest which produced this state of things has passed away. What appeared like a permanent accession to the strength of opposition has vanished. An union has been produced which has put down the men who would sacrifice their country on the altar of party, and disgrace it by base submission. The sound conversion of great numbers from the federal faith has swelled republican success to a triumph, and New York now stands a conspicuous monument over the grave of Eastern rebellion.

A review of this election, with those in New Hampshire and Massachusetts must, we think, furnish a salutary lesson to our enemies of every description. A moment's reflection must now convince them that their utmost exertions to detach the American people from the cause of their country, will prove worse than fruitless; that opposition has done its best and its worst, and that do what it will, the more the war is examined, *on its own merits*, the more firmly will it be supported by those whose blood and treasure are to be expended in its persecution. [*Col. Pat.*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

In addition to the act, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal an act now in force for those purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That courts martial, to be composed of militia officers alone, for the trial of militia drafted, detached, and called forth for the service of the United States, whether acting in conjunction with the regular forces or otherwise, shall, whenever necessary, be appointed, held and conducted in the manner prescribed by the rules and articles of war for appointing, holding and conducting courts martial for the trial of delinquents in the army of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in the militia, where an offence is punishable by stoppage of pay or by imposing a fine, limited by the amount of pay, the same shall be taken to have relation to the monthly pay existing at the time the offence was committed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any delinquent directed to be summoned to appear before a court martial for neglect or refusal to obey the orders of the President of the United States in any of the cases recited in the first, second, third and forth sections of the act, entitled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," passed February twenty-eighth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall be absent when any non-commissioned officer shall call to summon him, it shall be a sufficient summoning of such delinquent if the non-commissioned officer leave a copy of the summons or a written notice thereof, signed by him, with some person of suitable age and discretion, at the usual place of abode of such delinquent at least ten days previous to the day of appearance. And in case of the non-appearance of such delinquent, the court martial may proceed with his trial in the same manner as if he had appeared and plead not guilty to the charge exhibited against him.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the president of any court martial for the trial of militia, if required, and upon his being duly satisfied that such testimony is material to the trial, to issue his precept directed to any person to be summoned as a witness, commanding his or her attendance at such court to testify for or against the person to be tried, as the case may be, and any witness having been duly summoned, and failing to appear, without a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fify dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, by bill, plaint, or information, in any court of competent jurisdiction. And if any witness when called upon for that purpose shall refuse to testify, or shall behave with contempt to the court, or if any other person shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures, in presence thereof, or shall cause any riot or disorder therein, it shall be lawful for such court to punish such offender by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month at the discretion of such court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into execution the sentence, judgment or order of any such court martial, for any of the offences specified in the last clause of the preceding section of this act, it shall be lawful for the court to issue an order to any commissioned officer of militia not below the rank of captain, commanding him to carry the same into effect by military force, whose duty it shall be to obey the same, and execute the order accordingly.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on the trial of delinquents, for offences not capital, by any such court martial, the deposition of witnesses taken before a justice of the peace or other person authorised to take affidavit to be read in any court of record in the state where the same shall be taken, may be read in evidence, provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at taking the same, or are duly notified thereof. And further that the returns of captains or other commanding officers of companies, delinquents drafted or ordered into the service of the United States, who shall have refused or neglected to enter the same, sworn to as aforesaid, shall be competent evidence of the facts therein contained.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall wilfully swear false before any such court martial, or in any affidavit or deposition taken as aforesaid, he or she shall be adjudged to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be indicted, tried and punished accordingly, by any court of competent jurisdiction in the state where such offence shall be committed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of the before recited act, may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That regimental chaplains in the militia which have been or shall be called into the service of the United States, shall receive the same monthly pay and rations as a captain of infantry, with the addition of forage for one horse, and whenever called forth into the service of the United States, division quartermasters shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a deputy quartermaster general; brigade quartermasters to the pay, emoluments and allowances of an assistant deputy quartermaster general; and regimental quartermasters to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of infantry, and sixteen dollars per month in addition thereto, and forage for one horse; division inspectors shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of infantry; brigade majors to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a major of infantry; aids-de-camp to brigadier generals to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a captain of infantry, with the addition of sixteen dollars per month, and forage for one horse.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the expenses incurred or to be incurred by marching the militia of any State or Territory of the United States to their places of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition of the President of the United States, or which shall have been or may be incurred in cases of calls made by the authority of any state or territory which shall have been or may be approved by him, shall be adjusted and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such place of rendezvous on the requisition of the President of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be considered as authorising any species of expenditure previous to arriving at the place of rendezvous, which is not provided by existing laws to be paid for after their arrival at such place of rendezvous.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a brigade of militia shall be called forth for actual service, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls, conformably to the provisions of the act entitled "an act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States." If less than a brigade be called forth, then it shall be the duty of a brigade major of the district wherein such militia may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls: two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid, one on the assembling and the other on the discharge of such militia. If there should be no brigade major in the vicinity, the commanding officer may direct any officer under the rank of lieutenant colonel, whether of the regular troops or militia, to inspect and muster the militia so called forth.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That any commissioned officer, non commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia of the United States, who shall have committed an offence while in the actual service of the United States, may be tried and punished for the same, although his term of service may have expired, in like manner as if he had been actually in the service of the United States.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That this act be continued in force for and during the present war, and no longer.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the renewal of a land warrant to George Shannon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is directed to cause to be granted to George Shannon a warrant for three hundred and twenty acres of land, in lieu of warrant number twenty one for the said quantity of land issued to the said Shannon, on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, under an act of Congress, passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "an act making compensation to Messieurs Lewis and Clark, and their companions," which is lost; which said warrant, so to be granted, shall have all the properties of the one heretofore obtained by the said Shannon: *Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby declared*, That the said warrant heretofore obtained by the said Shannon, and any proceedings that may be had thereon, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To fix the compensations of the clerks employed in the offices of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the annual compensation of the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as now fixed by law, there shall be allowed to the principal clerk in each of said offices fifteen hundred dollars, and to each of the engrossing clerks employed in said offices twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum; to be paid quarter yearly out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Archibald M'Call.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Archibald M'Call, of the City of Philadelphia, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eight thousand three hundred and four dollars and ninety five cents in full for the drawbacks due on the exportation of three hundred and ninety chests of Congo, and one hundred and fifty chests Souchong teas to Bremen in the ship Abigail, in the month of August, one thousand eight hundred and five: *Provided*, That the said M'Call prove to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Treasury, that the said teas have been landed at some foreign port or place.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Pitchlyn.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Department of War be, and they are hereby authorised and required, to settle and adjust the account of John Pitchlyn, late an Interpreter for the Chocktaw Indians, and to allow him a reasonable compensation for his services from the first day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, until the third of March, one thousand seven hundred eighty nine, the amount whereof shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John D. Hay.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That John D. Hay, Post Master at Vincennes, be and he is hereby released and discharged from the payment of three hundred twenty five dollars received by him as Post Master for the General Post Office Department, which said three hundred and twenty five dollars were, together with other property, belonging to the said John D. Hay, destroyed by fire.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.