the grossest ribaldry about the "*Marquis of Granby*," &c. &c. &c. And does general *Heath* remember, who supported his cause, and vindicated his fame, *as long as he was faithful to himself*? We would not enlarge on an unpleasant topic; but we must regret that one patriot of '75 should labor under the imputation of having strayed from the fold of his country. The willing victim of tory praise must ever labour under the suspicion.

Ib.

MR. MACON'S SPEECH.

The sound truths, forcibly expressed by Mr. MACON in his speech, in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, on the New Army bill, "come home to the business and bosoms" of all real friends to their country. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the term of enlistment he proposed, all must admire the energy and spirit which animates his language. It holds the tone which alone can be consistently held.—He speaks to the judgment and the feelings of Americans. We will not detain our readers from its perusal. *Baltimore Patriot.*

Mr. MACON moved to strike out *one* and insert *five years*, as the term of enlistment. He regretted as much as any one the disasters which had befallen the country; and there was but one way to obviate their effects, and that was by rising superior to them, as a part of the nation had already done—he meant the western country, where a patriotism had been exhibited equal to that which might have distinguished Rome in its best day. Their zeal was equal to their bravery, and the only drawback on their enterprise, was the difficulty of finding something to eat in the wilderness. We must rise after reverses. What, sir, said Mr. M. would have become of Rome, had she desponded when Hannibal defeated her armies! She rose upon it, and became the mistress of the world. What would have been the situation of our cause in the revolution, if, after the British successes in Jersey, we had desponded? But the men of Pennsylvania and New Jersey rose on it, and victory and triumph followed. Our object, now ought to be, to recover the ground we have lost, and meet the enemy with troops that will ensure success. We are told, sir, that this war has united England to a man.—Sir, I never expected aid from our enemies.—Let us follow so good an example, and unite to a man; let us remember the old continental maxim—"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL." If we were as united in defence of our rights, as England is in her usurpations, this war would not last a single campaign—and I hope, in this respect, we shall, at least, learn wisdom from our enemy. The calculations about one or two campaigns, however, in present circumstances, are visionary. We have engaged an enemy not in the habit of yielding very soon. But, if we were to unite, the question would soon be settled—The cause and object of this war has been more concisely stated by one of those actively engaged in it, than by any other person—I mean Captain Porter's motto—"*Free trade & Sailors' rights*"—no man could have given a better definition of it. It appears to me that one part of this continent ought to be zealous for the rights of seamen—another part for a free export trade—and if we were, as we ought to be, united, the war would be carried on with energy and success. I agree with the gentleman from N. Jersey, [Mr. Boyd] that this thing is not to be done by paper men.—My opinion is, that the best thing we can do, is to raise men for five years. Let the Legislature of the country do its duty. If the 35,000 men, now authorised, be not enough, let us get as many as will be adequate to the end we propose.—Gentlemen have thought proper to review former transactions. I would be willing to pass them over.—I believe that almost every measure adopted by the general government, would have had its destined effect if adhered to. You have always had the better of the argument: you have better proclamations; but what avails all this?—Britain has impressed your seamen, and given you blows for good words. You have been heretofore told your paper measures were worth nothing: now, that it is proposed to give blow for blow, what is said, that you are departing from the pacific system, which the same persons before reprobated, and to which they have become friendly only after every attempt at pacification had failed. Sir, we are now engaged in war, and we must succeed, or we must yield the rights of sailors and free trade. Does any man doubt that the war is justly undertaken? Is there a man in the nation,—I care not of what political sect, many as there are—who believes that the war is not undertaken on just grounds—that we had not born with their indignities until we could bear with them no longer? After plundering your property and impressing your seamen on the ocean, their agents have been sent into this nation to sow divisions amongst us, who ought to be but one family. What injury have we not suffered? Could one be added to the catalogue? It seems to me not. No man loves peace more than I do, and if it had not been for G. Britain sending her agents to our five sides, I do not know but I should have voted against the war. It seemed to me like an attempt on a man's daughter. Not content with vexing and harrassing you whenever you went from home, they come here to put strife in your family. You have been told that the Prince Regent and his Ministers are firm. Sir, we never calculated on their receding, but on the energies and force of the nation, to obtain redress; and if we had been united, we should have equalled our most sanguine expectations. Let us follow their example, & determine to maintain their national rights, as they do to maintain their usurpations on them.

With respect to the term of service, enlistments for one year will look as if we were afraid to go to the whole length of the war. Raising men for five years would convince the enemy you meant to maintain and enforce your rights; but while you take men for a year or eighteen months, they will think we are temporising, and instead of lowering their tone, by this means you will raise it. Exactly as you appear fickle, they will unite. Do not loosen your grasp in any quarter, but increase it in every way within your power.—Mr. M. concluded his remarks by moving to strike out *one* and insert *five*.

Norfolk, Jan. 27.

On Sunday night, eleven of the British sailors, (late of the Tartarus, and confined in this place) effected their escape. One of them was yesterday recognized by the Marshal, and immediately apprehended. While that officer was conducting him back to the prison, the poor fellow, thinking that matters were managed in the same way here as at home, innocently enough acknowledged that he had seven dollars stowed away in his rigging, and tenderd five of them for his release, which being of course refused, he watched an opportunity, and attempted to escape by *superior sailing*, but was soon apprehended and bro't safely to his former moorings. The rest of the fugitives, it is supposed, are lurking about the purlieus of Water street, and will no doubt be speedily apprehended.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Georgetown, January 25

IMPORTANT.

It is said, and generally believed, that the Grand Jury for this county, have found bills (supposed for *high treason*) against Mr. BAKER, late British Secretary of Legation, and also the British Consul at Alexandria, for sending provisions to their country; that the Consul has been arrested, and process sent *by express* to arrest Mr. Baker.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1813.

Urbana, (Ohio) Jan. 15.

It is with pleasure we announce to our readers that a great portion of the North Western army is now on the move for Detroit.—General Winchester, with the left wing, it is said is now at the Rapids of the Lake of the Miami. From the last accounts, the Virginia and Pennsylvania troops were at Lower Sandusky, within twenty five miles of the Rapids and will proceed on in a short time, if not already there. Gen. Tupper will march in a few days with the Ohio force to meet the two wings at the Rapids. The whole of Gen. Harrison's forces, when concentrated, will make an army of about eight thousand effectives.

A great supply of provisions are now but a short distance in the rear of the army and every necessary preparation is made for its conveyance—near 1,000 pack horses and a number of waggons are now employed on the left wing—a very considerable number of waggons, sleds and pack horses are employed on the Ohio line—the number of teams and pack horses on the right wing are said to be much greater than those on the left. We anticipate that the march of the army will not be retarded by any obstacle whatever.

From accounts given by spies there yet remains at the Rapids a large quantity of corn.

New York, Jan. 29.

We have no further information from the blockading squadron. They have not been seen since Sunday last.

Wilmington, (D.) Feb. 3.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrived at Port Penn, on Monday, the Lady Johnson, an ordnance transport from London, a prize to the French privateer Comet, laden with 40 pieces battering cannon, a large quantity of Congreve Rockets, 2000 barrels prepared powder (90 pound in each cask) a number of musquetry and accoutrements in boxes, cordage in abundance, and a variety of other articles consisting of munitions of war. The Lady Johnson sailed from London for Quebec, with the above valuable cargo for the supply of the British armies in Canada.

Also, schooner Dart, from Hayti, with sugar and coffee—chased in the Delaware by the blockading squadron—Lost one man from the fire of the enemy.

UPPER CANADA.

Several soldiers and others, lately deserted from Canada, represent that province to be in a most deplorable condition. Their supplies from Montreal are cut off by reason of Com. Chauncey occupying the outlet of Ontario; and FLOUR and SALT were not to be bought at any price. The inhabitants of Upper Canada depended upon our Salt Works for a supply of that article previous to the declaration of war. The British have lately been very actively employed in removing several pieces of field and flying artillery, ammunition waggons, &c. to Fort Erie, from the positions below. *Buff. Gaz.*

Burlington, (Vt.) Jan. 21.

On Tuesday last, was brought into camp, a Mr. Sears of Williston; he was taken on Hog Island, on his way to the enemy, with a load of provision. We understand that he was arrested by a lieutenant, a sergeant of the United States army, and a citizen who volunteered his service. Sears is a giant in strength, and fought until he was overpowered. Those who took him, are severely wounded, and are now confined to their rooms.

THE LATE NEWS.

The facility with which *Napoleon* has been killed, his legions routed, his subjects alienated, his allies incensed, and his empire dismembered, *paragraphically*, by certain editorial hawkers and peddlers of fables, petty chapmen of foreign intelligence, of domestic manufacture, has amused often and until the frequency of fallacy and folly have tired the most patient ear of curiosity. The Emperor of the French retires to winter quarters, from polar winter. It is called retreat, defeat, destruction, and death to him and his army. Federal editors announce a TE DEUM, which may be said, or sung, for the loss of this enemy to "*his Holiness the Pope*" *and her Bankruptcy "the defender of her faith."* What have Americans to do with battles of the French, or of the English, or of the allies of either nation, that they should exult, should triumph, in the success, actual or supposed, of either belligerent? In war, either would be an enemy; in peace, a friend. Great Britain is in a state of actual warfare with the U. States. Shall we fight her battles? France has invaded our rights. Shall we be her champion? No. We are Americans, and as we profess, *our cause is our country.* *Yankee.*

Washington City, Jan. 29.

A correspondent at New York writes, that a gentleman who came passenger in the cartel ship Tontine from Liverpool, informed him that 60,000 militia were enrolled on the establishment of regular troops, and distributed in the different manufacturing towns in England, to keep the inhabitants from rising *en masse*; that he was at Manchester, where 6,000 of them were quartered.—The opinion of this gentleman, whose respectability is unquestioned, led our correspondent to the belief that the poor of that country would suffer more at this time than any previous winter since the war; and in confirmation of this statement, letters from Liverpool, received by the Tontine, state that there was not any flour at the market. Though we place no reliance on the operation of such influences on the councils of Britain, yet they may, and we trust will, co-operate with the measures of our government in obtaining that honorable pacification and acknowledgement of our just and unalienable rights, which it is the sole object of the war to obtain.

January 30.

A most interesting report was yesterday introduced into the House of Representatives by the Committee of Foreign Relations, prefatory by a bill of high import to the relations of this country with foreign nations, and to its permanent interests. Taking the report and the bill together, as they ought to be received, the one resulting from the other, they present questions highly interesting and momentous.

The injuries received from the enemy are distinctly set forth, and a pledge emphatically given, that no right will ever be surrendered by our government. At the same time that the bill contemplates a measure which will place the demands and the cause of the U. States on the highest and most unquestionable ground depriving G. Britain of all pretext for persisting in her unjust and iniquitous system of impressment, it distinctly appears, that not only native Americans but naturalized citizens will be fully protected in the enjoyment of the privileges of this free government, and that every nerve will be strained in their support.

We shall in our next present to our readers the bill which has been reported, recommending to them mean while to give an attentive consideration to the report, which apears to us to have taken truly American ground, and to call for an union of all good men in its support. These are our first impressions on this subject, which we doubt not will be confirmed by more mature reflection.

We are now aware that the bill will meet with opposition in Congress and the Nation, from many individuals of great respectability and honor; but we hope, that when the details of the bill shall have been investigated and receive such modification as a majority shall think proper, it will receive nearly the unanimous vote of Congress and the general approbation of the nation.

A most important bill has passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives, for the classification of the Militia of the U. States.

February 3.

The Senate of the U. States have been principally occupied with business of a confidential nature for several days past. A bill was yesterday reported in the body, by Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, vesting the power of retaliation in the President of the U. States, in certain cases therein specified.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Two acts have lately passed Congress, which promise to produce an important effect in the course of the next campaign. The first act adds one major to each of the new regiments, and directs an advance to each soldier when recruited of forty dollars. Of these 16 are a bounty, and 24 a payment in advance on the late increase of pay. The pay to each soldier, before the present session, was five dollars per month. It has been recently raised to eight; the advance of 24 dollars is to be made out of this encrease—so that in effect, the 40 dollars are a bounty. By adding a major to each regiment, having at the time one only, and a third lieutenant to each company, the government will be enabled to carry on the recruiting business without intermission, even after the regiments are completed.

The second act authorises the President to raise an additional force, at his discretion as to the number, not exceeding however 20,000 men, to serve for one year. We entertained, at first, some doubt of the policy of this act, less it might interfere with enlistments into the corps to serve for five years; but explanations which were given in debate were perfectly satisfactory on that hand. The superior encouragement given to the five years' men in bounty, or what is equivalent to it, an advance of pay and in land, will, it is presumed, secure the filling of these corps in the first instance.—Besides, it appears to be in contemplation of the government to raise twelve months' men in a way not to interfere with the recruiting for the five years service. It was said to be intended to raise the twelve months men, principally, in the States contiguous to the theatre of war, and in the parts of those States nearest to the enemy; for example, in Kentucky, Ohio, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and perhaps in some of the port towns most exposed to the enemy, such as New Port, New York, New Orleans, &c. It is supposed, that in the neighborhood of the enemy, large bodies of respectable citizens will turn out to serve for one campaign, who would not engage to serve for five, or even more than one year.—We know that almost the whole of the army near Lake Erie consists of this kind of force, and that strong proofs of a similar spirit, among the inhabitants of the frontier of N. York, Vermont and other States in that quarter nearest the enemy, have been exhibited. From this view it seems probable, that the recruiting of men for twelve months, will not interfere with that for five years. The Executive, having the direction of the whole recruiting business in its hands, may manage it so as to prevent such interference, at least, in any essential degree.

But why raise men for twelve months? Is it not better to raise them for five years, or for the war. Undoubtedly it is, that they were to be had. Does any one believe, with all the encouragement given to enlistment for five years, that more than 35,000 men can be raised for that term, to be bro't into service the approaching campaign? Why then attempt to raise more than that number in that way? By adding 20,000, or even 35,000 more, on paper, we shall not get them into the field.—Is it even probable that we shall raise, in due time for the campaign, the 35,000 men, or nearly that number. It is the fear that we shall not, and that in consequence thereof the commencement of the campaign will be delayed to a late period, which has suggested the idea of some other kind of force in aid of five years' men. Shall we rely on militia? We have seen that whenever it has been proposed to the militia corps to cross the line, the constitutional objection is raised, which creates division, and reduces the number for service. The absurdity of having a force in the field, to march to a certain line and halt there, must be evident to every one. The only force to be relied on must be one, willing to go any where and every where—a force completely trained and well disciplined. Shall we rely on volunteers? The twelve months' men, will partake, by the manner in which it is said they will be officered and raised, in a certain degree of that quality, while it will be in all respects in practice, as by law, completely regular. These corps being raised for a single campaign, to arrest the enemy at the door, will be composed of the most respectable of our labouring young men; and the officers appointed to command them being known, esteemed and respected by them will be obeyed voluntarily.—With such corps, discipline, although strict, will yet be the effect of sentiment, rather than compulsion.

THE FEDERALISTS

ought, of all men, to rejoice least at the reported dangerous situation of Napoleon. If he *should* be cut off, Heaven only knows what bugbear they could next conjure up, to frighten their followers. He has really stood them in more stead than any one topic which they have ever broached.—Their situation must be truly pitiable. Their whole craft is in danger. The "art and mystery" of their electioneering in many parts of the country used to be, to shove Federal votes into the hands of the less informed; and, then, hurry them off to put them in the ballot boxes, for fear the *raw head and bloody bones, Bonaparte*, would devour them if they hesitated.—We cannot, for our souls, imagine how a Federal newspaper essay, or electioneering pamphlet, or Congress speach, can now be hashed up, without the aid of this principal ingredient. For once, their interest and that of England has one point of distinction. If Bonaparte's situation be really so precarious, England for once cannot expect them very heartily to rejoice; for they have lost their last resort, their favorite subject. It really must cost them some wear and tear of brains, to find another so fertile; and unless Mr. JEFFERSON'S *red breeches* can again be bro't upon the carpet, we fear there will be a dreadful dearth of Federal *wit* and *argument*. Balt. Patriot.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF DEC. 5.

The condition of the people of Scotland is at this time so deplorable, that we lament to see there have been disturbances of an alarming kind.—The Proclamation by the Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen (a City distinguished for taking the lead in addressing Ministers and expressing their approbation of every state measure,) will show the situation of that place. The designs of the mob were, by breaking into the Bridewell, to seize on the arms of the militia, which were deposited there. In this they were fortunately unsuccessful.

The situation of all that part of the kingdom is indeed most melancholy—much of the corn is not not yet cut—and a great deal is lying on the ground in a perishing state, totally unfit to carry. The harvest has been dreadful, and unfortunately the manufactories are almost at a stand. One of them, the most extensive concern in Aberdeen, has given notice that they must suspend working altogether.

The proposition which had passed the house of representatives of the assembly of this state for building a frigate and a corvette, has been rejected in the senate; through what unaccountable motive or cause we have not learned; we recollect, however, that the senate both in the last year and in the present, passed *one or two volumes of resolutions* to support the rights of the nation and the war—with *life and fortune*. Such conduct as this may secure the *members* their *reelection*, but it fixes an indelible stigma on the commonwealth and on republican government—since the *sincerity of governments* any more than of men, can be determined, not by their *professions* but by their *actions*; in the present case, the rejection of their first measure of an effective kind, at a moment when the state has millions at its disposal, lying out at an accumulating interest, exhibits a spectacle of inconsistency and degeneracy in public affairs, that presents a subject for the most melancholy reflections to every man devoted to the cause of virtue, liberty and independence. *Aurora.*

Zanesville, Jan. 20.

Col. LEWIS CASS, of the Ohio Volunteers, was elected Major General of the 3d division of Ohio Militia by the Legislature on the 16th inst. by a large majority. *Messenger.*

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.

MILITARY.

William Potter, lieut. colonel, Solomon Richardson, major of a battalion 19th reg't. Caroline county.

George Hasley, senior, captain, Job Hasley, lieut. of a company, 11th regiment, Dorchester county.

William L. Bowley, adjutant to 46th regiment, Baltimore.

Tobias Rudolph, quarter master, 43th reg't. Cecil county.

OFFICERS OF CAVALRY.

Wm. Hughlett, major of a squadron, 10th cavalry district.

William B. Scott, pay master, 4th cavalry district.

William Dickinson, capt. Isaac Bowdle, 1st lieut. James Clayland, 2nd lieut. of a troop of horse, 9th regimental cavalry district.

Stephen Reyner, cornet, Henry Helme, surgeon's mate, 10th regimental cavalry district.

Nicholas Hall, jun. captain, Thomas Burgee, jun. 1st lieut. John Philips, 2d lieut. Baruck Hall, cornet of a troop of horse, 2d reg. in the 1st regimental cavalry district.

Baker Johnson, captain, James Johnson, 1st lieut. John Head, 2d lieut. John Creager (of Lawrence) cornet do.

Barton Philpot, captain, Erasmus Garrett, 1st lieut. Henry Jarboe, 2d lieut. John Rhode, cornet do.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Departed this life, on the 25th ult. near Sudler's Cross Roads, Queen Ann's county, Mrs. *Mary Massey*, in the 21st year of her age, wife of Joshua Massey. By her death we have to lament the loss of a wife, faithful and affectionate—a mother, tender and loving—a daughter, dutiful and obedient—a friend, sincere and unalterable—a relative kind; and above all, a Christian, humble, meek and unaffected—entirely free from that ostentatious parade which seeks to be seen of man more than to be known of God. In her last hours she gave the most illustrious testimony in favor of that salvation which is by faith in the Lord Jesus, which overcometh this world, taketh from death its sting, and giveth the full assurance to a crown of immortal glory.

Died, on the 25th ult. in Somerset county, Gen. *John Gale*, in the 60th year of his age.

——, On the 3d inst. Mr. *Samuel Abbott*, of this county, in the 52d year of his age.

——, On the 7th, Capt. *Philemon Sherwood*, of this county.

——, Lately in the Baltimore Hospital of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. *James St. John*, printer, formerly a resident of this town.

CAVALRY

The "INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS," will meet in full uniform, with twelve blank cartridges, on *Monday the 22d February*, at their usual place of parade, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. in honor of the day.

WILL. HARRISON, Junr. Lieut.

february 9——2

WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH,
(OF HENRY,)
Will sell WHEAT on Commission, at Elkton
feb. 9——4

PUBLIC SALE

Will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday, *24th day of February inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,*

AT the late residence of Dr. *William H. Bordley*, deceased, in Queen Ann's county, near Centreville; part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of all the household and kitchen furniture, shop furniture, & Medical books, Gig and Horses, and other valuable articles. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with security bearing interest from the date. The sale will commence at 10 o'Clock, and the conditions more fully made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

JOHN W. BORDLEY, adm'or of
Dr. Wm. H. Bordley, deceased.
february 9——3

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland,

Will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the second Monday of March next, three Lots of LAND, lying at Sudler's Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county, late the property of *Thomas Sudler*, deceased. One of the said Lots contains one acre and three-quarters of an acre, and has a log dwelling house thereon; the other two Lots contain about an acre each, and are without improvements. The said Lots will be sold on a credit of fifteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the subscriber, as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

RD. T. EARLE, Trustee.

Centreville, feb. 9——3

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 Dorchester county, do hereby give notice, that they will meet in Cambridge, on the first Monday in 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.

RICHD. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD HAYWARD,
JAMES CHAPLAIN.

Cambridge, feb. 9——3

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to establish post routes, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, during the existence of the war in which the United States are engaged, or of any war in which they may be engaged, shall be, and is hereby authorised to direct the Post Master General to send a mail between the head quarters of any army of the United States, and such post office as he may think proper; and the route or road on which the same shall be conveyed, shall, to all intents and purposes, be an established post road, so long as the mail shall be sent on the same, conformably to the authority hereby given.

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

January 11, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE RENTED,

The following property, handsomely situated at Easton Point, viz;

A commodious dwelling house, with a kitchen, every convenient out-house, and an excellent garden; Also, a wharf with a large granary and warehouse near it, and a sufficient space of ground for a large lumber yard; also, a blacksmith's shop and a convenient house, wherein a small family may reside, or a store may be advantageously kept.

The property above described presents the most advantageous situation on this shore for carrying on the *Packeting Business*. A grocery store and a lumber yard may be profitably connected with it, or carried on separately by different persons—A man of large capital, by purchasing the entire establishment, and superintending the several branches of business above mentioned, or renting out separate tenements, cannot fail to make a large profit or interest on his money.

The subscriber will give a credit of one two and three years to a purchaser or purchasers of the whole or parts of the above property, or he will rent or lease the whole together, or such parts thereof as may best suit applicants.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, feb 9——3

NOTICE

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. *William H. Bordley*, of said county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, by the time pointed out by law for settlement. Given under my hand this fifth day of February, Anno Domini 1813.

JOHN W BORDLEY, adm'r.
of Dr. Wm. H. Bordley, dec'd.
feb. 9——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Caroline county, state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Elizabeth Parrott*, late of Caroline county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereto to the subscriber, at or before the ninth day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal this fourth day of February, 1813.

WILLIAM PARROTT, Adm'r
of Elizabeth Parrott, dec'd.
feb. 9——3

MARYLAND KENT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT

January 16, 1813.

Ordered, on application of Robert Dunn, jun. adm'r. of *James Dunn*, deceased, that he cause a notice of a second dividend on the estate of said deceased, amongst his creditors, to be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton.

Test, RICHD. BARROLL, Reg.

In pursuance of the order of the orphan's court of Kent county, I hereby notify the creditors of *James Dunn*, late of said county, deceased, that a second dividend on his estate amongst them will be made at the office of the Register of Wills for Kent county, in Maryland, on the 27th day of February next, at which time they are requested to attend.

ROBERRT DUNN, jun. adm'r.
of James Dunn, dec'd.
feb. 9——3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, St

On application of THOMAS HELSBY, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me in recess of Talbot county court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of "an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; the said Thomas Helsby having on oath declared that he had no property, agreeably to the provisions of the said act, and having handed in a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his said petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Thomas Helsby—I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas Helsby be discharged from confinement; and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Thomas Helsby appear before the county court, to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next May term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit—And I do further order, that the said Thomas Helsby give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every two weeks for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next May term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1812.

LEML. PURNELL.

feb. 9——cow3m

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, on Tuesday the 5th inst. a mulatto man named *Bob*, about forty-four years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, has a flat nose, large thick under lip, sullen countenance, is very square made, has several scars upon the back which (he says) proceed from whipping. He says that he belongs to Dr. William P. Matthews, near Ellicott's Lower Mills. The owner of said man is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees and all other expences.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford
County, Maryland.

Belle Air, jan. 5 (feb. 9)——8

☞ The Editors of the National Intelligencer and the Star, at Easton, will please copy the above and send their accounts to this office, for payment.