Eastern Shore Republican Star or General Advertiser.

[Vol. 12 .....15] EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1814 [No 43 .....763]

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.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A dinner will be prepared at the subscriber's Long Room, on *MONDAY, the 4th of July next*, in commemoration of the Birth of American Independence, to which gentlemen desirous of celebrating *that day*, are invited; and to leave their names at the Bar on the Saturday preceding.

Thomas Henrix.

Easton, june 21 2

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Caroline county, whereon he now lives, situated within three miles of Hillsborough, and containing upwards of six hundred acres of Land. It is unnecessary to say any thing of the soil or convenience of this Farm, as it is expected that those who wish to purchase will view the Land. If not sold at private sale, before Thursday the first of September next, it will be offered on that day at 12 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

Thomas Daffin.

june 21 11

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, A FARM, lying on the Bay shore, in Talbot county, formerly the residence of Mr. John Leeds, containing 236 acres, the greater part of which is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, and is considered one of the handsomest situations on the Bay shore, and the land of the best quality in the county. Those inclined to purchase, will please to view the premises, which will be shewn them by William Jackson, the overseer. If the above land is not sold at private sale, before the last day of August next, it will be offered at Public Auction on or about that time, of which due notice will be given.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Kemp, near the premises, or the subscriber, living in Baltimore.

Thomas Kemp.

may 31 8

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

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

YOU are hereby notified that the Tax under the act passed the 2d of August, 1813, entitled, "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," has become due and payable, and that attendance will be given to receive the same, at the following times and places, viz:

At my office in Centreville, until the 18th day of June (inst.) inclusive.

At the house of Mary Dixon, in Queen Ann's county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 30th day of June, until Tuesday the 21st, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of William A. Woodle, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county, from 11 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 22d June, until Thursday the 23d, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of Daniel Acres, Trappe, Talbot county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 25th June, until Monday the 27th, 5 o'clock, P. M. (Sunday exclusive.)

At the house of Thomas Henrix, in Easton, on Tuesday the 28th and Wednesday the 29th June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of William Barwick, Chapel, Talbot county, (by William Roberts, deputy collector) on Tuesday the 21st and Wednesday the 22d of June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 5 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Richard Harrington, St. Michaels, Talbot county, (by William Roberts, deputy collector) on Friday the 24th and Saturday the 25th June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Thomas M'Geire, in Greensborough, Caroline county, on Monday the 4th and Tuesday the 5th of July, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Bennett Wherett, in Denton, Caroline county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 6th day of July, until Thursday the 7th, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of William Green, Hunting creek, Caroline county, from 9 o'clock, A. M. on Friday the 8th day of July, until Saturday the 9th, 4 o'clock, P. M.

And that correct copies of the Tax lists remain with the principal assessor of this collection district, open to the inspection of any person, who may apply to inspect the same.

William Chambers, Collector of the Revenue for the Second Collection District of Maryland.

Centreville, june 14, 1814 2

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

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

No. III.

UPON being made acquainted with the fate of Napoleon, many well informed men have exclaimed, "*Great Britain is now all powerful.*" This exclamation has been, in general, accompanied by strong appeals to the patriotism of our fellow citizens, and an attempt to rally the public spirit to some desperate encounter. The intention of those who are thus affected, and who endeavour to affect others, is undoubtedly good: But we question, in the first place, the omnipotency of England; and, in the second, it can be demonstrated that the U. States have nothing to fear in a contest with Great Britain, single-handed, where the two nations put out their whole strength.

If we strictly examine the opinion which assigns to the British irresistible power, we shall find that it rests chiefly on the single circumstance of the dethronement of Bonaparte. That event, it will be admitted on all hands, was not effected by the physical force of G. Britain: nor did it result from English policy and gold. For 20 years the British government laboured, with fruitless toil, with money and by artifice, to restore the Bourbons, and confine France within her ancient limits. She never succeeded, till the powers of the European Continent, and chiefly Russia, outraged beyond endurance by Napoleon, rushed upon him with all their might, when he had been enfeebled by untoward military occurrences, and secretly betrayed, perhaps, by men of talents, in whom he implicitly confided. It was, therefore, the physical force of the powers of the Continent of Europe, invigorated by treachery, that deposed Bonaparte. Say, if you please, that England paid the expenses of the armies of the Allies that marched to Paris; that does not alter the case; for the treasures of G. Britain could never have directed those armies against France, if the Allied Sovereigns had not had a deep interest in curbing the domination of the French. It follows, of course, then, that the opinion of British omnipotency is founded principally on an event that was not produced by British force; but by armies which, however G. Britain might have been able to unite them against France, she never can unite against America. The reason is obvious: It is necessary and profitable to the kingdoms of Continental Europe, that the U. States should maintain their rank & importance in the world.

But why, in a question of war between the U. States and G. Britain place so much stress upon the overthrow of Bonaparte? He was, by his restless and energetic character, troublesome to the states of Europe; but he furnished no aid thereby to America in her contest with England. The nations with whom he fought, with the exception of the British, are well inclined to the U. States; and as to G. Britain, he could not reach her. Napoleon was formidable to Europe, because he had France at his back. His abdication does not annihilate France. She still remains to hold in check the ambition of England; and altho' French sway no longer extends over Holland, Germany, &c. yet Germany, Holland, &c. continue to exist, guarding their own rights by their own means. They will, it is reasonable to suppose, do that for their own good which they would not do to please Bonaparte: They will exert themselves to keep G. Britain within proper bounds.

If the British were to put into operation against us all their naval strength, they might batter down some of our towns. This would induce considerable suffering; but that suffering would be little or nothing in its influence on America, especially if the question were freedom and independence or unconditional submission. To make an impression on the U. States, G. Britain must throw an army into the country; and what numerical force is it likely that she could employ in such a service? By straining herself in all parts, she has been able to bring into the field under Lord Wellington, not exceeding 60,000 men. Suppose she were to throw the whole of these troops into the U. States, what have we to fear for the final issue? For one or two years we should be harrassed, and a part of the country would be desolated: But it is not in the nature of things that sixty thousand soldiers should be competent to subjugate a population of 7 or 8 millions, the male part of which is, in general, robust, hardy, intelligent, active & sacredly devoted to the protection of their rights.

Let us neither undervalue nor overvalue our enemy: let us not depress ourselves by too cheaply estimating our capacity for war, on an occasion where all would be agreed, and where cowardice and treachery would be instantly stamped with infamy and punished with death. It is by truly appreciating the strength of our antagonist, and fairly measuring our own resources, that we shall best prepare ourselves to meet with firmness, and resist with vigor, the hostile visits of a presumptuous foe.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Before the general Court Martial, of which Capt. STEPHEN DECATUR, of the United States' Navy, is President, and THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, Esquire, Judge Advocate, held on board the United States' frigate "United States," in the harbour of New London, in the State of Connecticut, on the 15th day of April, 1814, and continued by adjournments to the 5th of May following Lieut. William S. Cox, of the Navy of the United States, was tried on the following charges & specifications thereof, viz:—

"CHARGE I."

"Cowardice."

"Specification. In that he deserted his station, in time of action with the enemy, and continued absent therefrom."

"CHARGE II."

"Disobedience of orders."

"Specification. In that, having been charged with the command of second division of the gun deck, he left his station, and, after having so left it, was seen by his commanding, James Lawrence, Esq. in the cockpit of the said frigate (Chesapeake), who ordered him to return to his quarters, which order he did not execute."

"CHARGE III."

"Desertion from his quarters, and neglect of duty."

"Specification the first. In that, he was charged with the command of the second division of the gun deck, from which he withdrew, in time of action with the enemy, without orders, while the men of said division remained at their quarters."

Specification the second. In that, he did not do his utmost to aid and assist to take, or destroy, the enemy's vessel, the 'Shannon,' by animating and encouraging, in his own person, conduct and example, the inferior officers and men to fight corageously; but did, contrary to orders and his duty as an officer, leave his station in time of action, and deny to Midshipman Higinbothom the use of coercive means to prevent the men from deserting their quarters, running, or jumping below, and thereby compel them to return to their duty and repel the boarders of the enemy."

"CHARGE IV."

"Unofficer-like conduct."

"Specification the first. In that, he quitted his station, designated in the foregoing specifications, in time of action with the enemy, proceeded to the upper deck, and thence, whilst the enemy was boarding, or attempting to board, the frigate Chesapeake, accompanied the person of his disabled commander, before named, to the gun deck, and there continued, without properly exerting himself, during the remainder of the action."

"Specification the second. In that, after having left his station and proceeded to the upper deck, and thence, while the enemy was boarding, or attempting to board, the frigate Chesapeake, accompanied the person of his disabled commander to the gun deck, he did not return to the command of his division, but went forward on the gun deck, and while there and the men were retreating below, commanded them to go to their duty, without enforcing that command himself, or directing, or permitting others so to do—where, and in the steerage of the said frigate, he continued during the remainder of the action, contrary to his duty and the good example of an officer."

To all of which the prisoner pleaded "*not guilty.*"

April 26, 1814.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present,

Captain STEPHEN DECATUR, Presd't.
Captain JACOB JONES,
Mast. Com. JAMES BIDDLE,
Lieutenants WILLIAM CARTER, Jun.
JOHN T. SHUBRICK,
BENJAMIN W. BOOTH,
DAVID CONNER,
JOHN GALLAGHER, &
JOHN D. SLOAT,

Members; when all the proceedings and evedence, whether on the part of the prosecution or the defence, being read, they pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

"The Court, after mature deliberation, on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, Lieut. William S. Cox, '*not guilty*' of the charges first for '*cowardice*,' second for '*disobedience of orders*,' exhibited against him."

"Of the third charge, for '*desertion from his quarters and neglect of duty*,' the Court find the prisoner '*not guilty*' of '*desertion from his quarters*,' but '*guilty*' of '*neglect of duty*,' in not doing his utmost to aid in capturing the Shannon, animating and encouraging, in his own example, the inferior officers and men to fight coragcously, and in denying the use of coercive means to prevent the desertion of the men from their quarters; and in not compelling those who had deserted from their quarters to return to their duty."

"Of the fourth charge, for '*unofficer-like conduct*,' the Court find the prisoner '*guilty*,' in that, while the enemy was boarding, or attempting to board, the frigate Chesapeake, the prisoner accompanied his disabled commander, James Lawrence, Esq. from the quarter deck, where his presence and commond were essential to animate and direct the Chesapeake's crew in repelling the boarders of the enemy;—and sentence him to be cashiered, with a perpetual incapacity to serve in the Navy of the United States."

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the Court.
THO. O. SELFRIDGE,
Judge Advocate.

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

By the same Court, and at the same place, Midshipman James W. Forrest was tried on the following charges and specifications thereof, viz:

"CHARGE I."

"Cowardice and neglect of duty."

"Specification. In that, he deserted his quarters, on board the United States' frigate Chesapeake, in time of action with the enemy's vessel 'Shannon,' and did not return to them, but went below, and there continued, during the remainder of the action."

"CHARGE II."

"Drunkenness."

"Specification. In that, after the capture of the said frigate, by the enemy, and during the detention of the officers and crew thereof, as prisoners of war, in Halifax, he was frequently intoxicated."

To which charges, &c. the prisoner pleaded '*not guilty.*'

On the 29th of April, 1814, the Court met, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the same as in the case of lieut. Cox; and, upon hearing the prisoner's defence, and having the proceedings read to them by the judge advocate, pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

"The Court, after mature deliberation, upon the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, Midshipman James W. Forrest, '*not guilty*' of the charge for '*cowardice*,' first exhibited against him."

"Upon the second charge, for '*drunkenness*,' exhibited against the prisoner, and to which he pleaded '*guilty*,' the Court would pointedly express its abhorrence of a vice destructrive of morals, ruinous to the individual, & disgraceful to the public service;—& sentence the prisoner to be cashiered, with a perpetual incapacity to serve in the Navy of the United States."

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the Court.
THO. O. SELFRIDGE,
Judge Advocate.

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

Henry P. Fleischman, acting Midshipman, was tried by the same Court, at the same place, on the following charge and specification thereof, viz:

"CHARGE."

"Imposition and unofficer-like conduct."

"Specification. In that he did, after the capture of the frigate Chesapeake, conduct himself in a manner unworthy of, and degrading to, an American officer, by changing his name and assuming the false one of "William Brown," in order to effect his parole, as a prisoner of war; and under which assumed and false name he did effect and accept his parole."

April 21st, 1814.

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the same as in the preceding cases.

After hearing the defence of the prisoner, and the whole of the proceedings being read to them, by the judge advocate, they pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

"The Court, after maturely deliberating upon the nature of the charge, to which the prisoner, acting Midshipman Henry P. Fleischman, has pleaded '*guilty*,' and after duly considering the evidence in mitigation by him adduced, proving his good conduct in the action with the "Shannon," find, in the conduct of the prisoner, in Halifax, a departure from those principles which should characterize every officer, and should never be compromised for personal convenience; but, in consideration of his youth and inexperience, and his good conduct in the action, sentence him to be publicly reprimanded in such manner as the honorable the Secretary of the Navy shall direct."

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the Court.
THO. O. SELFRIDGE,
Judge Advocate.

"The sentence is approved, and the President of the Court directed to reprimand acting Midshipman Henry P. Fleischman, upon the quarter deck of the United States' ship President, in such manner as he may deem most impressive and effectual."

W. JONES.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of William Brown, bugleman, on the following charge and specification, viz:

"CHARGE."

"Cowardice."

"Specification. In that, he basely deserted his station, in the said frigate Chesapeake, in time of action with the enemy, secreted himself under the long boat, and on being found and ordered to do his duty, by sounding the bugle, he was incapable, or unwilling to do so."

To which charge, &c. the prisoner pleaded '*not guilty.*'

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment, April 28th, 1814.

Present, the same as before.

Having heard all the evidence and the defence of the prisoner, and the whole proceedings being read to them, they pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

"The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, William Brown, bugleman, '*guilty*' of the charge exhibited against him;—and sentence to receive three hundred lashes, at such time and place as the honorable the Secretary of the Navy shall direct, and to be mulcted of all his wages now due, and which may accrue to him during the remainder of his period of service."

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the Court.
THO. O. SELFRIDGE,
Judge Advocate.

The punishment is mitigated, and limited to one hundred lashes.

JAMES MADISON.

The remainder of the sentence is confirmed.

W. JONES.

Joseph Russell, captain of the second gun, was then tried upon the following charge and specification, viz:

"CHARGE."

"Cowardice, and desertion from his quarters."

"Specification. In that, in the action between the United States' frigate 'Chesapeake,' and the British ship of war 'Shannon,' he deserted his quarters, being stationed at the second gun, on the gun deck; that he returned to them, and deserted them a second time; then went below, (saying he was ordered down,) where he continued during the remainder of the action."

To which charge the prisoner pleaded '*not guilty.*'

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment, the 5th of May, 1814.

Present, the same members.

Having heard all the evidence in favor of the prosecution, and in behalf of the accused, and the whole proceedings being read to them, they pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

"The Court, after mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, Joseph Russell, captain of the second gun, '*not guilty*' of the charge exhibited against him. But the Court would respectfully suggest to the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, that in the course of the trial it appeared that the prisoner had been guilty of gross misconduct, not embraced in the charge; and the Court would respectfully recommend to the honorable Secretary, the stoppage of his wages now due, and the wages which may accrue for the remainder of his period of service."

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the Court.
THO. O. SELFRIDGE,
Judge Advocate.

The sentence of the Court is confirmed, and the recommendation, contained therein, approved.

W. JONES.

The Court having completed the trials of Lieutenant William S. Cox, Midshipman James W. Forrest, acting Midshipman Henry P. Fleischman, William Brown, Bugleman, and Joseph Russell, Captain of the second gun; enquired for Peter Frost and John Joyce, Seamen, that they might be brought into Court for trial, on the charges and specifications exhibited against them—when the Court was informed that they were not within the jurisdiction of the United States: upon which the Court adjourned *sine die.*

United States' Frigate 'United States,' River Thames near N. London, May 4, 1814.

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the Court.
THO. O. SELFRIDGE,
Judge Advocate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 10th, 1814.

The general Court Martial, of which Captain Stephen Decatur is President, is hereby dissolved.