Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1812. [No. 1.....668.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

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 IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, in pursuance of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, the real estate of *Peter Owens*, late of Worcester county, dec'd—consisting of a tract of land called OWENS' LOTT, and a tract called OWENS' CHANCE—both tracts situate in said county.

The sale will take place at the court house door in Snow Hill, on *Friday* the 18th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The terms will be, that the purchaser of any part must give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the time of sale. The subscriber notifies the creditors of the said Peter Owens, that they must exhibit their claims, with the vouchers, to the Register in Chancery, within six months from the time of sale.

ROBERT NAIRNE, Trustee.

august 25——3

FOR SALE.

By order of Kent County Court, will be offered for sale on WEDNESDAY the twentieth day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

The whole of the real estate of BENJAMIN TEAGUE, deceased, consisting of two FARMS—the one whereon he formerly resided, contains about three hundred acres; the other about two miles from Mr. Edward Sines' tavern, contains one hundred and eighty-eight and an half acres.—The terms are, bond with approved security, drawing interest from the first day of January, 1813, unless paid—payable in instalments. The terms will be more particularly made known, and attendance given on the first named farm on the day of sale, at 11 o'clock, by the subscribers

CHARLES TOLSON, JAMES BEVINS, JOHN MAXWELL, Jun. } Commissioners.

august 18——3*

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on the corner of West street and Miles River road, fronting about 80 feet on said st and running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three on the second, and two in the garret, with two rooms in the cellar.—Attached to the dwelling is a brick pantry and kitchen; on the lot are a brick smoke house and granery, an excellent pump of water in the yard, with a milk house attached, a large and spacious garden well enclosed, stables, carriage and cow houses, with a well in the stable yard. He will sell the above property for well secured paper.—If not sold before the first of January next, it will be for rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, august 25——m

WYE ISLAND

Part of this highly estimated Land is now to be disposed of at private sale, by the subscriber.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Price, living thereon. MATT. BORDLEY.

august 25——4

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a small FARM, handsomely situated on the waters of Wye river. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or clover—The improvements are all nearly new and in good repair. On said farm is a valuable young apple orchard, in thriving condition. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL Y. GAREY.
Near Wye Mill.

july 21——m

FOR SALE.

The FARM on the Long Marsh in Caroline county, late the property of Wm. Hemsey, Esq. deceased. Also one hundred acres of very fine Timber Land, lying in Queen Ann's county, within two miles of Sedler's Cross Roads, and about three miles from the said farm. If not sold before the 20th Sept. next, it will then be offered for rent, Apply to

WM. HEMSLEY, or THOS. C. EARLE.

Queen Ann's county, august 11——6

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, all his Lands lying in Sussex county, in the State of Delaware, containing about 788 acres, in one compact body and farm. There is about 260 acres in cultivation, & the remainder in very valuable timber, fit for ship building, staves, &c. The soil is particularly kind for wheat, corn, and all kinds of spring grain—and is rated equal if not superior to any land in the neighbourhood. Its situation is within 3 miles of Seaford, and 5 miles of the North-West-Fork-Bridge. The land will make two good farms of 330 acres, with timber sufficient for each. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed the purchaser or purchasers will view the same. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, Md.

JOSEPH BYUS.

august 18——6

LANDS TO RENT
AND
OVERSEERS WANTED.

To be rented, from the 31st of December next, when the contracts with the present tenants will expire, Eight FARMS in Hunting Creek and Poplar Necks, in Caroline county. Four of these farms are large and valuable; the others will suit tenants of moderate capital. They are all situated either immediately on, or within a mile of, Choptank river, and from six to ten miles from the town of Easton. They will be rented for country produce, if desired, and on as long leases as may be generally agreeable to those who may incline to take them.

ALSO—wanted, for the ensuing year, Four OVERSEERS, one a single man, the others with families. No person need apply, who is not every way qualified for the management of a farm.—Application to be made to the subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, July 21 }——8

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON

The customers at this Bank are hereby reminded, and will be pleased to take notice, that according to the by-laws of this Institution, all Bills and Notes offered for discount must be deposited in the Bank on the TUESDAY of the week, before the hour of 3 o'clock.

JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.

Easton, 15th august, 1812 (18)——3

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

Grateful for the liberal support I received in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, and encouraged by the solicitations of a respectable portion of my fellow citizens, I am induced again to offer my services as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

august 4——9

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

Having received a very liberal support at the election in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, I am induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the General Assembly of this State.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BANNING.

august 4——9

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

My services are offered as a candidate at the ensuing election, to represent you in the next Legislature of this State.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SETH.

august 18——7

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral period for Talbot county. If I am happy enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall endeavour to fulfil the duties of the office. SAMUEL PADDISON.

june 23——m

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

From the solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for SHERIFF of Talbot county.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS STEVENS.

august 11——8

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

For the safe-keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to make such regulations and arrangements for the safe-keeping, support and exchange of prisoners of war as he may deem expedient until the same shall be otherwise provided for by law, and to carry this act into effect, one hundred thousand dollars be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To compensate for his services the President pro tempore of the Senate, acting as such when the office of Vice President of the United States shall be vacant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President pro tempore of the Senate who has acted, or may hereafter act as such when the office of Vice President shall be vacant, shall receive, during the period of his service, the same compensation as is allowed by law to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act authorising the President of the United States to accept and organise certain Volunteer Military Corps"

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where volunteers have offered or hereafter shall offer their service to the United States, under the act, entitled "An act authorising the President of the United States to accept and organise certain volunteer military corps," it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint and commission officers thereto by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding; *Provided*, That prior to the issuing of such commissions, the volunteers aforesaid shall have signed an enrollment, binding themselves to service, conformably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorised to form the corps of volunteers into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades and divisions, and to appoint thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, general, field and staff officers, conformably with the military establishment of the United States, and who shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of officers of a similar grade and corps in the army of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint all the officers authorised by this act; which appointment shall be submitted to the Senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the volunteers when their term of service shall have expired shall deliver their stand of arms and accoutrements, in good order, to the proper officer, they shall be entitled to receive in lieu thereof ten dollars for every stand of arms so delivered.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the Act entitled "An Act giving further time to purchasers of public lands north-west of the river Ohio, to complete their payment."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement, shall be, and they are hereby extended to the several purchasers of the fractional sections, which were by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury classed together for sale, according to the ninth section of an act entitled "an act making provision for the disposal of the public land in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes," passed on the twentieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, notwithstanding the quantity of land contained in any one tract composed of such fractional sections, so classed together, and purchased by a single contract, shall exceed six hundred and forty acres.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the assignee or assignees of any original purchaser of lands from the United States the lands being purchased prior to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the act, to which this act is a supplement, and the last preceding section, in every case where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of public monies of the district within which the land may lie, that the assignment under which he or they so claim was bona fide made prior to the passing of the aforesaid act, that the whole lands claimed by virtue of such assignment does not exceed six hundred and forty acres, unless it comes within the provision of the preceding section, and that the lands, or some one tract thereof, is inhabited and cultivated by or for the use of the assignee or assignees.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where any tract or tracts of land purchased prior to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres unless such tract shall come within the provision of the first section of this act, has since the first day of April last reverted, or that may before the first day of August next revert to the United States for default of payment, the person or persons claiming such tract or tracts, whether as an assignee or an original purchaser, may again re-enter the same; and all monies which such assignee or original purchaser may have paid shall be replaced to his credit by the register and receiver of public monies of the district in which the lands may lie, and such re-purchaser or re-purchasers shall be allowed the same benefit of the extension of the time of payment, provided by the act to which this is a supplement, as though no such reversion had occurred; *provided*, such assignee or assignees, original purchaser or purchasers, shall make to the proper land office application for such re-entry on or before the first day of September next, and that the lands so re-entered shall not have been re-sold previous to such application.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Maying further provision for the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two brigadier generals, in addition to those already authorised by law, who shall each be entitled to the same number of aids and brigade-majors as are allowed to a brigadier-general under the act of Congress, passed the eleventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve. And the said brigadier-generals, aids and brigade majors, shall be entitled to receive the same pay and emoluments as are by law allowed to officers of the grade.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to any army of the U. States, other than that in which the adjutant general, inspector-general, quarter-master general, and pay-master of the army, shall serve, it shall be lawful for the President to appoint one deputy adjutant general, one deputy inspector general, one deputy quarter-master general, and one deputy paymaster general, who shall be taken from the line of the army, and who shall each, in addition to his pay and other emoluments, be entitled to fifty dollars per month, which shall be in full compensation for his extra services. And that there shall be to each of the foregoing deputies such number of assistant deputies (not exceeding three to each department) as the public service may require, who shall in like manner be taken from the line, and who shall each be entitled to thirty dollars per month, in addition to his pay and other emoluments, which shall be in full compensation for his extra services; *And provided also*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to appoint any of the officers named in this act during the recess of the Senate, to be submitted to the Senate at their next meeting, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters and packages to and from the adjutant-general and inspector-general, shall be free from postage.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorised to confer brevet rank on such officers of the army as shall distinguish themselves by gallant actions or meritorious conduct, or who shall have served ten years in any one grade: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to entitle officers so brevetted to any additional pay or emoluments, except when commanding separate posts, districts, or detachments when they shall be entitled to & receive the same pay and emoluments to which officers of the same grades are now or hereafter may be allowed by law.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers who shall not take waiters from the line of the army, shall receive the pay, clothing and subsistence allowed to a private soldier, for as many waiters as they may actually keep, not exceeding the number allowed by existing regulations.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

July 6, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

It is impossible to read the federal papers at the present crisis, we mean the most of them, and particularly some in New England, without astonishment at the falsehood, the malice and the folly which their polluted columns are daily disgorging. If the declaration of war did not produce an union of opinion in all the states, it was at least to be expected that some decency and some bounds would have been observed in a candid and constitutional opposition to it. But when a portion of our own citizens are seen openly to enlist in an active and a wicked zeal in the cause of the public enemy, not merely shielding it of its enormities, but making it out to be the best, and at the same time loading the lawful authorities of the nation with libels and abuse in a spirit still more vengeful, acrid and turbulent, it is calculated to excite in the bosoms of the sound and patriotic millions of the country who are doomed to witness such baseness, sensations of the strongest and most unqualified horror, mixed with the deepest loathings of disgust. The press may be challenged, the world may be challenged, to produce similar specimens with those exhibited in their increased, remorseless, denunciations. They exemplify every species of lying, from bold and positive falsehoods, down to total and partial suppression of the truth, embracing, in the infinite range, the most malignant and criminal distortions of all the measures and policy of the government, no matter what their course, no matter what their object. They yell out French dictation, French alliance, Napoleon's proclamations, Madison's mob, when in their hearts do not believe a syllable of the complicated nonsense which they shout, making it merely an engine by which, in their wicked and drunken hopes, they think to delude the honest part of their own body, and secure the ends of their insatiate hatred or unprincipled ambition. Constant in nothing but a headlong, persecuting, indiscriminate opposition, rallying one season, under war or their watch-word, and the next under that of peace; now for nothing but energy and the sword, then most meekly whining out forbearance and submission, or any thing in the whole compass of national degradation rather than war; by turns every thing, and steady in nothing but the fierceness, the baseness and the venom of their attacks—it is the leading, well-dressed demagogues of such a faction who are now insolently to themselves all the virtue, all the wisdom, all the patriotism of the country.—These are the pure, the select, the self-made, blooted patriots, who can bawl out from the highways and the house-tops, tyranny! tyranny!—proscription, proscription, fettered tongues, fettered presses! while their own language and their own acts are marked by an indecent forgetfulness of the most common charities, by a licentiousness in fault-finding at which all but the most callous are abashed; by a shameless prostitution of all candour; by a hardihood in presumption, a looseness in the moral sense, putting forth a loathsome hypocrisy with the front of piety and soberness; by an audacity in false assertion, piling up in a black stupendous heap slander upon slander, one base invention upon another base perversion; here a misrepresentation and there a lie; one day a false rumor, the next a false charge, always mixing the deadliest gall with the foulest defamation, in modes and shapes never before equalled, but in seasons of the most portentous violence and depraved, vindictive, intolerant rancor. These are the men who see every thing right in the conduct of the enemy, and every thing not simply wrong, but atrociously wicked, in the measures of their own country. These are the men, who, in their most deliberate resolves, brand with the epithets of madmen and fools all those who legitimately hold the powers of the nation, and who, under the most awful responsibilities, and at the hazard of all the dearest stakes, have legitimately exercised them. These are the men, who, from sanctified lips, preach order, and with unhallowed hands, practise outrage—mean, pitiful, unmanly outrage—taking advantage of the strength of accidental numbers over accidental weakness; who cant about rights; who invoke the law and the constitution; who have at last fixed in their own belief that they are all Gen. Washington's own sons, who are peaceably arming *in self-defence*, while in a spirit of ferocious proscription & with rude and savage force they are for putting down freedom of opinion where it suits not their lordly ears, & brutally insult, and bully, and hiss, and elbow public functionaries in their streets! *They, they* are the only true and correct statesmen, the sublimated, undefiled patriots, whose tender mercies are exclusively shocked, whose tender bowels exclusively yearn at the fate and misery before their country; they alone have wives and children and homes to be torn up; they alone breathe the intelligence that can guide the public councils, bind up the nation's wounds; they alone have estates to be impaired, precious blood to be spilt; they are the chosen few, inspired by an always ready, ever changing genius, blessed with every opposite virtue to suit every opposite emergency—one day viewing the horrors of strife with a nervous starting back, the very lambs of innocence, the friends *of peace and commerce*, the next the resolute Thermopylæ heroes, to stop the Widgeries, the Seavers and the Turners as they pass! The throng, the blind throng, the herd, the numerous herd of republicans who dared to go to war contrary to the high imperious mandate from so pure a fount of wisdom—why, what are they but desperadoes, madmen, fools; to be hooted at—scoffed at—marked for laughter, for scorn, for overthrow as they move along?

We do most confidently trust, we do most ardently hope, we put up our most fervent prayers, that this fell and rising temper, these demoniac exacerbations of rage, will not be copied by the republicans, or by the sober minded and thoughtful of any party. The crisis is coming upon us, when the zeal, when the whole energy of the people, then and then only noble, should be honestly and solely bent against the foreign foe.—To waste it even in thought elsewhere is unhely, is dreadful! Let the republicans move straight onward in the path they have marked out, true to their cause, true to themselves, true to their country, according as they have seen its best interests, and are daily more and more deeply convicted of the rightful and righteous step they have taken, and are resolved to maintain, a conviction in no wise lessened by blustering threats or senseless ebullitions of disappointed, exasperated ambition. The composed mind will take these for the mere groanings of dissolutions, the convulsive struggles of a faction made up of new federal jacobins, leagued in full harmony with old British tories, which will ever continue to be contemptible in the eyes of firm men, while it thus continues to act, thus to pour out the malignant ravings of its impotent, demon-like wrath. Let republicans be as forbearing and long suffering under the lies and slanders of this domestic foe, as they were under the injustice and the wiles of the external, and from the same motives—none other. But if the blows of ruffian violence are to be aimed at them, we do as confidently trust and believe that they possess numbers enough and strength enough, in every section of the Union, and that they will be sufficiently operated upon by motives of a sacred duty, to uphold, at all hazards, and vindicate the sanctity of the national laws, whensoever or by whomsoever they may be daringly and turbulently invaded.

The act of the government which placed us in a state of war with Great Britain, was adopted on the most solemn deliberation, and on a full concurrence among the immediate representatives of the people then recently assembled from all parts of the Union, and we trust that the approaching autumnal elections, wherever they are to take place, will again and soon manifest more signally than ever, in the only authoritative way, the strength, the concentration, the majesty of the republican host. Then we trust will the audacious falsehoods so without shame reiterated by this deadly faction, that an immense majority of the people stood opposed to the measure that sought the vindication of our rights by the sword, be exposed in its proper colors. The times are momentous; let the republicans too in every quarter be up and vigilant; let them be temperate, but let them be firm in all that can conduce to the vigorous prosecution of a just and necessary war, unawed by faction, unintimidated by bullies.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE YANKEE.

BOSTON TOWN MEETING,

HELD AT FANEUIL HALL—AUGUST 6.

At this meeting two distinct and highly interesting subjects were proposed for the consideration of the inhabitants of the town.

1st. The expediency of choosing delegates to correspond with and meet such other delegates as might be chosen in a State Convention; provided the public exigencies shall appear to require the meeting of such Conventions &c.

2d. The alarming attack on the liberty of opinion and of the press at Baltimore; and the adoption of such measures for aiding the civil authority, in the preservation of the peace of the Town, and in the suppression of all riots and tumults.

On a motion seconded and carried without debate, the 2d article was acted upon first; and a set of resolves, which have been published in the papers of the town finally adopted. After these resolves were read by *Wm. H. Sumner*, esq. one of the committee who reported them—a motion was made by *George Blake*, esq. for their recommitment, for the purpose of striking out some expressions which he conceived objectionable in order that they might obtain that unanimous approbation in their form and phraseology to which their subject matter entitled them. The resolves were however accepted as reported after a short debate; and the subject of delegates taken into consideration.

On this subject the hon *Samuel Dexter* rose and delivered, in his usual strain of commanding eloquence, an argumentative and most impressive speech, of which the following is a faint outline, sketched from the imperfect recollection of the writer.

Mr. *Dexter* said he rose to move an indefinite postponement of the subject proposed for the present consideration of the Town; and as he was aware that on this subject he entertained sentiments different from many whose characters and opinions he had been in the habit of respecting, he would offer to his fellow citizens the reasons on which he founded his motion.

The people of Boston, as he apprehended, were called upon in their capacity as a primary assembly, to take measures for controlling or altering the national government—He admitted that all governments, and most emphatically our own, emanated from, and were liable to be controlled and altered by the people.

There were but three cases that presented themselves to his mind which authorised conventions of the kind now under consideration.

1st. Where the people were without any established government.

2d. Where those entrusted with the government wantonly and manifestly abuse the authority with which they are entrusted.

3d. Where those who governassume new and extraordinary powers which are not delegated to them and exercise such powers to the injury of the people whom they ought to govern by known and established laws.

Neither of these cases exist at present.

It is admitted by all that our national government has the unquestionable right to declare war. It is clearly vested with the high authority of judging when, with whom, and for what causes, we shall go to war.—When it has made up and pronounced its judgment, it becomes the law of the land; and we are bound to respect and enforce it as such. If right so far, it necessarily follows that no new and extraordinary powers have been assumed by our rulers in the act of which we complain—the declaration of war. He would not say that the war was unjust; but he was willing to declare his opinion that in our present unprepared state, it was unnecessary and impolitic; and that for himself, if war we must have, he should have been less dissatisfied, if it had been declared against France, the nation from which, in his opinion we had received the greatest degree of injury and insult. But admitting the evils and impolicy, and even the injustice of the war, in the fullest extent which gentlemen contended, he considered its evils by no means insupportable, & far short of such as would follow any serious opposition to the