Several others were discovered in the river and can be easily procured. Of the brass pieces, three are the trophies of our revolutionary war, that were taken at Saratoga and York, and surrendered by General Hull—the number of small arms taken by us and destroyed by the enemy must amount to upwards of five thousand; most of them had been ours and taken by the enemy at the surrender of Detroit, at the river Raisin and Col. Dudley's defeat. I believe that the enemy retain no other military trophy of their victories than the standard of the 4th regiment—They were not magnanimous enough to bring that of the 41st regiment into the field, or it would have been taken.

You have been informed, sir, of the conduct of the troops under my command in action; it gives me great pleasure to inform you, that they merit also the approbation of their country for their conduct, in submitting to the greatest privations with the utmost cheerfulness.

The infantry were entirely without tents, and for several days, the whole army subsisted upon fresh beef without bread or salt.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

General John Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

P. S. General Proctor escaped by the fleetness of his horses, escorted by forty dragoons and a number of mounted Indians.

GENERAL ORDERS

OF DEBARKATION, OF MARCH, AND OF BATTLE.

Head quarters on board the U. S. sch'r. Ariel, September 27th, 1813.

As it is the intention of the General to land the army on the enemy's coast, the following will be the order of debarkation, of march and of battle.

The right wing of the army will be composed of the Kentucky volunteers, under the commaad of his excellency Governor Shelby, acting as Major General. The left wing of the light corps of Lieut. Col. Ball and the brigades of Gens. M'Arthur and Cass. This arrangement is made with a view to the localities of the ground upon which the troops are to act, and the composition of the enemy's force, and is calculated in marching up the Lake or Streight to place our regular troops in the open ground on the Lake, where they will probably be opposed by the British regulars, and the Kentucky volunteers in the woods, which is to presumed will be occupied by the enemy's militia and Indians. When the signal is given for putting to the shore, the corps of Lieut. Col. Ball will precede the left wing; the regiment of volunteer riflemen the right wing: these corps will land with the utmost celerity, consistent with the preservation of good order, and as soon as landed will seize the most favorable position for annoying the enemy and covering the disembarkation of the line. Gen. Cass's brigade will follow Col. Ball's corps, and Gen. Calme's the volunteer riflemen. The regiments will land and form in succession upon those which precede them—The right wing, with its left in front, displaying to the right; and the left wing, with its right in front, displaying to the left. The brigades of Gen's King, Allen and Caldwell, will form successively to the right of Gen. Calmes. Generals M'Arthur's and Child's brigades will form the reserve. The General will command in person the brigades of Gen Cass and Calmes, assisted by Maj. Gen. Henry. His excellency Governor Shelby will have the immediate command of the three brigades on the right assisted by Major General Desha. As soon as the troops are disembarked, the boats will be immediately sent back to the fleet. It will be observed that the order of landing here prescribed, is somewhat that of direct eschellons deployed in line upon the advanced corps of the right and left wing. It is the intention of the General, however, that all the troops which are provided with boats should land in as quick succession as possible; and the general officers commanding towards the extremities of the line are authorised to deviate from the arrangement to counteract any movement of the enemy, by landing any part of their commands, previous to the formation of the corps, which is herein directed to precede them. The corps of Lieut. Col. Ball and the volunteer rifle regt will maintain the position they occupy on landing until the troops of the line are formed to support them; they will then retire thro' the intervals of the line, or to the flanks, and form in the rear of the line.

A detachment of artillery, with a 6, 4 and 3 pounder and howitzer, will land with the advanced light corps; the rest of the artillery will be held in reserve and landed at such points as Major Wood may direct.

The point of landing for the reserve, under Brig. Gen. M'Arthur, cannot now be designated; it will be made to support any point of the line which may require aid, or be formed on the flanks as circumstances may render necessary. The arrangement for landing the troops will be made entirely under the direction of an officer of the Navy, whom Com. Perry has been so obliging as to offer for that purpose. The debarkation of the troops will be covered by the cannon of the vessels. The troops being landed and the enemy driven off, or not opposing the landing, the army will change its front to the left, & form in order of battle in the following manner—The two brigades of regular troops and two of the volunteers to be formed in two lines at right angles to the shore of the Lake. Gen. M'Arthur's brigade and Calmes to form the front line; & Cass and Childs the second line; the regular troops still on the left; the flank of both lines resting on the shore, the distance between the two lines will be three hundred yards. The remaining three brigades of volunteers will be drawn up in a single line of two ranks, at right angles to the line of march, its head upon the right of the front line forming a crotchet (enpotence, with that line and extending beyond the second line. The corps of Lieutenant Colonel Ball will form the advance of the left wing at the distance of three hundred yards, the regiment of riflemen volunteers the advance of the right wing at the same distance.

Some light pieces of artillery will be placed in the road leading to the lake, and at such other points as major Wood may direct. When the order is given for marching, the first and second lines will advance by files from the heads of companies; in other words, these two lines will form two columns, marching by their flanks by companies at entire distances. The three brigades on the right flank, will be faced to the left and marched forward—the head of this column still forming en potence with the front line. It is probable that the two brigades of the front line will extend from the lake some distance into the woods, and is desirable it should be so—but should it be otherwise, and the crotchet or angle be at any time on the open ground, his excellency gov. Shelby will immediately prolong the front line to the right by adding to it as many companies of the leading brigade of the flank column as will bring the angle and consequently the flank column itself completely within the woods. It is to be presumed that the enemy will make their attack upon the army on its march, that their regular troops will form their right upon the lake, their militia occupy the ground between the regulars and the woods, and the Indians the woods. The formation herein prescribed is intended to resist an arrangement of this kind. Should the general conjecture on that subject prove correct, as it must be evident that the right of the enemy cannot be turned, and on that wing his best troops must be placed, it will be proper to refuse him our left, and direct our principal effort to uncover the left flank of his regulars by driving off his militia. In the event here supposed, therefore, it will be proper to bring up a part or the whole of Gen. Cass's brigade, to assist the charge made by Gen. Chalmes, or that the former should change positions with the brigade of volunteers in the second line. Should the General think it safe to order the whole of Cass's brigade to the right, without replacing it with another, Gen. Cass will march it to the right formed in oblique eschellons of companies. It will be the business of Gen. M'Arthur in the event of his wing being refused to watch the motions of the enemy (and with the assistance of the artillery) prevent his front line at least from interrupting the progress of our right. Should the enemy's militia be defeated, the brigade of ours in advance will immediately wheel upon the flank of the British regulars, and Gen. M'Arthur will advance to attack them in front. In the mean time, his excellency Gov. Shelby can use the brigade in reserve of the second line to prolong the flank line from its front or left or to reinforce any weak part of the line. In all cases where troops in advance are obliged to retire through those who are advancing to support them, it will be done by companies in files, which will retire through the intervals of the advancing line, and will immediately form in the rear. The light troops will be particularly governed by this direction.

The disposition of the troops on the right flank is such as the commanding general thinks best calculated to resist an attack from Indians which is only to be expected from that quarter. His excellency Gov. Shelby will, however, use his discretion in making any alteration which his experience and judgment may dictate. Lieut. Col. Ball, Lieut. Col. Simrall, and the general officers commanding on the flank line, are to send out small detachments in advance of the two former corps, and to the flank of the latter. Should they discover the enemy in face immediately notice will be sent to the lines. The general commanding on the spot will immediately order the signals for forming in order of battle which will be the beat "*to arms*."

All signals will be immediately repeated by all the drums of the line—the signal for the whole to halt is the retreat. Drums will be distributed along the heads of companies, and the taps occasionally given to regulate their march.

Lieut. Cols. Ball and Simrall are to keep the General constantly advised of the discoveries made by the advanced parties. Where it shall become necessary for the corps of Ball and Simrall to retire, they will form on the flank or in the rear of M'Arthur's and Calmes' brigades, and receive the orders of the brigadiers respectively.

Brig. Gen. Cass will designate such officers as he may deem proper, to assist captain Elliott, of the navy, in the arrangement of the boats and the debarkation of the troops. The General will be the signal for the whole to move.

By command.

(Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES.
Col. Adj Gen.

Truly copied from the original.

THOMAS BULLER,
A. A. Adj. Gen.

CHAUNCEY'S RUNNING FIGHT.

The following letter, though dated many days ago, did not, from some accidental and unaccountable delay, reach this City until yesterday, having been forwarded from Albany only on the 15th, as appears by the post mark on the envelope of the letter. [*Nat. Intel.*

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States' ship General Pike, Off Niagara, 1st Oct. 1813.

SIR,

On the 26th ult. it was reported to me, that the enemy's fleet was in York—I immediately dispatched the Lady of the Lake into York, and ascertain the fact—she returned in the evening with the information that the enemy was in York bay. I immediately prepared to weigh, but owing to a strong wind from N. N. E. was not able to get out of the River before the evening of the 27th, and, owing to the extreme darkness of the night, a part of the squadron got separated and did not join before next morning at 8 A. M. On the 28th, the General Pike, Madison and Sylph, each took a schooner in tow and made all sail for York. Soon after discovered the enemy's fleet under way in York bay, shaped our course for him and prepared for action—he perceiving our intention of engaging him in his position, tacked and stood out of the Bay, wind at east; I formed the line and run down for his centre. When we had approached within about 3 miles he made all sail to the southward—I wore in succession and stood on the same tack with him, edging down gradually in order to close—at 10 minutes past meridian, the enemy finding that we were closing fast with him, and that he must either risk an action or suffer his two rear vessels to be cut off, he tacked in succession, beginning at the van, hoisted his colors and commenced a well directed fire at this ship, for the purpose of covering his rear, and attacking our rear as he passed to leeward; perceiving his intention, I was determined to disappoint him; therefore, as soon as the Wolfe (the leading ship) passed the centre of his line and abeam of us, I bore up in succession (preserving our line) for the enemy's centre; this manœuvre not only covered our rear but hove him in confusion; he immediately bore away, we had however closed so near as to bring our guns to bear with effect, and in 20 minutes the main and mizen top mast and main yard of the Wolfe was shot away; he immediately put before the wind and set all sail upon his foremast; I made the signal for the fleet to make all sail; the enemy, however, keeping dead before the wind, was enabled to cut sail most of our squadron. As it brought all the sail upon one mast, he did not feel the loss of his main and mizen top mast—I continued the chase until near 3 o'clock, during which time I was enabled in this ship (with the Asp in tow) to keep within point blank shot of the enemy, and sustained the whole of his fire during the chace. Capt. Crane in the Madison, and Lieut. Brown in the Oneida used every exertion to close with the enemy, but the Madison having a heavy schooner in tow and the Oneida sailing very dull before the wind, prevented those officers from closing near enough to do any execution with their carronades. The Governor Tompkins kept in her station, until her foremast was so badly wounded as to oblige her to shorten sail. Lieutenant Finch of the Madison who commanded her for this cruise (owing to the indisposition of Lieut. Pettigrew) behaved with great gallantry, and is an officer of much promise—Capt. Woolsey in the Sylph was kept astern by the Ontario, which he had in tow, but did considerable execution with his heavy guns.

At 15 minutes before 3 P. M. I very reluctantly relinquished the pursuit of a beaten enemy—the reasons that led to this determination were such as I flatter myself that you will approve—they were these. At the time I gave up the chase, this ship was making so much water, that it required all our pumps to keep her free, (owing to our receiving several shot so much below the water edge, that we could not plug the holes from the outside) the Governor Tompkins with her foremast gone, and the squadron within about 5 miles of the head of the Lake, blowing a gale of wind from East and increasing with a heavy sea on, and every appearance of the Equinox. I considered that if I chased the enemy to his anchorage at the head of the Lake, I should be obliged to anchor also, and although we might succeed in driving him on shore, the probability was that we should go on shore also—he amongst his friends, we amongst our enemies, and after the gale abated, if he could succeed in getting off one or two vessels out of the two fleets, it would give him as completely the command of the Lake as if he had 20 vessels. Moreover he was covered at his anchorage by a part of his army, and several small batteries thrown up, for the purpose. Therefore, if we could have rode out of the gale, we should have been cut up by their shot from the shore: under all these circumstances, and taking into view the consequences resulting from the loss of our superiority on the Lakes at this time, I without hesitation relinquished the opportunity then presenting itself of acquiring individual reputation at the expense of my country.

The loss sustained by this ship was considerable, owing to her being so long exposed to the fire of the whole of the enemy's fleet, but our most serious loss was occasioned by the bursting of one of our guns, which killed and wounded 22 men, and tore up the top gallant forecastle which rendered the gun upon that deck useless. We had four other guns cracked in the muzzle, which rendered their use extremely doubtful—Our main top gallant mast was shot away in the early part of the action, and the bow sprit, fore and main mast wounded, rigging and sails much cut up, and a number of shot in our hull, several of which were between wind and water, and 27 men killed and wounded, including those by the bursting of the gun. The Madison received a few shot, but no person hurt on board. The Gov. Tompkins lost her foremast, and the Oneida her main top mast badly wounded. We have, however, repaired nearly all our damages, and are ready to meet the enemy. During our chase, one, if not two, of the enemy's small vessels was completely in our power; if I could have been satisfied with so partial a victory, but I was so sure of the whole that I passed them unnoticed, by which means they finally escaped.

The gale continued until last night, but the wind still blows from the eastward. I thought it important to communicate with General Wilkinson, to ascertain when he meant to move with the army. I therefore ran off this place for that purpose, and he thinks that the public service will be promoted by my watching Sir James at the head of the Lake, and if possible preventing his return to Kingston, while he proceeds with the army for Sackett's Harbor. I shall, therefore, proceed immediately in quest of the enemy.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the assistance I received from Captain Sinclair during our chase, in using his best exertions to bring this ship into close action. The other officers and men behaved to my perfect satisfaction, and were extremely anxious to close with the enemy even singly, and if he ever gives us an opportunity for close action, they will show that they are not inferior to any of their countrymen.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1813.

The highly important and interesting official letters of Maj. General Harrison, and Commodore Chauncey, which we take pleasure in devoting a large portion of the columns of the Star to their early publication, precludes some miscellany which had been prepared for this morning's paper. A few days can but bring some important news from *Kingston* or *Montreal*, or both.

Baltimore, October 23.

FROM THE MERCHANS' COFFEE HOUSE BOOKS.

Arrived, sch'r. Frances, Russell, from Richmond, via Wicomico, with 3000 bushels coal, to the master. The British fleet which lay off Smith's Point, got under way on Wednesday morning early, and stood down the Bay under a crowd of sail.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated October 21, 1813—noon.

"We have no mail to day from New London, of course no further particulars concerning the Saratoga's prize. We may expect every day to hear of Kingston being ours. Prescott has left it for Montreal, with 1000 men.

PENNSYLVANIA, good old Pennsylvania, continues sound to the core. The only speck which darkened her disk is irradiated. The whole Pennsylvania delegation to Congress, *twenty three* members, are republican. The counties of Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon, which last year gave *Mr. Gloninger*, a *federalist*, a majority of 300 has this year elected *Mr. Crouch a democrat*, by a majority of probably 1700 votes, being a gain of 2000 votes in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the War. *Gen. Udree* is elected in the room of *Mr. Hyneman*: both the gentlemen are democrats.

Luzerne County has elected democrats to the Assembly & to fill all the county officers. Such are the fruits of a firm, temperate, well conducted public print. The *Susquehanna Democrat* deserves well of republicanism. *Berks* and *Northampton* counties are democrats

Democratic Press.

LIEUTENANT HUTCHINSON.

Who was taken in the schooter High Flyer by commodore RODGERS, is one of the wretches who rifled that gallant hero's houses at Havre de Grace; and has now in posiession a sword which he stole from him. This sword has been recognized by commodore RODGERS, as well as by his steward. Yet this lieut. has been paroled, and is now at liberty at Providence.—*Nat. Adv.*

We had hoped that on the arrival of Capt. Gordon, the Constellation would soon get to sea; but we learn that on heaving her out, defects were found in her timbers and planking below, which has induced the Navy Department to order her to be entirely dismantled and laid up for the winter. Capt. Gordon, his officers and crew, it is expected, will proceed to the northward to take charge of one of the frigates now building.——*Norf. Her.*

The U. States brigs Rattlesnake, Capt. Creighton, and Enterprize, Capt. Renshaw, arrived at Portland on the 18th inst. from Portsmouth.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Have just been opened by

Thomas & Groome.

Which they offer for sale on reasonable terms for CASH.

oct. 2——(26)——m

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The following is given in the Columbian of last evening as the result of the late Election in New Jersey.

	REPUBLICAN.		FEDERAL.	
	Council.	*Assembly.*	*Council.*	*Assembly.*
Bergen		1	1	2
Essex	1	4		
Morris	1	3		
Sussex	1	4		
Somerset			1	3
Middlesex			1	3
Hunterdon	1	4		
Monmouth	1	3		
Burlington			1	4
Gloucester			1	3
Salem	1	3		
Cumberland	1	2		
Cape May			1	4
	7	24	6	16
		7		6
		31		22

Making a majority of 1 in council, 8 in assembly, and 9 in joint meeting.

ALLEGANY RETURNS.

A friend has favored us with a particular statement of the proceedings, connected with the election in Allegany. For obvious reasons, it is not desirable that it should be made a subject of the public discussion at this time.

It is sufficient to say, that we have facts in reserve, relative to the conduct of individuals, which would serve to expose a degree of political depravity, which we would gladly have believed was a stranger to our country.

It may, however, be proper to state the pretext upon which the return of four federalists is predicated. In Holtzman's District, the presiding judge (a magistrate) administered the oath prescribed to the other two judges and the clerks; the presiding judge was then sworn by the judge second in the appointment.——The returning judges insisted that the qualification should have been made by the Clerk. On account of this alledged informality, they declared the election in Holtzman's District void, and returned those having the highest number of votes in the remaining districts. Four judges only agreed to this return; and the other two made a separate and a different return—founded on all the votes, and giving three republicans and one federalist as elected.

It is yet far from improbable, that justice may be done; and the rights of the people secured in this business, in the regular and accustomed mode. It is sufficient, for the present, to state, that the following is a true account of the votes *given* and *received*, in the manner prescribed by law. And it is sufficient, for the present, to remark, that if the fair returns prevail, the *republicans* have succeeded—if there be error or wanton incorrectness, it is the act of *federalists*. But, in truth, a more flimsy pretext for robbing the people of their elective rights, was never devised—*for the concurring act of two of the judges is valid by the law; and it is not denied that two were rightly qualified.* *Balt. Patriot.*

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

	Old Town,	Cumberland,	Holtzman's,	Western Port,	Selby's Port,	Glades,	Total.
Upton Bruce,	81	195	106	93	92	29	596
Ben Tomlinson,	77	191	113	93	92	27	594
T. Greenwell,	84	189	105	90	92	27	587
Samuel Potter.	73	187	104	90	92	27	573

PEACE TICKET.

Wm. Hilleary,	154	159	74	77	72	57	593
Geo. M'Culloh,	151	151	77	75	71	57	582
Beal Howard,	152	152	71	76	71	58	580
Geo. Hobert.	144	144	67	74	72	58	559

RESULT OF MARYLAND ELECTIONS

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

	REP.	FED.
St. Mary's	0	4
Kent	0	4
Charles	0	4
Harford	4	0
Queen Ann's	4	0
Baltimore City	2	0
Baltimore County	4	0
Frederick	0	4
Annapolis City	2	0
Anne Arundel County	4	0
Montgomery	0	4
Prince George's	0	4
Calvert	0	4
Cecil	0	4
Talbot	4	0
Caroline	5	1
Somerset	0	4
Dorchester	0	4
Worcester	0	4
Washington	4	0
Alleghany	3	1
	34	46

The Senate is now composed of 15 Republican members, who, added to the 34 Republican delegates, will make a majority of 3 votes on a joint ballot. Since the last election, there has been an increase of 8 Republican delegates; & of course, a loss to the Federalists of 8; making a difference of 16. It is confidently said, that the St. Mary's election was illegal; but we have given her to the Federalists. The northern Federal prints will see the necessity of retracing their premature assertions of the triumph of federalism in this State. *Whig.*

CASUALTY.

On Monday 18th inst. Mr *Charles Henrix*, a respectable farmer of this county, was thrown from his horse against a tree, and lived but a few minutes.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Reid*, late of said county, deceased—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 1st day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, 1813.

Henry Keene, (of John)
adm'or of John Reid.

Cambridge, Dorchester county, october 26——3

AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR BUSINESS.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent a lot of ground at the Head of Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland—on which there is a large comfortable dwelling house, with a front room finished in the best manner as a store room, a good kitchen, granery, corn house, stable, carriage house, meat house, &c. For terms apply on the premises to

John Smyth.

Head of Sassafras, october 26——7*

WAGGONER WANTED.

Liberal wages will be given for a man who understands driving a team, by applying at this office, or to

Alexander C. Flynn.

Denton, oct. 12——3

TO THE CITIZENS OF EASTON

AND ITS VICINITY.

The subscriber being strongly solicited by a number of the citizens of Easton, to commence teaching School there on the *Lancastrian Plan*, takes this method of informing those who have not made themselves acquainted with its advantages over the old plan of Tuition, to state a few of them. But 3 or 4 years have elapsed since the first introduction of this plan into the United States, and in that time it has spread through all of our populous Cities, and is daily gaining ground, and wherever it is known, Schools are multiplying with a rapidity that was never equaled.

On the old plan it is well known, that a child is furnished with a book, his lesson given to him and he is sent to his seat to get it, and it is impossible for the teacher to know whether he gets it over once, twice, or whether he ever says one word of it; he may it is true, be forced by severity to keep his eyes on his book, but who can tell whether he is saying his lesson over or not; by this means a great deal of invaluable time is lost, which is not the case on the Lancastrian system. Each child as soon as they know the alphabet, has a slate and pencil, and all in the School are classed agreeably to their proficiency, and to each class is appointed a Monitor, who gives out the words appointed for their lesson, and they are obliged to write the same on the slate, which when full are ordered out to be inspected, and the teacher can tell whether any have been idle, for if they have, they will not have their slates filled, and detection follows immediately. The constant writing and going to shew their slates, makes the School more a place of entertainment for them, than a place of confinement. It has also this advantage, that they are learning to write, as they learn to spell, which of necessity must make them much better spellers than they can possibly be made on the old plan. It is a well ascertained matter of fact, which no person can possibly deny, that the more a person writes from correct spelling, so much the better he will spell.

I have several in my school at this time who can write well on the slate, and are only spelling in words of five letters; their progress in learning is double to what it would have been, on the old plan, and I am confident and bold to assert, that there is not a school taught on the old plan on this shore, that can produce scholars who have made the progress which the children have made, who have attended my school, taught on the system. I know its superiority from experience, and not from theory alone. I subjoin the certificate I obtained in Baltimore, to satisfy the Public, of my capability to teach the plan correctly.——My present school is open every day, (except Saturday and Sunday) from half past 8 o'clock, A. M. untill half past 4 o'clock, P. M. and I invite the citizens of Easton, and the county generally, to come and view it, and be convinced from what they may see. I have left my proposals in Easton, for keeping a school for the next year, with Messrs. James Neall, James Wilson and Solomon Lowe, where my terms of Tuition may be seen.

I am the public's humble servant,

Lewis Bush.

Trappe, october 26——1

Mr. *Lewis Bush* having attended in St. Peter's School (Baltimore) for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the Lancastrian method of teaching, has thereby become perfectly acquainted with said plan, the advantages of which are very great, as children taught in this way progress more rapidly and are not subject to the dull drudgery of the old method of teaching—another great advantage attending the Lancastrian method is, that one person can at the same superintend the instruction of 1, 2, 3, 4, 500 children or more.

Stephen Williams,
Teacher of St. Peter's School.

Baltimore, May 26, 1813.

FREE SCHOOL.

NOTICE.—The public are informed that an English school will be opened at the Masonic Lodge-Room, in Easton, on the 10th day of November next, for the benefit of the indigent children of the town and vicinity. Others who choose to send, and are able to pay, their children will be taught with care the usual branches of an English education, at the low rate of one dollar per month. The school at present will be conducted on the usual plan—Hereafter if the number of scholars should require it, and sufficient encouragement is given, it will be taught on Lancaster's plan of education, which has been highly spoken of, and certainly is a very economical plan for large schools. Too much credit cannot be given to Col. R. L. Nicols, who first moved this noble design, and liberally contributed to its support—Much honor is also due to those gentlemen who have fostered it. It is a matter much to be lamented that the rich and wealthy county of Talbot, which contains the metropolis the of Eastern Shore of Maryland, (the populous and flourishing town of Easton) has not hitherto had a school of this description, when so many towns in the country, far inferior in wealth and population, have long since established Free Schools. Nature bestows her favours with as bountiful a hand on the poor man's child as on the rich man's; but for the want of that learning which refines and polishes the mind, he must remain like marble in the quarry, unpolished and unobserved. In despotic governments the more ignorance the more peace; but in free governments it is far otherwise—learning is the sheet-anchor of liberty, the key-stone of a republic. Who knows but at this moment a Washington or a Franklin traverses the streets of Easton, untaught and unknown?

GENTLEMEN OF TALBOT, CITIZENS OF EASTON—You are called upon in the name of the indigent and orphan, to cherish this noble Institution, and contribute towards disseminating that learning which distinguishes the human species from the brute creation. Your donations will be thankfully received at the Star or Monitor office; and the gratitude of the parent, with the grateful remembrance of the child, will be your reward.

LADIES OF TALBOT—You who are the refined part of mankind, the beauty of creation; who are so eminently distinguished for the practice of every virtue, for the support of every laudable institution, I trust will not be backward in this. Several have already generously contributed to its support—Your donations will be gratefully received as above. I. E.

Easton, Oct 26, 1813.

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,

TEA DEALER & GROCER,

No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,

Informs his Eastern Shore friends and customers that he has on hand an assortment of the very best POWDER that is manufactured in the United States, suitable for all size guns. Also, PATENT SHOT of all sizes, very perfect & round, Gun Flints—a large and choice assortment of

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS,

and sold in their pure state. Also, a complete assortment of FRESH TEAS, both Green and Black, and in different size packages.

☞ All the above mentioned Goods are sold with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.

Baltimore, september 28——7*

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next Legislature of Maryland for a divorce from his wife *Eunice Miller*.

William Miller.

Somerset county, oct. 12—3q