INFERNALISM.

From the Boston Centinel of Jan 13th, 1813.

"The sentiment is hourly extending, and in *these northern states* will soon be universal, that we are in a condition no better in relation to the *south* than that of *a conquered people*. We have been compelled without the least necessity or occasion, to renounce our habits, occupations, means of happiness and subsistence. We are plunged into a war *without* a sense of enmity or a *perception of sufficient provocation*; and obliged to fight the battles of A CABAL, which under the *sickening affection of republican* equality, aims at trampling into the dust the weight, influence and power of commerce and her dependencies. We, whose soil was the hot bed, and whose ships were the nursery of sailors, are insulted by the hypocrisy of a devotedness to sailors' rights, and the arrogance of pretended skill in maritime jurisprudence, by those whose country furnishes no navigation beyond the size of a ferry boat or an Indian canoe. We have no more interest in waging this sort of war, at this period and under these circumstances, *at the command of* VIRGINIA than Holland in accelerating her ruin by uniting her destiny to France. We *resemble* Holland in another particular—The officers and power of government are engrossed by executive minions, who are selected on account of their known infidelity to the interest of their fellow citizens, to foment divisions [what impudence!!] and to deceive and distract the people whom they cannot intimidate. The land is literally taken from its old possessors, and given to strangers.—The cabinet has no confidence in those who enjoy the confidence of this people, and on the other hand the solid mass of the talent and property of this community is wholly unsusceptible of any favorable impressions or dispositions towards an Executive *in whose choice they had no part*, and by whom they feel that they shall be as they always have been, degraded and marked as objects of *opposition* and resentment. The consequence of this state of things must then be, either that the southern states must drag the northern states further into the war, or we *must drag them out of it; or the chain will break*. This will be the "imposing attitude" of the next year. We must no longer be deafened *by senseless clamors about a separation* of the states. It is an event we do not desire, not because we have derived advantages from the compact, but because we cannot foresee or limit the dangers or effects of revolution. *But the states are separated in fact*, when one section assumes an imposing attitude, and with a high hand perseveres in measures fatal to the interests and repugnant to the opinion of another section, by dint of a geographical majority.—This would be a case not contemplated by the parties to the original compact. If this separation in fact takes place, it will be the work of the present cabinet. Such a separation alone is matter of substance—the rest would be *matter of form*."

A letter from Washington, published in the Richmond Enquirer, states it is a fact, that Mr. Randolph while delivering his speech on the new army bill in congress, *actually sat down and cried* at the idea of our being at war with England, "a nation who he said, had done so much in India towards many millions of wretches to christianity!" We blush for our country, that she contains within her bosom an American who can applaud the British for their conduct in India. Was it religion that caused them to commit, in that quarter of the globe, such horrible deeds of rapine and murder as would make "e'en angels weep?" They have literally drenched in blood the whole face of India; they have never, no, not for one moment, since they obtained a foothold there, granted the innocent people of that fair portion of the earth a respite from the most terrific and desolating scenes of plunder, usurpation, cruelty and carnage—Millions upon millions of human beings have fallen victims to the insatiable rapacity and bloody despotism of England in the east. And does a member of the present congress boldly and impudently dare to pollute the name of christianity by connecting it with the British conduct in India? Nay, does he, with unparalleled hypocrisy, sit down and weep because his country has waged a necessary and just war with that government whose subjects have, in the East Indies, in strict subserviency to the fell destroyer of mankind, prematurely sent millions of people into the eternal world with all their imperfections on their heads? We have no doubt that the christian missionaries to India have done much good there; but the same good might have been done without the English nation's having prosecuted such a bloody, unceasing war against beings guiltless of any the least offence against them. The most pious fact of a few Englishmen can never even palliate the execrable policy of England in India. All the water in the ocean cannot wash away her sins in that country: and the man who can praise her for what she has done there, must be the most deluded, insane or wicked of mortals.

Balt. Amer.

MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.

The following amendment to the Constitution of Maryland, making the *fourteenth*, was passed at November Session 1811, and confirmed at November Session 1812.

1. The time of meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Monday of December in each year, instead of the first Monday in November, as [is now] prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

2. The Governor of this State shall be chosen on the second Monday of December, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution & Form of Government. And the Council to the Governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the second Monday of December, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Form of Government.

3. All annual appointments of civil officers in this State shall be made in the third week of December in every year, in the same manner as the Constitution and Form of Government now directs.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1813.

THE WASHINGTON SOCIETIES.

When we see the name of the illustrious Washington, our glory, our father and our political polar star, insidiously prostituted to the most traitorous and corrupt purposes, we feel not only mortified at the disgraceful degradation, but also that just and honest indignation, which, if we were not to feel, would lead us to believe we were less than Americans.

Under the imposing title of the Washington Societies, is wielded an engine, unseen, but powerful in its operations, to excite in the people hostility to the *Republican* party in the country; to deaden their exertions in the prosecution of the present war; to blunt their just indignation against the murders and robberies of the highwayman of nations; and, finally, to prepare their minds in favour of a severance of the Union; when they will have one section of the country ready to establish their favorite form of government, or bend its neck beneath the yoke of annexation to the empire of British despotism: which operations are actively and unceasingly employed in a sphere co-extensive with the limits of our whole country, and descending into the obscurest recesses of society.

At New York the presidents or leading members of these Societies from the different States meet as often as new events or contemplated projects render it necessary, when the plan of operations, to attain the end, is agreed upon and conveyed hence in minute detail to the Societies, who then hand it with the utmost secrecy and fidelity to trusty federal men in the counties and towns. Thus they have a concert in action every where the same, and defying detection until the effect intended is produced.

When a few leading men pronounced in the East that "opposition must be made to the present government by force," we looked with astonishment at the *federalists every where*, who appeared to view *civil war with the utmost composure and tranquility!* We were not much less astonished to find them supporting nearly all over the continent, a man, who, a few months since, has told them "they would subvert the government to attain their nefarious end," and that they had "rather rule in Hell than serve in Heaven," and extolling him up as the most proper person for President that the republican party afforded, immediately and as if it were by magic, after having considered him the most "ambitious and corrupt man in the country." A knowledge, however, of the construction and operation of the Washington Society unriddles all these mysteries.

Of its revenue, *one twenty-fifth* is applied to the specious purpose of supporting charity schools: a most seductive cloak under which to *conceal money!* To know how the other *twenty four twenty-fifths* of the revenue is applied, we desire a reference to the records of Kent county court. This revenue is very large; for besides voluntary contributions by persons not members, every member pays, at his entrance, ten dollars, and is liable to a call for the like sum at any time it may be wanting, and no questions are asked.

To repel this train which is so systematically and guardedly laid to sap the vitals of our country, republicans must be *united*. The favorite maxim of that Society is "Divide and we conquer." Let our maxim emphatically be "Union and harmony,"—and we must take steps to act in concert.——Republicans! "your country expects *every man* to do his duty."

FROM THE AURORA OF JANUARY 26.

We learn that the government has at length seized *upon the clues* of a treasonable conspiracy, and that two of the principal *British* emissaries are either in arrest, or so closely beset as not to be able to escape. A series of treasonable practices have been some time known to the Executive, and the actors have been suffered to proceed, unmolested, but carefully watched.—Three of the principals were accredited British agents before the war, in our seaports; their designs have extended from Boston to Orleans; and there is evidence of more than 70 persons of what is usually denominated *respectable standing* their aiders and abettors and agents; with a few persons of a different reputation. We omit *names & particulars*, only with the view to avoid any interference or interruption of the measures which the government may think proper to adopt; and it is not improbable that this may have been the subject upon which Congress were lately employed with closed doors.

The *deep tone of treason* which has been heard through the *Boston Centinel* and *Repertory*, and the New York *Evening Post*, echoed in a softer note by other papers, in different parts of the Union, which do not appear to be so liberally subsidized by British patronage, may probably be accounted for on the complete developement of this business.

The news from the north of Europe is of the most important interest. That full credit is to be given to the English and Russian accounts we do not believe, but we have no doubt that the French armies in their retreat from Moscow have experienced very severe losses. In contemplating this subject we find it impossible to rejoice at the victories of our own enemy. The war in Russia and in the Spanish peninsula, are in strictness rather wars of the English, than of the Spaniards & the Russians. They are wars of the most gigantic and ambitious power on the earth—a power which claims "the trident of the ocean, and the sceptre of the world," and which, to enforce these arrogant pretensions, has arrayed against our country, her thousand ships of war, and has stirred up against us the bloody Indian and the barbarous Algerine.—With this power, under these circumstances, we have no sympathy, nor can we envy the feelings of any *American* who can rejoice at its success, or sympathise in its misfortunes.

Columbian.

British allies.—Are the exultations at the reported victories of the allies of England in Europe to satisfy their friends here? Or are the captures by the Algerines, and murders by the Indians, to be included in the triumphs of "the bulwark of religion," at which American should rejoice?—What casuist can make a distinction in the case? *ib.*

The British navy is augmented by twenty sail of Russian line of battle ships. This is among the "*glorious news*" last received. It is also stated, that a portion of this navy is ordered to visit our coast in the spring, and that a quantity of *Congreve rockets* are prepared in England for an expedition. Is this *glorious* news too? A touch of the *Copenhagen* business may shortly consummate the *glory* of our European connexions. *Ibid.*

Great Britain is fighting in Europe with her right hand, and in America with her left. Do those who uniformly wish the success of her European arm, expect its triumphs will weaken her grasp on the American shores? *Ibid.*

The *peace party* wanted war with *Spain* in 1804, for the opening of the Mississippi, and a war of *extermination* with France in 1798. At least in those periods the republicans were for peace, and the federalists for war. Now, the object of hostilities being changed, the impatient *Hotspurs* of those days are changed to very *William Penns*.—It is the measure, or the object, they deprecate so earnestly? *Ibid.*

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

We understand that a General Court Martial will assemble in this City, on the 25th day of February next, for the trial of Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull, and that the Court is to be composed of the following members:

President—Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON

Members—Brig. Gen. JOS. BLOOMFIELD
Brig. Gen J. P. BOYD
Brig. Gen. H. BURBECK
Col G. IZARD, Artillery
Col. A. MACOMB, Artillery
Col. J. BURN, Cavalry
Col J. SIMMONDS, Infantry
Col. J. KINGSBERER, Infantry
Col. T. PARKER, Infantry
Col. H. BRADY, Infantry
Col W. H. WINDER, Infantry
Col. P. P. SCHUYLER, Infantry

Supernumeraries—Lieut. Col. W. SCOTT, artill'y.
Lieut. col. J. CHRYSTIE, inf'y
Lieut. Col. R. DENNIS, inf'y.

Judge Advocate—A. J. DALLAS, Esq.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

Having taken a very active part in the discussions which have arisen out of the machine invented by Mr. Readheffer, we shall continue to inform our readers on the subject, whenever any new circumstance arises that may interest the public on the subject.

In conformity with the intimation made by the Legislature of this State, to Mr. Readheffer, that a committee was appointed to examine his machine and report upon it, Mr. Readheffer, thro' the hands of the Editor of this paper, signified by letter to the committee, that it would be for their inspection on Thursday last, the 21st inst. Prior to that day, however, he signified that it would not be suitable or convenient for him to present it on that day to the committee; and on Friday last he signified to two of the members, that he had determined not to exhibit it to them at all.

This extraordinary conduct has with too much reason excited serious doubts as to the reality of the discovery; and the committee have made their report to this effect to the Legislature.

The editor feels that it is due to himself and to the public to state, that he has for two successive days attended to the examination of the machine, in company with a considerable number of respectable millwrights, and others conversant in machinery, and examined every part of the machine, taken it to pieces, and put it to together again, and without discovering any thing which could lead to a belief that there was any thing in it concealed. His refusal to exhibit the machine, as he had promised, though it does not *prove* any deception in the machine, is nevertheless too mysterious and unreasonable to assure confidence, and unless explained in an open and unequivocal manner must shake the judgment of those who felt the greatest gratification in the belief of its reality. [Ibid.

VERMONT.

The "Green Mountain Farmer," states the recent Congressional Election in that State, officially ascertained, as follows:

Republican.	
Richard Skinner	16026
Ezra Butler	16805
James Fisk	15939
Charles Rich	15993
William Strong	15976
William C. Bradley	15919
Federal.	
Martin Chittenden	15774
Chauncey Langdon	15758
Daniel Chapman	15751
William Chamberlin	15740
John Noyes	15731
Jonathan H. Hubbard	15476

Upon this result, the same paper has the following cheering comment:

From the above statement it appears, that the Federal ticket has received about 200 only, and the Republican ticket 3150 less, than their respective votes for Governor, in Sept. last; 3150 fail us for a day, yet Heaven preserves Republican rights, against a host of foes, marshalled and pitted to a single man, in the small State of Vermont.

Our satisfaction will be much more easily conceived by congenial minds, than we can express by language, on finding that *all the votes* given in by the freemen of this State, for Representatives to Congress, were counted, *not a vote was omitted in the canvassing!* This we are fully authorized to assert, the cavils of coalition opponents notwithstanding.

While the enemies of republicanism have been boasting of its decline in Vermont, and spreading the fallacy of their success from East to West, and from North to South, including Nova Scotia and Canada, we have only stated that from the inattention of the Republicans the result was not certain. In the event we find that the State retains her character, and we can with truth inform our friends that our volunteer corps of 5000 is fast completing, and that if a winter campaign is decided on by our government, other thousands of men determined in their country's cause, who know no line but the line of duty, will flock to the standard of their country, and foil their foes, or nobly fall in freedom's sacred cause.

The stale, the miserable, the contemptible charge of French influence is, for the want of better argument, revived against the republican party—a charge, as it was said the other day by an eloquent and patriotic Orator in the House of Representatives, which ought to be met only in one way, and that is, by the lie direct. French influence! Where? it is not to be found; it is a phantom which flits across the distempered mind of moody politicians; or it is the old device of the friends of the enemy to discourage the people from engaging in the war against England. It was tried without effect in the revolutionary war, and will meet with no better success now.——French influence! we repeat, where? Consult the public prints—and, say what you may, they pretty correctly indicate the public opinion—do you find this shadowy influence there? Does any republican print dare to defend the conduct of the French government towards this country? Certainly not. Has it ever been defended? Not to our knowledge. On the contrary, that government has received on all hands the tribute of execration it so justly merits for its unprincipled and rapacious conduct towards us. On the other hand, who defends England? Federal prints and federal orators. Who have justified the outrages she has inflicted on us! Who have palliated and explained away the infamy of her conduct, Henry's mission and all? Who now advocate her cause, when an avowed enemy, on the pretence that she is the "bulwark of our religion"—a religion, her endeavors to destroy which have erected a nation in our hemisphere—in her hostility to which he may find the origin of our title to the rights and privileges of American citizens? Who have done all this? The violent, the leading federal prints. Of what value are charges of French influence sounded from these brazen trumps of faction—sounded to take off the public attention from their own depravity, just as loud music is sometimes played on the field of battle, *to drown the cries of the wounded*. The idea of a French influence in this country is equally repugnant to fact and to reason. The common sense of every unprejudiced mind revolts at it. Whenever you hear a man seriously raving about French influence, set him down for a madman—he may be worse, but cannot be better.

Nat. Intel.

"Drowning men catch at straws."

In order to reconcile the people of Maryland in some degree, before the next annual election, to the late enormous and unnecessary expenditure of their treasure, in the useless investigation of the Baltimore riots by the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, the federal papers are descending to the lowest arts of petty falsehood and misrepresentation. In this work of deception they were aided in no small degree by the federal members of the House of Delegates previous to the adjournment of the Legislature. In order that the falsehood might be palmed upon the public with a better grace, as coming from high authority, on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature the committee of claims were ordered to report to the House of Delegates the expence attending the investigation. The committee accordingly reported, and to the astonishment of all candid men, the expence was said to be but $784 60!! The object however of this most gross and unpardonable deception was plainly to be perceived, and of course no reliance was placed in the veracity of the committee by those who had the means of better information. In fact so unblushingly false was this report, that scarcely more than one half of the witnesses who actually attended & gave in their testimony, were included in the estimate. This we assert without fear of contradiction, because we know it to be an incontrovertible fact. We do not pretend positively to say what was the object of the committee of claims, but we know it to be equally true, that a number of certificates of attendance as witnesses which were *actually presented* to them previous to closing the journal of accounts were not allowed, and of course they will be brought forward at the next session of the Legislature, as so many acknowleged claims against the state treasury. Taking all circumstances into consideration, however, we have ample reason to believe, that it was a wilful omission in that committee, in order apparently to reduce the actual cost of the investigation.

It has been said that "*the dignity of the State of Maryland demanded the enquiry.*" We cannot believe that the "*dignity of the State*," is so materially affected by this transaction as some of our neighbors would, for political purposes, endeavor to induce the people to believe. We despise mobs and riots, and all incitements to such vile prostrations of law and order, and are perfectly aware of their ill consequences, but we cannot imagine in what possible manner the character of the whole State, or even of the better class of society in the City of Baltimore can be tarnished by the misdeeds of a few individuals. Admitting however, even for argument sake, that the *dignity of the State* did actually *demand the enquiry*, (a position which we by no means acknowledge,) we should ask those ardent advocates of the enquiry, what beneficial consequences have resulted to the State of Maryland from it? We defy them to point out a solitary recommendation by the committee of grievances, which if carried into the fullest effect, would tend in the most remote degree to retrieve the *lost* character and "*dignity of the State of Maryland*," for which they so very *feelingly* affect such a tender sensibility. Was the *foul stain* on the hitherto fair and unblemished character of Maryland to have been eradicated by the imprisonment of one of our most virtuous, correct and upright citizen? If this was the means by which an object apparently so desirably to the federalists was to have been effected, it must be acknowledged by all parties, that in this atrocious attempt they have completely failed of success. And in that failure they have discovered to the world, that it was not from a want of *will* that the attempt was unsuccessful, but a fear of popular responsibility that deterred them from carrying their malignant designs into execution; this was unexpectedly acknowledged on the floor of the House, by the great Bell-weather of their party. Indeed the fact is satisfactorily proved by the result of the enquiry; for instead of pursuing their object to a full and complete determination, a few hours consultation with, and a little wholesome advice from two or three gentlemen of the bar, men attending the court of appeals, entirely changed their high handed tone, and the subject was the next morning *very coolly* referred to the Attorney General of Maryland. This unexpected course, we well remember, drew from one of the Charles street association, (Mr. Crabb) some very severe remarks on the irresolute, timid and disgraceful policy then about to be pursued. He in reply to some remarks of Clem. Dorsey, in support of the reference, who had the preceding day advocated the imprisonment of Gen. Stansbury, observed in substance, that the course then about to be pursued grew out of a fear of responsibility and a want of firmness to carry their designs into execution, & that to retreat or shrink from their purpose at that time, was truly dishonorable and humiliating.

Thus we perceive that instead of supporting the *dignity of the State* by a manly prosecution of the investigation, that they have shamely abandoned their object, and not only, in their official capacity as the "*grand inquest of the State*," fixed upon the character of Maryland an indeliable blot, but afforded to the world an additional proof of the vindictive rancor, party enmity and malice existing in the breasts of the federalists, against all who profess republican principles, or who may dare to speak or think on political subjects, in opposition to their will. [*Md. Rep.*

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

Much has been said both by sacred and profane writers of the Wisdom of Solomon, an ancient King of Israel. Perhaps no circumstance can give a more just idea of his wisdom, than the anecdote related in the third chapter of 1. Kings, from the 16th to the 28th verse. Two women, living in one house, having each a son of the same age, and one of the sons dying, both claimed the living one and in the presence of Solomon, whose duty it was to judge in the case—"One saith, this is my son that liveth, and thy son is the dead; and the other saith, nay, but thy son is the dead, and my son is the living. And the king said, bring me a sword. And they brought the sword before the king. And the king said, divide the living child in two, and give half to one, and half to the other. Then spake the woman, whose the living child was unto the king, for her bowels yearned upon her son; and she said, O my lord, give her the living child, and in no wise slay it. But the other said, let it be neither mine nor thine but divide it. Then "the king answered and said, give her the living child, and in no wise slay it: she is the mother thereof."

From this display of the wisdom of Solomon, we may make an important improvement. The Federalists and Republicans (like the two women who laid claim to the child) both say—"We are patriots—the only true lovers of our country."—And many honest well meaning men, not possessing all the Wisdom of Solomon, have been puzzled to know who is the true mother, or to drop the metaphor, who is the true Patriot. But let the honest candid man apply the question in other words, and ask—Who would divide the child, and who would have it! Who wishes to divide the Union; and who wishes to preserve it? Who can smile & rejoice at the calamities of our country; and who feels every misfortune of his country, as a wound inflicted on himself. Let him, I say, ask these questions, and he will find no more difficulty in determining than Solomon did in judging who was the true mother.

New Hampshire Patriot.

Departed this life, on Sunday evening, 10th inst. at his place of residence, near Centreville, Queen-Ann's county, *Truman Berne*, in the sixty-third year of his age—upwards of thirty-three years of which he had been a constant & uniform member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—He left behind him an affectionate wife and eight children to lament his loss.—His illness was long and painful during which period he expressed a perfect resignation to the will of God in all things, and was perfectly willing to venture his soul with that God whom he had been so many years endeavoring to serve, and whose service he found in his last and trying hours to be perfect freedom, and a delivery from the fear of death: for the sting of death is sin, but God gave him that victory.—From henceforth he rests from his labours.

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS,
(Renewable)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

feb. 2——m

NOTICE.

By virtue of an act of assembly, passed at the last session of the Legislature of Maryland, entitled, An act to establish a BANK in the city of Baltimore, called the CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE—the subscribers are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions for twelve hundred Shares of Stock in the said Bank, allotted to Queen Ann's county, do hereby give notice, that they will meet in the town of Centreville, on the FIRST MONDAY of March next, to receive the said subscriptions; and that they will continue to receive the same, according to the provisions of the said act, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, of each day.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
JAMES BROWN,
RD. T. EARLE.

fe 2——3

FANCY CHAIR MAKER,
EASTON

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Thomas Cooper, on Washington street, in Easton, where he has, and expects to keep on hand, a handsome assortment of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTED
CHAIRS:

Also to carry on the Turning Business in its various branches. He solicits a continuance of the public patronage—as he flatters himself, from near seven years instruction in one of the best shops in Baltimore, that he can finish work as well, and on as reasonable terms as it can be had in Baltimore, and therefore hopes to prevent the necessity of sending to Baltimore, or applying to a Firm in opposition that is unacquainted with the business.

BENJAMIN BLACKISTON.

feb. 2——6

N B I expect to attend strictly to my business myself, as am not engaged in selling *Drugs*, or *Cabinet Furniture*, nor tanning *Hides*.

B. B.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, (Maryland,) letters of administration on the estate of *John Radmore*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Also all persons any way indebted to the said estate, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle them immediately, or they will be collected by law. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1813.

JOHN DUHAMEL, Adm'r
of John Radmore, dec'd.

feb. 2——4

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Queen Ann's county, (Maryland) letters of administration on the estate of *John Massey*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1813.

JAMES DUHAMEL, Adm'r
of John Massey, dec'd.

feb. 2——4

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
November Term, 1812.

On application of *Amos Hale*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Amos Hale has resided in the State of Maryland, two years immediately preceding his application—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Amos Hale, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday of May term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, giving notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the day aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Amos Hale should not be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test—
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk of
Talbot County Court.

feb. 2——4

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Left Hunting-Ridge on the 8th ult. on a visit to Calvert county, where they had been purchased six weeks before, & from whence they absconded about the 5th inst. under pretence of returning home, two negro men—*George*, 24 years of age, about 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, very black, straight and stout made. *Frisby*, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish cast, straight and slender made, about 6 feet high; cloathing uncertain—And on the 13th October last, a negro man named *Frederick*, 24 or 25 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight made, a scar on his left cheek, a pug nose and prominent mouth. He was purchased in Charles county, in May last. One hundred dollars will be given to any one who will prove to conviction any free person's harbouring or secreting any or all of them, and one hundred dollars for delivering either of them on the farm, or lodging them in Baltimore county gaol.

BASIL B. CRAWFORD, Manager.

feb. 2——6

N. B. I have lately understood that George went off from his former master and got across the bay to the State of Delaware, before he was apprehended. B. B. C.