WASHINGTON, August 11.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Buchanan, Surgeon in the Navy, dated

Sackett's Harbor, Aug. 3, 1814.

"The squadron were seen last evening (by an Oswego boat arrived here this morning) to the westward of the Gallows, standing up the lake."

We learn by letters received in this city, that Gen. Gaines past Batavia on the 3d inst. on his way to join Gen. Brown's army, which he would reach by the 4th. He, with Gen. Ripley, will ably support the campaign, which has been so brilliantly opened by Brown and Scott.

AUGUST 12.

There was no mail received from Buffaloe yesterday by the express. It is stated that the rider on the extreme stage of the line has disappeared, in what manner not known, and no traces have been discovered of him or the mail. It is owing to this circumstance, paobably, that we have received no further report of Gen. Brown's late battle.

Letters as late as the 5th inst. have, however, been received from Presque' Isle, through which we derive the following intelligence:

Erie, (Pa.) Aug. 5.

This moment the captain of a small trading vessel which sailed from Buffaloe at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, came on shore. He confirms the information of an attack on Fort Erie by the British; and adds, that after heavy cannonading for two hours, the enemy were repulsed at all points, and left the ground before night; no damage sustained on our part—that of the enemy not known. Two soldiers who crossed to Buffaloe after the action, stated that "enemy were cut to pieces—driven at all points, and our troops in the highest spirits. It was generally believed the attack was supported by nearly the whole force of the enemy on the peninsula."

From the Buffaloe Gazette, Aug. 8.

The enemy have advanced from Chippewa, and have taken a position near Frenchman's Creek, about 4 miles below Fort Erie.

Our correspondent sends us some account of the disposition and movement of troops, &c. &c. and adds, "A late Canada hand bill states that 12,000 men were in the river, 400 of whom had arrived at Quebec," &c. A skirmish of out posts took place on the lines on Monday, in which we had three men wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, August 12.

A friend has favored us with the perusal of a letter dated Kinsale, August 7, which states, that the enemy came up to Kinsale on the 3d and destroyed all the buildings and vessels at that place except one schooner & a whale boat, which they carried off. They also destroyed every vessel inside the mouth of Yeocomico. They were opposed in their landing by Captain Henderson's company of militia, which was finally obliged to retreat after having one man killed. Several dead bodies of the enemy have floated ashore since the engagement. The enemy's fleet got under way on the 5th and proceeded down as far as Cone.

After the above was put in type we were politely favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

Kinsale, 8th August.

"Seven ships, 2 brigs, and 15 tenders, exclusive of barges, are off this place.—They do not confine themselves to their element, the water, but go in the country. They have been 10 miles up in the forest, have burnt and destroyed almost every house in their way and about the River.—Mr. Henderson's store and all houses within five miles of Farnham Church are in ashes. Kinsale & all the houses with the warehouse and all the tobacco in it (yours with the rest) are this moment in ashes. Yesterday they were up and burnt a number of houses in their route. They went within one mile of Northumberland C. H. I have this moment returned from viewing the fleet, which, from the passing of barges, shew a disposition to land in Yeocomico neck. We are all in the utmost confusion; houses and farms deserted, women and children living in tents in the woods. Every one has either deserted his house in the neighborhood of the water, or is in the militia, and we have a considerable good force too. General Parker worked narrowly; he is not in command here—he was reconnoitreing, when a party in the forest woods let slip at him having cut him off—his horse in leaping the fence fell; but the General escaped, with a wound in the hand and another in his thigh. ——He is yet up and going about with the army, his wounds being slight.

Since writing the above, another ship has joined the fleet at present here."

Annapolis, August 4.

Appointments by the Executive of Maryland, August 2d, 1814.

WILLIAM BATES, assistant adjutant general of the draughted militia of Maryland, under the late requisition of the President.

BASIL BOWLING, assistant deputy quarter master general, ditto.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself *John Shorter:* He is supposed to be about 45 years of age, five feet five inches high—His clothing when committed were an old fur hat, black cloth great coat, blue cloth round-about, a striped cotton Bennett's cord vest, and blue cloth pantaloons: has sore shins, likewise the first joint of the middle finger on his right hand cut off—Says he was manumitted by Benjamin Adams, seven miles from Alexandria, Fairfax County, State of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff
Frederick county, Md.

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THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG 16, 1814

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LEVIN WINDER.

IN the Star of the 2d inst. I had the honor of addressing you. A respect for the honor, and an attachment to the welfare of the State, induced me to it—and I wish it now distinctly understood, by yourself and the public, that no personal considerations induce me again to call the public attention to the odious acts of your administration. I wish them to be viewed by an impartial eye. No predisposition is necessary, to make them hideous to candid men; and no political feeling should exist, to veil their moral and political depravity. You have been charged, sir, with the receipt of 1700 and odd dollars, in addition to your salary as Governor, for services rendered in the year 1813, as Major General. From a statement made in the Monitor of the 13th inst. which I presume must be *considered official*, it appears that you received the sum of $1643 63 cents, the pay of a Major General, in addition to your salary, not as Major General, but as *Commander in Chief in actual service.*—This, sir, in substance, and in sum, amounts nearly to the charge which has been made against you. It is certainly immaterial to the public, under what title you received the money—The questions worthy of attention are: *Did the troops called out compose a Major General's command! Did you render services equivelant to the money received?* If it should appear that you have claimed more than your services merited, you have been guilty of extortion: If you have received more through the *good graces of your Council*, then you have been guilty of meanness in accepting it. It is easy, very easy indeed, sir, to detail, on paper, an *active, laborious* and *perilous campaign;* and on this shore, where your conduct as *Commander in Chief in actual service* has not been witnessed, nor indeed in any way perceived, it might be believed, from the last Monitor, that such was your campaign of 1813: But when facts are known, every candid man I am sure will agree with me on the following points:—

First—That the forces called into service did not amount to a Major General's command:

Secondly—That not having a command, a regard to the public treasury, and a respect to your character, should have induced you to refuse any consideration, further than expences incurred:

Thirdly—That your conduct, while on duty in Annapolis, or since Governor of the State, has not deserved, as a military man, the confidence or approbation of the public, Gen. Sam. Smith's eulogy to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sir, will you condescend to inform the public at what time you took the command, and when you relinquished it; and the number of troops under your command at Annapolis, during the time you received the pay of a Major General?—The fact is, if I am not very much mistaken, and I request you, sir, to correct me if I am, that at no time did they exceed a Colonel's command in the regular service, and very frequently did not amount to a *Majority:* for, sir, *recollect*, that neither Col. Carberry's men, Col. Watkins's men, or the men under the gallant Morris, acknowledged *you* as their commander. Sir, do you honestly believe, that such a collection of the militia as took place at Annapolis, was to embody the militia in the spirit and meaning of the Constitution—that it was necessary for the public service—that you should have buckled on *your sword.* You have received $1643 63 cents for commanding the militia, when hardly a Colonel's command was in service—That no important services were rendered, time has disclosed. Subtract, then, the pay of a Colonel from what you received, and it will shew the clear loss of the State, which has been *pocketed, much to the honor* of your Excellency—a sum almost equal to six months' salary as Governor.

It may, indeed, sir, be said, and you may take all the *honor* of it to *yourself*, that you are the first Governor in the State of Maryland, who could devise ways and means to make the office profitable. Sir, let me request you to tell the people of this State, what extra expense did you incur? how many sleepless nights have you passed on the silent watch? how many perils, how many dangers have you passed? Tell them, I pray you. They will say,—"'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange; 'tis *pitiful*, 'tis wond'rous *pitiful*," that our *General*, in *actual service*, should have done *so little*—that our public servants, in times like these, should squander our money to so little purpose. Tell us, sir, was it to make way for your command, that Gen. Williams was sent from Annapolis? Tell us, sir, if the accounts of some of our militia officers have not been rejected, on the ground that they had not a sufficient command—If so, on what ground, with what consistency have you received $1643 63 cents as Major General? Tell us, sir, why you did not receive the pay of Commander in Chief, instead of Major General; for you must have ranked as a Lieut. General at least, when the other Major Generals in the State, older officers than yourself, were under your command. Did your conscience tell you it was too much? for it seems, from the Monitor, that your delicacy was so acute, so sensitive, that you would not receive the $1643 63 cents, "until there should be an expression of the State Legislature upon it"—Indeed, sir, and can any man call the report of Messrs. Bailey, Mason, and Lecompte, an expression of the State Legislature? In the first place, the Legislature is composed of the Senate and House of Delegates: and *no man* can be stupid enough to believe, that the report of two of your personal and political friends, assented to by a majority of your friends in the House of Delegates, is the expression of the State Legislature. In the second place, the report decides nothing material to your claim, even admitting it had passed both branches of the Legislature. It states, that "the existing laws of the State have provided a mode for the settlement of all claims arising from the employment of the militia."——This is a plain fact, which no one in the Legislature could deny. But does this support the idea, that the Council should call you into actual service, when you have not embodied a sufficient number of militia to give you a command, or that you should receive the pay of a Major General for the services you had performed. Certainly not Sir—but there is a *mystery* in this business that has very much the appearance of juggling to me, and I have no doubt of its making the same impresssion on many honest men in the State. Sir, it gives you too much the appearance of *Punch in the Puppetshow*, to redound either to your honour or your praise. But, Sir, to exemplify the folly, the injustice and the meanness of this proceeding, let us suppose a case. Suppose Col. Lloyd should call out Captain Goldsborough's troop on the approach of the enemy to aid in the defence of the county, that he should take the command, and afterwards present his account under the existing law of the State to the Council for payment, and demand the pay of Lieutenant Colonel, do you suppose it would be allowed—No Sir? His meanness and his folly would be announced, and every lounger that paces the State House yard would hoot him as he passed as a *public extortioner* and fool. Where is the difference; is it because you are Governor that the Treasury doors should fly open to you when they are almost hermetically sealed to every other militiaman in the State, or is it because the Council have strained the Constitution & called upon you to command a handful of men, *to the exclusion of their proper officers*, that this extravagance, this profusion should be countenanced. Sir, I speak hypothetically; but if our Council or a majority of them should be corrupt, what a pretty *gingling* you may make with the dollars of the State—on every alarm the Governor may be *graciously advised* to take the command. A Major General's pay may be allowed him in addition to his salary. A favorite committee may make a report that it is unnecessary to discuss the propriety of this allowance; this may be called as it has been an expression of the Legislature.—Be so good, Sir, as to inform us how and when did you discover that this allowance was tho't reasonable by members of both parties in the Legislature. The time allowed me, Sir, before the publication of the next Star, is so limited, that I am compelled to close this number of my address before I have progressed as far as I intended in the examination of your attempted defence which appeared on the 13th inst in the Monitor; be assured sir, I shall pay your acts due respect & due attention—of course you will hear from me again, but before I close let me call your attention to the conduct of Washington when appointed Commander in Chief by President Adams. In his letter to the President he observes, "that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment, before entering into a situation to incur expences."—You now, Sir, have an opportunity of comparing your conduct with his, and when it brings to your recollection the memory and the virtues of this *once great and good man*, suffer yourself to take a view of his valedictory address, and examine how far other parts of your political conduct accord with his principles or precepts, that this reference will afford a wholesome lesson to you, I am *most sure*; and be assured, should it prove salutary to yourself or to the State, it will very much gratify

AN HONEST FARMER.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents appoint Monday the 19th day of September next, for their meeting at the City of Washington, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, [L.S.] and signed the same with my hand

Done at the City of Washington, the 8th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President—

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

By our paper of this day, it will be seen that Congress is called upon to convene at an earlier day than that fixed on by the last session. The reasons for this call will be disclosed by the President at the proper time, and an attempt to anticipate them would be useless, if not unbecoming in us. The momentous changes which have recently taken place in the political state of Europe, affecting as they do, our interests and our prosperts, will present to the mind of every reader, at least one of the considerations which probably induced the measure. *Nat. Intel.*

NEW YORK, August 11.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from New London, dated August 8th

"There is now in Gardiner's bay and vicinity of that island, 8 ships and 2 brigs of the enemy. Mr. James Stewart came up yesterday in a flag, and was stopped at the Fort to obtain permission to take away his wife and family. Gen. Cushing informed him it was not in his power to grant his request, but that he would write to the Secretary of War, to endeavour to procure permission.

"The ships we are informed are from Bermuda, and one of 90 guns"

Extract of another letter from a gentleman in New London, to his friend in this city, dated August 8th.

"There is a large force now off our harbour, two 74's, 4 frigates, 1 sloop of war, 2 gun brigs and a schooner. James Stewart is with them.—He was on board a flag which came up yesterday, requesting permission to take his family to Halifax. This looks something like a continuance of the war, and possibly has a little squinting to an attack on this place." *Merc. Adv.*

THE ENEMY REINFORCED.

Reinforcements have arrived in the mouth of Long Island Sound. Our informant counted, on Sunday, in Gardner's Bay, 2 ninety gun ships, four 74's, 4 frigates, and 1 brig—total 11 sail—Other accounts encrease the number, by smaller vessels, to 15 sail in the neighbourhood of New London. There was no transports or troops on board the shipping, the crews of which were sickly, and were to be landed on Montauk Point, it was said, to the number of 5 or 6 hundred, to recover and recruit.

Whether the ships were direct from Europe, or gathered from other parts of our coast, was not known. [Montauk is common pasture for about 1500 cattle, 1400 sheep, and 200 horses, belonging to the citizens of East Hampton, and would furnish refreshment for the well, as well as the sick, if not removed by the owner.] *Columbian.*

LANDING OF THE ENEMY ON LONG ISLAND.

A letter from Hartford of the 4th inst 8 o'clock P M. states, "that a report had reached there from N London, advising, that the British have landed a force at the east end of Long Island; and at Montauk Point, had ordered the inhabitants to fall back 10 miles.

Washington City, August 8.

We have awaited with much anxiety the arrival of the detailed report of Gen. Brown's late glorious but bloody victory. Contrary to our expectation it was not received on Saturday, tho' the Buffaloe express brought private letters from Erie as late as the 1st inst. an extract from one of which we subjoin.

Erie, Aug. 1, 1814

"Our army still remains at this place, and are busily employed in entrenching. The enemy's advanced parties are daily skirmishing with our pickets and foraging parties; nothing of material consequence has yet occurred. We have just received a reinforcement of 200 riflemen from Sackett's Harbour. I am happy to find that our loss on the 25th ult. was not so great as was at first apprehended; the battle being fought at night, many of our men scattered and secreted themselves in the woods, and have not, until within a day or two, all been collected."

Extract, dated Fort Grattio, Rapids, River St Clair, July 13th 1814.

Dear Sir—The land forces arrived here yesterday, having marched by land 15 miles through a very ugly and wet country, and without even a path the quarter part of the way: The vessels were detained by head winds, to day they have a fair wind, and the Niagara and Lawrence have just past over the Rapids, and anchored in Lake Huron; the Caledonia, Porcupine and Tygress are now passing the Rapids. The troops are ordered to be ready to embark in one hour. If the wind is good we will be before Mackinaw in three days. Our force will be 550 or 600. Report says that of the enemy is 400 regulars and 1000 Canadians and Indians. *Nat Intel.*

DEFENCE OF MARYLAND.

We learn from a source entitled to full credit, that the commander of this district, Brigadier General Winder, has called into service 3000 of the drafted militia, to be stationed near Bladensburg. He has, also, authority from the *Secretary of War*, in case of exigency, to call in from the adjacent counties of Pennsylvania, 5000 in addition; who are already in readiness to march at a moment's notice. These, with Gen. Stansbury's brigade, the regulars and the *Baltimore volunteers*, will form a force of 15 000 men, that can meet the enemy at any one point between Washington and Baltimore, in a few hours. *Balt. Pat.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, Delaware, dated August 6, 1814.

"I received yesterday a letter from Mr. BAYARD at London, in which he says *he does not despair of peace;* tho' his remarks, that if the sentiments of the Ministry correspond with those of the People, there is little prospect of accommodation. The delay which has taken place in the arrival of their forces destined for this part of the coast, and the apparent tardiness of Sir A. Cochrane afford some slight expectation of a Peace. Otherwise I should think there was not the least prospect of it. During the continuance of this state of uncertainty, which should be terminated as soon as possible, *a systematic and vigorous prosecution of the war*, is, in my humble opinion, *the safe and correct course.*" *Nat. Amer.*

YANKEE RETORT.

As two or three companies of militia, from the county of *Worcester*, were passing through State street on Wednesday, some *federalists of the Boston stamp*, together with a number of *Englishmen*, were laughing at their dress, and making degrading remarks respecting them—when a bystander, who is a real American, observed, that "BURGOYNE'S *army was captured on the 17th of October, 1777, by the same kind of troops.*" The effect was quite visible on the countenances of John Bull's calves, and they ceased bleating. *Yankee.*

DIED, last week, JOSIAH POLK, Esq. Clerk of Somerset county court.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

PROMPTED by the very generous support you were pleased to give me last fall, and the solicitations of my friends, I offer myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

I am, respectfully, your obd't. servt.

Daniel Martin.

august 16

WOOL WANTED.

THE subscriber will give Fifty Three Cents per pound for clean washed WOOL, delivered at his Store.

James Thomas.

Easton, august 16

FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

Fellow-Citizens,

I again solicit your suffrages as a Delegate to the next General Assembly. Should you again confide in me so far as to honour me with your support, be assured that my utmost skill and judgment shall be exercised in the support of your best interests.

Jonathan Spencer.

august 16

VOTERS OF TALBOT.

Fellow-Citizens,

I solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election, as a Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Samuel Stevens, jun.

august 16

NOTICE.

The members of the MARYLAND AND DELAWARE JOCKEY CLUB, are requested to meet at the subscriber's Tavern, on *Tuesday, the 23d inst.* on business of importance.

Thomas Henrix, Sec'ry.

august 16 2

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale, at Capt. Campbell's tavern, in Chester Town, on FRIDAY the 23d of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M—her Farm in Kent county, Maryland, near Black's ✕ Roads, and six miles from George Town ✕ Reads. It contains upwards of 370 Acres, about 60 of which are woodland, the remainder arable. The improvements are, a dwelling house, barn, granary, corn house, stables, carriage house, meat house, &c. and a young orchard. This land is so well known, and in such high repute for fertility, that a further description is thought unnecessary; especially as persons disposed to purchase will probably view it, previous to the sale—which they are invited to do, and may have it shewn them, by calling on James Welch, Esq near the premises, or Doct Edward Scott, George Town ✕ Reads.—Possession will be given the first of January next, and the purchaser, if he requires it, may have a crop of wheat with it, seeded in due season in a farmer-like manner, and under his own inspection. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Mary Scott.

Elkton, august 16 6

WANTED FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

THE subscriber wishes to hire 3 men hands, who are good ploughmen, and two smart boys or women; for whom the usual wages, clothing and provision will be given. During my absence, Mr Nicholas Goldsborough will treat for me with any one, who has hands to let.

Tench Tilghman.

Plinhimmon, august 16 6

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

May Term, 1814.

ORDERED, upon application, that JOHN WALLIS, administrator of *Charles Kankey*, deceased, give three weeks notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—

Richard Barroll, Reg'r
of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Charles Kankey*, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the said estate, are required to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1814.

John Wallis, adm'r
of Charles Kankey.

august 16 3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Tuesday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1814.

ON application of DANIEL STUART, administrator of *Henry Maddry*, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he 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 one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony, that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, [L.S.] I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r
of 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 second Tuesday in February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of August 1814.

Daniel Stuart, Adm'r
of Henry Maddry, dec'd.

august 16 3q

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. Thomas Cray, living in Easton, (to whom she was hired for this year) a dark mulatto woman, called *FLORA*, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a slender and delicate form and a sickly countenance—is a very good washer and ironer, and plain cook—has a very bad temper, and apt to be impudent when spoken to with authority.

This woman was the property of Major Joseph Richardson of Caroline county, lately deceased, and upon the distribution of his estate was allotted to the subscriber, who intermarried with one of the deceased's daughters. She has been hired in Easton, to different persons for several years past, and has a husband by the name of Jim Ridout, who went away with her, and who belongs to David Kerr, Junr. She is also now advertised.—Flora is about 35 or 40 years of age, and Jim about 40—They went together, on the night of the 27th of May last, with a cart and horse, loaded with various articles. As she had such a variety of clothing, that it would be useless to attempt a description of them.

The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State of Maryland, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home—30 dollars and like charges paid, if taken and secured within this State. All persons are warned not to harbour the said slave Flora, at their peril.

Anthony Ross.

Talbot county, Md. august 16