so obstinate and wicked as to resist the will of the nation and the rights of England by the sword. Absurd, inconsistent and untrue as these opinions are, the enemy, from a universal propensity in men to believe those most implicitly who appear to be most friendly to them, seems to be determined to act as if they were true; & believing that a majority of the American people are on her side on the main point in dispute, it is not to be wondered at that she persists in the war.—Every impartial man must decidedly agree to the accusation, that the federalists are chargeable with the protraction of the evils of the war. They will be condemned in all future ages. *Balt. Amer.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1813.

Baltimore, June 25.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, June 22.

"The enemy have this morning landed a large force back of Craney Island, some say 1000, and others 600, and at the same time attacked it in front with their bomb ships and tenders; and both sides are playing away in great style.

"They have sent up just now for a reinforcement at the fort, and seem determined to hold it if possible; but I fear they have more valor than prudence, as the fort is not half finished, and not more than 10 or 12 guns mounted.

"The General is now at Fort Norfolk observing their motions, and the troops have not been called to arms, but are expecting it every moment."

Another extract, June 22—Mail closing.

"The enemy have been beaten off. Five barges are sunk, and 150 men swam on shore, 18 already at town. I have seen 10 of them, Frenchmen, with whom I have talked. They say 800 men have landed back of the fort, and 300 are Frenchmen; 1000 Faenchmen on board the fleet. Admiral Cockburn or Warren's gig was cut in two by an 18lb. shot; it is not known what became of the contents, but it is supposed they went down."

Copy of a letter from Com. John Cassin, to the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, June 21, 1813.

SIR,

On Saturday at 11 P. M. Capt. Tarbell moved with the flotilla under his command, consisting of 15 gun boats, in two divisions, Lieut. John M. Gardner, 1st division, and Lieut. Robt. Henley, the 2d, manned from the frigates & 50 musketeers Gen. Taylor ordered from Craney Island, and proceeded down the River; but adverse winds and squalls prevented his approaching the enemy until Sunday morning at 4 P. M. when the flotilla commenced a heavy galling fire on a frigate, at about three quarters of a mile distance, laying well up the roads, two other frigates laying in sight. At half past 4 a breeze sprung up from ENE. which enabled the two frigates to get under way, one a razee or very heavy ship, and the other a frigate, to come nearer into action. The boats in consequence of their approach hauled off, though keeping up a well directed fire on the razee and other ship, which gave us several broadsides. The frigate first engaged, supposed to be the Junon, was certainly very severely handled—had the calm continued one half hour, that frigate must have fallen into our hands or been destroyed. She having slipt her mooring so as to drop nearer the razee, who had all sails set coming up to her with the other frigate.—The action continued one hour and a half with the 3 ships. Shortly after the action, the razee got along side of the ship; and had her upon a deep careen in a little time with a number of boats and stages around her. I am satisfied considerable damge was done her, for she was silenced some time, until the razee opened her fire, when she commenced again.

Our loss is very trifling.—Mr. Allison, master's mate on board No 139 was killed early in the action by an 18 pound ball, which passed thro' him and lodged in the mast. No 154 had a shot between wind and water. No. 67 had her Franklin shot away, and several of them had some of their sweeps as well as their stations shot away, but two men slightly injured by the splinters from the sweeps; on the flood tide several ships of the line and frigates came into the roads and we did expect an attack last night. There are now in the Roads 13 ships of the line and frigates, 1 brig and several tenders.

I cannot say too much for the officers & crew on this occasion; for every man appeared to go into action with so much cheerfulness, apparently to do their duty, resolved to conquer. I had a better opportunity of discovering their actions than any one else, being in my boat the whole of the action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN CASSIN.

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Norfolk, June 22—Eve.

THE ENEMY.

LATER.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday, P. M. the enemy's shipping in Hampton Roads were in motion—5 frigates, 3 sloops of war and a great number of smaller vessels under a press of sail, were seen beating up with a strong South Westerly breeze. The alarm guns were fired, and garrison and troops called to quarters. The enemy, however, passed Elizabeth and stood up James River. At 5 o'clock the 5 frigates were moored in a line across the mouth of James River, and in full view of Norfolk harbor. The light vessels, with a large number of barges full of men, proceeded up the river. This morning, 8 o'clock, the large vessels remain in the same position they occupied last evening; some of the small vessels under sail. Barges seen rowing in every direction.

Various rumors are in circulation, of transports full of troops having arrived; of barges going up Nansemond river; troops landing at Pig-Point, Craney Island and other places; of 70 or 80 barges with 5000 men, being marshalled for an attack, and a number of others, equally as marvellous and untrue. We would however strenuously recommend to the citizens of Nansemond, and of the counties immediately on either side of James River, to be on the alert, and ready to repel the predatory incursions of the enemy, which, from their movements, their is no doubt they will attempt.

New York, June 23.

ON BOARD THE U. S CUTTER ACTIVE,
New London, June 20, 1813.

Messrs. Crookes & Butler,

There have been only one seventy-four and one frigate off this port for several days past before yesterday, when the squadron was reinforced by 1 seventy four, 2 frigates and 2 sloops of war, which lay in a line across the harbour's mouth. They have taken several small vessels which lay at anchor close by them. They keep their boats cruizing both night and day, and intercept every vessel that is going up sound or coming down. I am afraid I shall not get any chance to get out very soon. I lay 3 miles up the river above New London. The frigates are moored across the river at Gale's ferry, 7 miles above New London, and no danger is apprehended unless the British should have troops to land; but I believe they have none. The forts are well manned, and there is a considerable number of troops here.

Office of the Newport Mercury,
Saturday afternoon, June 19.

This day arrived ship New Jersey, Starks, of Philadelphia, from Cadiz. Sailed on the 20th of April. On the 2d of May, in lat. 39. long. 25, 30, spoke the privateer Paul Jones, captain Taylor, who informed that he had captured a brig from England for New Bedford, with goods, and an English ship from England for Newfoundland.—He also informed his arm chest had blown up, which killed his doctor and several of his men.—Yesterday morning, about 10 miles to the eastward of Montaug Point, was boarded from the Lorie frigate, from Halifax, the lieutenant of which informed that they were looking for a squadron of frigates, which they expected to find that day. She parted from the New Jersey at 12 A. M. Yesterday afternoon captain S. saw about four miles from Long Island shore, and ten miles to the eastward of Montaug, 8 frigates and 2 brigs, standing to the westward under easy sail. Capt. S. supposes this was the squadron which the captain of the Lorie was looking for.

The Lorie had captured an American ship, from Charleston for Cadiz, with rice, for a breach of the blockade, and ordered her for Bermuda.—The captain of the Lorie made an endorsement on captain Stark's papers, of which the following is a copy:—

"Warned not to enter the Chesapeake, Delaware, New York, New London, and Boston.

"JOHN BROWNE
"Captain of H. M. ship Lorie.

"June 18, 1813."

The captain of the Lorie informed captain S. of the situation of the American squadron at N London, and said as soon as he was joined by the squadron he was looking for, that they should proceed immediately to New London, to destroy the American squadron and the town.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated on Saturday last, mentions, that a small English cutter was off there. The privateer Thomas was getting her men on board, and expected to sail immediately in pursuit of her.

New London, June 19.

Since our last, the Ramilies and Orpheus have not moved from their anchors—a brig, 2 sch'rs. and a sloop lie near them. Two deserters from the Orpheus say the Valiant and Acasta have gone to Halifax for supplies. They have not appeared off this port for several days past.—It is conjectured they are cruizing off Block Island.

10 o'clock, A. M.—Three ships, apparently one of the line and two frigates, have just appeared.

11 A. M.—A gun brig has joined the squadron. They form a line, N. & W. 7 miles from the centre of this place.

The President of the U. States, thro' the Secretary at War, has approbated all the proceedings of His Excellency Gov. Smith, in calling out the militia, &c. and very handsomely compliments him upon the promptitude & energy which he exhibited on the emergency.

The Secretary at War has ordered Fort Griswold to be put in complete repair.

Yesterday the American Ensign was hoisted below the English, on board the Ramilies and Orpheus.—*The anniversary of the declaration of war!*

New York, June 23.

Under our marine head on Monday, we mentioned the arrival of the schr. Lorson, having been captured on her passage to this port from Providence, and ransomed. Capt. Berrian has since favored us with some further particulars, from which we extract the following

"In 15 minutes after we had deserted the schr. the barge men had her afloat, and stood for the squadron. They directed some fishermen, in a boat which they passed, to call on Capt. Berrian, and inform him that if he wished to have his vessel restored, he might come on board the Commodore's ship. I repaired thither, when the Purser informed me I could have the vessel for $1500 and gradually lowered his price to 500, agreeing to put the sch'r. in the same state they found her, and to give me a ransom bond and pass to New York, and allow me 4 days time to obtain the money at New London. I went on board the Ramilies, and had an interview with Capt. Hardy. I expostulated with him on the extravagant demand made for the sch'r—mentioned the trifling worth of a vessel at the present time, &c. He replied that his orders were to distress the enemy; and that he was determined to punish the coasters, and teach them to vote differently, and turn out the administration; that the war was not of his seeking, &c. Finding I could not obtain the sch'r for less, agreed to give the above mentioned sum. When in possession of it, they refused to give the ransom bond, or even a receipt for the same, but acknowledged it before a passenger and the mate. They returned nothing except a barrel of pork, a puncheon of water, and 1 compass; took from us every individual article; would not sell us a candle, and left us in a bad condition.

"While on board the Ramilies, a person of genteel appearance came on board, with his baggage, from a Swedish schr. from N. London, who was recognised by nearly all the crew and passengers of the Lorson, to be the same person they had seen the day previous on the wharf at New London, railing against the British squadron, and who we all deemed was no other than an officer on board, and spy on shore. A small vessel (the name of which capt B does not think proper to give at present) which we saw standing directly for the Commodore's ship, as a pretence they fired a musket at, when she immediately rounded to under the stern, and delivered a number of newspapers, together with bread, as we were told by the officers."

Extract of a letter to a Commercial House, in this City, dated

LISBON, May 15, 1813.

"Wellington is said to be in motion. Bonaparte has joined his army. The viceroy has fallen back, and probably something decisive has taken place ere this. There are orders here from England for quercitron bark—no limits as to price, markets continue much depressed, and I see no prospect of amendment for the summer."

Norfolk, June 18.

There are stated to be 4 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and 5 or 6 brigs and schooners now in the Bay.

A few days since an English sloop of war came close under the sea side of Cape Henry and anchored opposite the Windmill. Shortly after she dispatched, a messenger ashore with a very polite letter to the keeper of the Windmill, stating that a great part of her crew were sick, among whom were a number of *Americans* who suffered much for the want of fresh provisions and requested him to send on board, immediately, two fat beaves and a couple of sheep. As the miller could neither read nor write, it is not to be wondered at if he returned no answer to the epistle, nor troubled himself about the requested supply. But on the next day there came a very angry letter from the commander of the sloop, reproaching the miller, with *disrespect* in not answering his former one and threatening, that if the beeves and sheep were not forth coming in half an hour he would send a party of men ashore, and burn the mill. The honest miller, who by this time had found out the purport of these communications, declared he would comply with no such demand, but very imprudently neglected to alarm the county, and call in the militia to his assistance; the consequent was, that the modern *Don Quixottes* came ashore, and conformably to their promise, and in imitation of Cockburn, Beresford and Co. very deliberately set fire to the mill, stood by it until it was consumed and then retreated to their ships in perfect safety. A few hours after this affair, a number of militia amounting to a battalion, assembled and marched to the shore, but they were too late; the enemy had weighed and gone off, but without either beef or mutton!

The Court of Inquiry demanded by Lieut. Col. Heath, in consequence of a complaint and charges exhibited against him, by Lieut. Bates, 38th regt. U. States infantry—yesterday decided, "The said complaint and charges to be *totally unfounded*, and that the conduct of Lieut. Colonel Heath appears to the Court to have been in obedience to orders, and such as *became an officer throughout.*"

The discussion of the tax bills progresses in the House of Representatives with a slow and lingering pace. Not yet has one of the twelve bills been dispatched in the committee. The debate which has taken place on them is altogether on matters of detail; and it is not probable that any debate will arise on the principle of these bills before they are at their third reading.

National Intel.

The mails of yesterday produced no further information from our armies.—The official accounts we published in our last sufficiently demonstrate how little reliance is to be placed on the reports which find their way into the public prints. The hundreds of General Lewis's army whom rumor had most unmercifully butchered, have come to life again—and yet alive, we trust, to prove their claim to their country's gratitude by victorious exploits, or by a more glorious death than that to which they had been one and all consigned by the heralds of faction.

We cannot let this occasion pass, without adverting to the happy disposition in which the account, true or false, of any reverse to our arms, always finds some people. Mark! reader—whenever you hear a man chuckle at his country's suffering or his brother's death, avoid him as you would the venomous toad or deadly nightshade. *Ibid.*

RETALIATION.

Six seamen of the crew of the Nautilus, supposed to be British subjects, fighting against their own country, were sent to England for trial, and Com Rogers caused 12 British prisoners to be retained as hostages. The first mentioned seamen were tried or examined in England, and five were released as Americans, and arrived here in the Agnes cartel. The sixth was detained for further evidence.

In consequence of the return of these five, ten of the hostages have been discharged.

[*Boston Palladium.*

Cleveland, June 9, 1813.

A few days since, a party of savages made a descent on a small settlement called Cold Creek, along the lake, about fifty miles from this place. They took thirteen prisoners, three women, nine children, and one man. About half a mile from the house they killed and scalped one pregnant woman and three of the children in the most shocking manner, who were found the next morning by the husband and a party that went in pursuit of the Indians, but did not overtake them.

Extract to the Editor of the Aurora—dated
"Plattsburg, June 11, 1813.

"Those prisoners who were wounded and taken by the British row gun boats, with the United States sloops Growler and Eagle, have been paroled, and have returned. They state that but one American was killed and seven wounded, that the sloops went down within sight of Isle-au-Noix, where the waters of the lake are contracted to a narrow river, and descend to the north three miles an hour, that they did not discover the gun boats until they had gotten below Ash Island into the narrow river, where they found three gun boats, which immediately fired upon the sloops and the sloops returned several broadsides, until it was discovered that a part of the point blank shot would not reach the gun boats, but that a shot from the gun boats would pass by and over the sloops; the sloops therefore upon making this discovery attempted to beat against the current and a south wind, which was not quite so heavy as they could wish, back into the broad lake.—But after several stretches they found that that was impossible. In the mean time, two other gun boats came rowing against wind and current from the island, and took their station with the other three; but before they took their station they landed a body of infantry on each side of the river, three of whom were wounded in the course of the action, but not a man was hurt on board the gun boats, nor did one ball from the sloops reach them unless when the guns were elevated 20 or 30 degrees, when the balls would over reach the boats without hitting them. The action continued 4 hours, which was owing to the great distance at which the gun boats lay for fear of being injured by the sloops, when the Eagle was sunk and the Growler taken. When the gun boats fired they lay with their bows directly towards the sloops, and they were so low and so sharp that some of the sloops' crew said that they would rather fire at a musquetoe's bill with an expectation of hitting it with a cannon ball, than at one of the British gun boats. They are much in shape of a batteaux, and have low bulwarks to resist musket shot; the oars are each tied to a peg, so that the men can let go of them, take up their gun, fire and take up the oar again, without its getting out of place. The gun boats are rowed by 16 men on each side, and carry, some say, 24 pound carronades in their bow, and a long 6 in their stern.—Our men learnt that the boats would have taken a position to windward out of the reach of the sloops' guns and cut away their sails and rigging if the sloops could have beat to windward, and had attempted to get away—but the British knew that nothing but a heavy north wind would carry them out into the broad lake faster than they could row the boats and keep near enough to cut away the rigging, so that the sloops could not have gotten away even if they had a light north wind. Upon reflection I am satisfied that a long 18 pounder is better for a row gun boat than a long 32, and a long 18 would batter a ship of the line.—The commanding officer at Burlington, Vermont, I am told, has ordered a contract to be made, and a contract has been made, to build two *row gun boats* in fourteen day, to supply the place of the Growler and Eagle. We have just heard that commodore Decatur has been chased into New London by two 74s and two frigates. Oh! that we had 20 or even 10 *row gun boats* now lying in Connecticut river, I warrant you New London would not be burnt, and that the gun boats would give a good account of the 74s and frigates of the enemy in the Sound."

THE DEATH OF LAWRENCE.

"To die or conquer, proves a hero's heart."

The brave Lawrence, then, is no more? He has fallen—though not crowned with victory, yet covered with glory. He has fallen in the cause of his country—that country, whose name with his own he had ennobled. Short, indeed, has been his life; but it has been brilliant, energetic and useful. Though his bones now moulder in a hostile land, and foreign laurels deck his grave, yet here his memory shall be enbalmed in the tears of his friends and countrymen.

How noble is the end of a gallant man, though shrouded by misfortune! With a pleasing melancholy we contemplate it—with sensations of the soul, too full for utterance—too lofty for description. While the coward and the traitor pass away, no pen to record, and no tongue to repeat their ignoble story—the death of the brave man and the patriot, stands inscribed upon the immortal page, and is resounded by the voice of universal praise. Yes, departed Lawrence! thy worth shall ever be remembered, thy death lamented.—When thou were laid low, and thine enemies no longer feared thee, still did they reverence. And the honors they paid thee, is the greatest eulogium upon thy character.

Hero of Columbia! Youthful warrior, or hoary veteran! How long shall thy brother's death pass unavenged? His voice, with the voice of Pike, cries aloud from the grave! Do no emotions swell thy bosom? O! let them not subside! Emulate his deeds, then, and prolong his remembrance. For know, that however valiant thou art—howsoever virtuous and belov'd—

"He was—whatever thou hast been,
"He is—what thou shalt be!"—*Columbian.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"Boston, June 19.—Evening.

Arrived Swedish brig Sophia, Strangenet, Gottenburg, in 48 days; cargo iron and allum. Passenger, Capt. R. Swaine, late master of the ship Lady Madison, of N. York, lost in the Baltic. Sailed in company with the Swedish barque Two Brothers, and a brig, both for Boston.—Left two ships for do. May 25, lat. 44, long. 40, was boarded from an English frigate. June 14, lat. 42, long. 64, by an English brig of war.—June 16, lat 12, 30, long. 69, from the Valiant 74, a frigate in co. from off New York, bound to Halifax. 18th, Cape Cod, W. 20 miles, from the Tenedos. 18th, Cape Cod, W. 40 miles fell with a part of the quarter deck of a vessel, painted red inside above the quick work; several of the knees and deck plank hanging to it; part of a port hole was seen, from which circumstances supposed the wreck was an armed vessel.—Bernadotte arrived at Gottenburg, May 1, from Stockholm; at the latter place troops were embarking, supposed to be destined for Pomerania. The Swedish fleet were fitting for sea.

An English sailor belonging to the Thames, sent into Portland, states that a seamen arrived at St. Salvador, and wanted to ship on board the Thames, but was refused. He stated that he belonged to the Essex frigate, and deserted, having left her blockaded in Bahia, together with two privateers. An English prize ship was retaken off Kennebeck's a few days since.

"There is an arrival this afternoon, in 18 days from Gottenburg. Nothing from the Russian armies; 100,000 Frenchmen had arrived at Berlin, 100,000 at Leipsic, & about the same number, at which latter place Bonaparte himself had arrived. So says the captain.

We have another account via Portland, that a vessel has arrived there, bringing accounts from St. Salvador, which confirm the report of the Essex frigate being blockaded there.

Extract of a letter from the Surgeon's Mate on board the Chesapeake, to a friend in this town, dated

"HALIFAX, June 3.

"Midshipmen Livingston, Evans and Hopewell, are dead. Mr. Ballard, 4th Lieutenant, & Mr White Master, are also dead. The wounded are in a fair way of recovery. The whole number of killed and wounded are estimated at 160 or 170. I need not inform you of our misfortune in losing the Chesapeake, as you already too well know it; nor will I attempt to state to you the particulars of the action;—I am, at present, unable to do it with correctness. The Captain is dead and was buried here this morning in a becoming manner. *N. Y. Advocate.*

MINORITY PROTEST.

We understand that a very spirited dissent from the remonstrance of a majority of the legislature of Massachusetts, against the war, has been signed by the minority of both houses, and forwarded to Congress; stating their entire disapprobation of such remonstrance, and refuting in a lucid and argumentative manner, the false positions and assertions contained in it; and at the same time pledging themselves to support the government in every exigency, and offering to meet the remonstrants in any manner they may think proper to array themselves in favor of the enemy, either in the field of argument, or on the field of battle, in defence of the rights and honor of the nation. The protest is not, like the remonstrance, an empty display of words and cowardly insinuations, but contains sentiments that have meaning, in *plain, direct* and *intelligible language*. The men who dissent from a rebellion against the government, will fight for that government; they are not *automatons*, nor do they deal in empty words or professions, but act from a pure principle of honest pride and love for their country.

[*Boston Patriot.*

Northern federalism is fast unfolding its hideous principles. Until lately, the factionists in that quarter have pretended to rejoice in the success of our navy; they have given dinners and passed resolutions in approbation of our naval victories; but they are rapidly retracing their steps. They now say that it does not become a moral and religious people to express their joy at the triumph of their country's arms; and that to defend themselves against the attacks of the enemy, will be wickedly to involve themselves in the present contest! These dastardly and unnatural sentiments, too, are, with a farcical solemnity, promulgated by the legislature of Massachusetts. We venture to say, that the history of the French revolution does not present doctrines more pernicious, monstrous and abhorrent to the feelings of a virtuous and patriotic people, than those daily propagated in Boston. [*Balt. Amer.*

Some of the federal prints seem to rejoice at the fancied prospect of our being disgraced by the war. We have no doubt that the principles of the conductors of *such* prints would permit them to wish to see their country prostrated before the throne of England, if it would have the effect of elevating the federalists into power. But all honorable minds will despise and abhor such men and such principles. [*Ibid.*

GENERAL MOREAU.

This gentleman has embarked on board the ship Hannibal, cleared out last Friday from this port for Gottenburg—has dropped down to the watering place and is to sail first wind.—*N. Y. paper.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Citizens of Dorchester county will please to take notice, that republican meetings will be held in the three Election District, as follows:—at Toddsville, in the lower district; at Cambridge, in the middle district; and at Crotcher's Ferry, in the upper district, on the *Third Monday* in July. The object, to nominate three persons from each district, to meet at Cambridge on the *Fourth Monday* in July, with instructions to recommend to the republican voters of Dorchester county, four suitable characters to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland. It is expected the democratic citizens will be punctual in their attendance, that a sense of the county may be fairly declared, in general meeting.

june 22, 1813. (29——3)

FARMERS' BANK OF SOMERSET & WORCESTER.

SNOW HILL, June 18, 1813.

NOTICE.—Joshua Doer, Esq having resigned the Cashiership of this Institution—*John P. Duffield*, Esq. was this day elected his successor.

JNO C. HANDY, President.

june 29——3

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland: should I be elected, be assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

JONATHAN SPENCER.

june 29——m

VOTERS OF TALBOT,

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

DANIEL MARTIN.

june 29——m

THE SUBSCRIBER

Being appointed Accountant of Militia Claims for the Eastern Shore, Maryland, hereby gives notice, to all whom it may concern, that he is ready to receive and audit all accounts of militia claims of every description. The time of service of the militia must be made out in rolls, and verified by the oath of the commanding officers of companies, before pay rolls can be made. All Contractors and Quarter Masters of regiments or extra battalions, will draw up their accounts properly attested, accompanied by vouchers, and signed by the commanding officer—charging the articles furnished at a fair price, and what other expences they may have incurred. All other accounts connected with the militia, will be made out and signed as aforesaid, and the whole forwarded to the Accountant without loss of time—Reasonable charges are strongly recommended, in order that the accounts may pass with the more facility. Rolls of the Regimental Staff, consisting of the Field and Staff Officers of Regiments, must be made out seperately.

JOHN MEREDITH, Accountant
Militia Claims, E. Shore.

Easton, june 29——3

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees have employed masters of ability, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in this Institution. It is under the best discipline, and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STEPHENS is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French languages—Mr. SIMON CANTWELL Professor of the English language, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, &c. As the youth of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties can recieve as liberal an education at this Seminary as at any other, and the funds allowed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate terms, offers every inducement to parents and guardians to give it a preference. The situation of this place is well known for its healthiness—and board may be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.

KENSEY HARRISON, Sec'ry.
to the Board of Trustees.

june 29——9

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a large quantity of clean washed WOOL, for which he will give fifty cents per pound. Gentlemen having a quantity will be waited on to receive it, by information being left at the Star office, of the quantity and time it can be delivered.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Easton, june 29——3

TAKE NOTICE.

In obedience to the Law, and the Order of the Orphans Court of Dorchester County,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, letters of administration of the personal estate of *Rachel Sterling*, late of said County, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first Monday in January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all advantage of said estate. All persons having claims against the estate of *John Sterling*, late of Dorchester county, deceased, will bring them legally authenticated on or before the first Monday in January next, to the subscriber.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS.

june 29——3*

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
June 19th 1813.

On application of Henry Anthony, administrator of *Nathan Anthony*, dec'd.—the court orders that he cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star" and the "Monitor," published at Easton, a notice, according to law, for said deceased's creditors to produce their claims.

Test— RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r.

This is to give notice—

That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Nathan Anthony*, late of Kent county, dec'd.; 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 first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given this 19th day of June, 1813

HENRY ANTHONY, adm'r.
of Nathan Anthony.

june 29——3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6——m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Harford county, on the 24th day of April, 1813, a negro man, who calls himself *Jarrett Somerville*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, has a scar between his eye brows, and a blemish in his right eye; says he belongs to William Holton, who resides in St. Mary's county; his cloathing is a roundabout jacket of brown cloth, dark nankeen trowsers of country cloth, India cotton shirt, shoes and yarn stockings.—His owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his gaol fees agreeably to the laws of Maryland.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff
of Harford county.

june 29——4

The Editors of the National Intelligencer & of the Easton Star, will copy the above four times, and send their bills to the American office for payment.