Eastern Shore Republican & State General Advertiser.

[Vol. 12.....15.] EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1814. [No. 31.....751.]

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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.

CAVALRY.

"*The Independent Light Dragoons,*"

ARE ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY the 9th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. in complete uniform, with equipments in ample order,—each member provided with ten cartridges.

WILL. HARRISON, Jun. Lieut.

march 29 2

SALE POSTPONED.

THE sale of part of the real estate of the late *Samuel Abbott*, deceased, which was advertised to have commenced on *Tuesday* last, 15th, inst. was postponed to TUESDAY, the 5th day of April next.—on which day it will commence at 12 o'clock, on the premises, in Easton, and continue on the same days of the week as heretofore stipulated, on the premises in each case; and attendance given by

WILLIAM JENKINS, Trustee.

march 22 2

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed, will be sold at public sale, in Centreville, on SATURDAY the 16th of April next:

1 Negro woman named Beck (or Rebecca)
1 Negro boy named Saul,
1 Canvas-top Chair,
2 Beds and furniture,
2 Bed steads,
1 Pine cupboard,
1 Walnut table,
1 Writing desk,
6 Chairs,
1 Chest,
1 Dutch oven,
2 Pots,
1 Tea kettle,

The property of Thomas Wooters, taken at the suit of John Boon—by

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff.

march 29 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

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Farm, belonging to the heirs of the late Doct. John Hindman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green, and has for many years back been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

This farm contains about five hundred acres of good Land, most of it in cultivation. There are on the premises a brick dwelling house, with some out buildings. The advantages to be derived from the situation, are many—such as its convenience to mill and market, to places of public worship, and the benefits to be derived from the water. It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase, will no doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
Agent for the Heirs.

Centreville, march 22 6

FOR SALE,

THE Farm at Banbury, about 12 miles from the town of Easton, containing about 550 acres of Land, more or less, now in the tenure of Mr. Nicholas Small. Possession to be given on the first day of January, 1815—For terms apply to Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. at Easton, or Mr. Hugh Birckhead, Baltimore.

march 22 24 (Sept. 1)

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this spring, about two hundred cords of

Spanish, Water, Black, White or Red
OAK BARK.

HE will give from eight to ten dollars per cord, or at any rate the highest Baltimore price. Any person or persons inclinable to contract to deliver me the above quantity of Bark, will please to give me the earliest notice.

JOHN HYDE.

N. B. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received in his business, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting to secure a continuance of their favour. The highest price will be given for hides.

J. H.

Annapolis, march 22 3

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Negro Woman, about 28 years of age, with one Child about 10 months old, and is a boy. There can be a good recommendation given for her honesty and industry—She is a good cook and house-servant. I do not wish to sell her out of the State, nor off the Eastern Shore. For terms apply to the subscriber.

R. B. DUDLEY.

march 22

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.

A well toned PIANO, nearly new and in good order, for sale. For further particulars apply at the Star office.

march 22 6

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

That he has just returned from Philadelphia with a supply of

SPRING GOODS;

Which he will sell at a small advance for Cash—

Amongst which are:

Dress'd and undress'd calicoes	Apron checks
Cambric ginghams	Country tow linens
4-4 and 6-4 cambricks	Hessians
Plain and figur'd lenos	Russia sheetings
India book muslin	German dowlas
Black rambricks	Brown Irish
Long cloths	Bed sackings
Cotton shirtings	Cotton yarns
A few excellent Irish linens	Wool hats
Long lawns	Cashmire and other shawls
Lawn handkerchiefs	India book handkerchiefs
Black, white and pink crapes	Bandanna do.
Black Canton do.	Ladies' silk hose
Ditto bombazetts	Cotton do.
Levantines and Florences	Silk and kid gloves
Fancy vestings	Mantua and satin ribbons, plain and fringed
Long and short nankeens	Bed spreads
American cassinetts	Umbrellas & parasols
Domestic ginghams	Pins, shoes, threads, &c.

ALSO,

Clover seed	Sugar and coffee
Snuff	Philadelphia chocolate and mustard
Spanish & American segars	Almonds & raisins.

Together with

CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S-WARE.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, march 29 4

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the Stock therein, for the last six months; which will be payable to the Stockholder, or their representatives, at any time after the 4th day of April next.

By the Board—

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

Branch Bank, Easton, 23d March, 1814. march 29 3

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 18, 1814.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Institution, request a general meeting of the Stockholder, at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of Bank-Charters.

By order.

JONATHAN PINKNEY, Cashier.

march 1 8

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,

January 31st, 1814.

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

By order,

JAMES STERETT, Cash'r.

feb. 8——13q

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

February 24th, 1814.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are requested to meet at their Banking House, on MONDAY, the 11th of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, for the renewal of Bank Charters.

By order.

GEO: T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

march 8 6

IN CHANCERY,

March 12th, 1814.

ORDERED that the sale made and reported by JAMES CHAPLAIN, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *John Hubbard*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 20th day of May next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 20th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1265.

True copy. Test—

JAMES P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur. Can.

march 29 3

IN CHANCERY,

March 11th, 1814.

ORDERED that the sale made and reported by JOHN C. HANDY, trustee in the cause of John Bishop, complainant, and Molly Wright and others, defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 11th day of May next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Easton Star, before the 11th day of April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1304.

Test—

JAMES P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur. Can.

march 22 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Orem*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Levin Millis, my agent—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber or her agent. Given under my hand this 29th day of March, 1814.

SARAH OREM, Adm'x
of Thomas Orem, dec'd.

march 29 6

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.

Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, respecting execution of the Laws for the increase of the Navy to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

March 16, 1814.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
March 8, 1814.

SIR,

In compliance with your request to be informed of the progress made in the building of the vessels authorised by law, of the steps taken in respect to the procuring of timber under the act of the 30th of March, 1812, and in relation to the dock yard authorised by law, I have the honor to submit the following information:

Three ships of 74 guns each, and of the largest class, are now building of prime materials and in the most substantial and durable manner, viz. one at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; one at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and one at Philadelphia. The two former, it is expected, will be launched in the month of July, and the latter in the month of December next.

Three ships of 44 guns each, of the largest class, are also building of durable materials, in the best manner, viz. one at Philadelphia, one at Baltimore, and one at the Navy Yard in this City. The two former, it is expected, will be launched by the middle of April, and the latter in all the month of July next.

The six sloops of war, authorized by law, have all been built in the most substantial manner and of good materials.—One of which has sailed on a cruize, three are under sailing orders ready for sea, one is nearly manned, and is expected to be ready for sea in the course of 10 days, and one is now fitting at the Navy Yard in this City.

Six barges have been purchased at Philadelphia, also four at Baltimore, and one at Norfolk.

Eight have been built at Baltimore, ten are nearly completed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, four have been built and one is now building at the Navy Yard in this City, five are building at Charleston, South Carolina, six at Saint Mary's, Georgia, and preparatory measures are now in operation to increase the force in North Carolina and at New Orleans in vessels of this description, as fast as men can be procured to man them.

Previous to the year 1813, it appears that no timber had been procured under the act of March 30, 1812; but early in the year 1813, timber to the amount of 23,000 dollars was purchased at Baltimore under the act of March 30th, 1812, "suitable for rebuilding the frigates Philadelphia, General Greene, New York and Boston;" but as there is no appropriation or authority to rebuild those frigates, and as the Philadelphia is not in existence, and the General Greene, New York and Boston are rotten, worthless hulks, that would cost much more, in proportion to their value, to rebuild them than to build new frigates of a better class and vastly superior construction; a part of that timber has been supplied to the building of the 44 and the sloops of war at Baltimore, and the 74 and 44 at Philadelphia.

Contracts for and purchases of timber to a very considerable amount, have been made for naval purposes during the year 1813, but which have not been charged to the particular appropriation of the 30th of March, 1812, though applied to the same purposes as timber chargeable to that appropriation would have been, viz. in building the three 74's at Portsmouth, Charlestown, and Philadelphia; the 44 gun ship at the latter place, and the 44 and sloop of war at the Navy Yard in this City; also, in the repairs of the ships of the Navy, and in preparing several sets of spare masts, spars, tops, &c. &c. ready for the ships which may return damaged; and the residue is applicable to similar purposes.

These have been charged either under the head of repairs, or to the appropriations for building 74's and frigates, which appropriations, it is conceived, are properly chargeable with timber purchased for those purposes. Six cargoes, amounting to twenty six hundred tons of Georgia yellow pine timber, which had been cut for the use of the British navy, but entered the eastern ports of the United States on account of the war, have been purchased on favorable terms; also, a prize cargo of northern timber. These are properly chargeable to the annual appropriation for the purchase of timber. A contract was made in August last for the delivery at Norfolk and this place of a quantity of yellow pine plank, thick stuff, beams and mast pieces, sufficient for two ships of 74 guns each, and two 44 gun frigates. The timber under this contract is now delivering. Contracts for timber, yet to be delivered, have been made at the eastern stations, the particulars of which are not yet in the department. A recent contract has been made in Philadelphia for white oak plank, thick stuff, beams and knees, and for yellow pine plank and beams sufficient for a 74 and a 44 gun ship, and for fifty sticks of yellow pine for masts and spars. These are chargeable upon the appropriation of the 30th March, 1812.

No contracts for live oak timber have yet been made, as the transportation is impracticable under existing circumstances; and if collected in considerable quantities at landings accessible to vessels fit for transportation, they would be equally so to the enemy, and timber when collected, would be liable to destruction. As live oak is exclusively applied to the frame of timbers, which constitute the form and mould of the ship, it is necessary that the timber should be cut & shaped, not only to the particular curve for which each piece is designed, but to its true oblique dimensions; otherwise great waste in the conversion and expense in transportations will ensue: for this purpose, it is necessary that draughts or designs of the contemplated ships should be determined, proper moulds made by which to cut and shape the timber, and mechanics employed to superintend the execution of the contracts. Hence contracts for timber of this description cannot be made and executed with the same facility and certainty as for straight rectangular timber.

It is therefore considered, that a state of peace will be much more favorable to the collection of a stock of timber of this description than that of war, in which it can neither be transported to the dock yards nor deposited in safety at the sea coast landings. Nevertheless, it is contemplated to make the necessary arrangements for such supplies of suitable live oak timber as may be had in places of safety.

On this subject, it is very satisfactory to learn that our resources, in timber of this kind, are greatly extended in the abundance which may be procured from the shores of the bays and waters near the mouth of the Mississippi. This species of timber requires very little seasoning; six months docking will render it perfectly fit for use.

No further steps have been taken in relation to the dock yard, than general inquiry and proper deliberation in order to determine upon the best site in a central situation.

The result has decided in favor of the right bank of the Hudson, above the Highlands. The motives to this decision were, from considering the contemplated dock yard as the nucleus, around which a great naval establishment may be formed, comprising wet and dry docks, forges, foundries, boring, rolling, saw & block-mills, blast and smelting furnaces, an armory, hydraulic engines, rope works, manufactories of sail duck, and work shops of all kinds, which will require a copious head of water, readily commanded in this vicinity. Here, also, will be the main arsenal and depot of timber and materials of all kinds, and the principal dock yard for constructing and repairing ships of war. Such an establishment, in any of our seaports, accessible to ships of the line, would form so great a temptation to a powerful enemy, as to render destruction certain, unless protected by forts and garrisons of the most formidable and expensive nature.

The natural defences at the pass of the Highlands, are such as to remove all doubt on this subject, and supercede the necessity of a large protecting force.

The Hudson is a deep, bold, noble stream of easy and safe navigation.—The surrounding country produces abundance of iron and large quantities of hemp, and the banks of the Hudson furnish a variety of timber fit for naval purposes.

The communication with the northern and western Lakes, is more direct and favorable to the distribution of naval and military stores than any other situation that can be selected.

The only objection of importance that I have had suggested, is, that the Hudson at this point is closed by the ice a fortnight sooner, and opens a fortnight latter than at New York; but this objection is greatly overbalanced by the extraordinary advantages of the situation.

In order to select the most suitable situation, a careful examination & survey, under the direction of some of our most experienced officers, aided by a skilful engineer, appears to be indispensable; an opportunity for which has been prevented by the active operations of the war, and consequent occupation of the officers best qualified for this service.

None of the gun-boats have been sold, or otherwise disposed of, than by placing in ordinary, in a state of preparation for service, those that were fit for, but not in actual service, and dismantling and laying up those that were unfit for service. This was considered the best disposition that could be made; as the only purpose to which they could be supplied, if sold, would be for the domestic navigation, the hazards and interruptions of which had and still do prevent the employment of a considerable portion of the private craft usually engaged in that branch of trade.

On the subject of deepening the channel and the harbor of Erie, I shall be enabled to report in a few days. The proper inquiry for information on that subject was made by this department shortly after the resolution was submitted to Congress, but nothing definite or satisfactory had been received until within a few days: proposals for that purpose, by persons on the spot, were submitted by the hon. Mr. Wilson, the Representative from that District.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. JONES.

Hon. WILLIAM LOWNDES,
Chairman of the Naval Committee.

FROM THE ONTARIO MESSENGER.

Mr. Stevens,

SIR—Being solicited by some officers of the United States army to publish the following correspondence, you will please to give the same a place in the Messenger. Lieut. Gen. Drummond's communication, to which the following is an answer, stated in substance, that he wished to know whether the *atrocious* act of burning Newark was the unauthorised act of an individual, or by the order of government. The letter being lost or mislaid I cannot give it in full, but that was the purport.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. M'CLURE.

Bath, March 7, 1814.

H. Quarters, Niagara Frontier, Buffaloe, Dec. 22, 1813.

SIR,

Your communication dated at York, 14th December, 1813, has been received. I have to state in reply by order of Brigadier General George M'Clure, that he is only accountable to his government for any act or procedure of his while in command. As it respects the 'atrocity' of the act of burning Newark, (as you please to call it) you will certainly admit it is not without a precedent. He needs only to remind you of *Havre de Grace, Frenchtown, Sodus*, &c. &c. long previous to the conflagration of Newark.—Should Lieut. Gen. Drummond require a more explicit answer, he will please to present his communication through some other channel to the American government.

I have the honor to be, &c.
DONALD FRASER, V. A. D. C.

Lt. Col. I. Harvey, Dep. Adj. Gen. British forces in Canada.

Head Quarters, Buffaloe, Dec. 23, 1813.

Major Gen. John Vincent,

SIR—It is a painful duty which devolves on me of reminding you of your departure from the laws of honourable warfare, and the forfeited pledge of a soldier's word, which should be sacred, and has been held so, with unadulterated savages.

You will remember the assurance given to General Harrison, that you would restrain the savages under your command from committing those depredations and wanton massacres which were made the subject of complaint in the correspondence to which I allude. In fulfilling that promise, I would direct your view to the desolated village of Lewistown; the wanton massacre of unoffending and unresisting citizens, men, women, and children, deliberatively butchered in cold blood, by your savage allies, and under your eye. The blood of those citizens calls for vengeance, and I am reluctantly constrained to declare that hereafter it will be my duty, in imitation of your barbarous policy, to yield to war all its horrors, by retaliating those wrongs which you have so wantonly inflicted.

I have the honor to be, &c.
GEO. M'CLURE, *Brig. Gen.*
commanding Niagara frontier.

Head Quarters of Upper Canada, Niagara Frontier, Dec. 27, 1813.

SIR,

I am directed by Lieut. Gen. Drummond to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to Major General Vincent on the subject of the excesses said to have been committed by the Indians at Lewistown. That some excesses were committed the Lieut. General admits and sincerely laments. At the same time he has the satisfaction of knowing that every effort was made and exertion used by Major General Reill and the officers and soldiers of the British force under his command, to restrain these excesses. You, sir, however, can but be aware of the difficulty or rather the impossibility of effectually controuling an infuriated band of savages. Major General Reill and the officers under his orders did, however, afford effectual protection to all who remained in their houses. A British soldier, a sentinel, lost his life in defending a female, an inhabitant of Lewistown, and no less than 9 women & 18 children saved by the intrepidity of the Major General