equivocal declaration, that, in his opinion, the military strength and resources of this state must be reserved for its own defence and protection, *exclusively*—excepting in cases provided for by the constitution of the United States, and then under orders derived only from the commander in chief.

Given under my hand at Montpelier, this tenth day of Nov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and, of the independence of the United States, the thirty eighth.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

By his excellency's command,
SAMUEL SWIFT, *Secretary.*

NORFOLK, Nov. 18.

Mr. MIX, *Again.*

This gentleman who has devoted so much of his time to the study of Torpedo warfare, yesterday gave a convincing proof of the efficacy of his Torpedoes in destroying a vessel of war, by an experiment upon a bulk of an old ship of about 400 tons burthen, which lies stranded in two fathom water, on the Portsmouth shore. He dropped the Torpedo into the water at flood tide, as nearly as he could judge 100 fathom below the ship, and payed out that length of line. Calculating by the velocity of the current in sweeping along a body of the size and weight of the Torpedo, he jerked the line at the very moment it had floated under the stern of the ship, and it instantly exploded with a prodigious crash. The spray and smoke ascended in a huge column to distance of 50 feet, while fragments of the wreck were scattered through the air in every direction, impressed a temporary awe upon the beholder. On examining the ship it was found that the Torpedo had taken complete effect, having made an aperture in the side and bottom, sufficiently large for a ships yawl to row through, and blown up the deck, beams, &c. Had the ship been afloat at the time, she must have precipitated to the bottom in less than a minute. Dreadful indeed would have been the havoc on board a man of war in such a situation; not a solitary being would be left alive to tell the tale.

We have it from good authority that a line of Torpedoes are prepared, and will immediately be sunk in the narrow channel below Craney Island, which will render it impossible for a vessel of tolerable burden to pass through it without certain destruction.

EMBARGO, NON-INTERCOURSE AND WAR.

The opinions, as to the policy or necessity of these measures, are as opposite as the spirit which directs the opposing parties. Without pretending, at present, to enter into an analyzation of the conflicting arguments, it is impossible not to see that the U. S. are, in consequence, becoming a manufacturing country. The progress, already made has rendered the nation nearly independent of foreign manufactures, and will soon produce a redundancy. The fabrics are good and will, undoubtedly be preferred, by the American. The British, by a slow, but a persevering industry, have brought their manufactures far towards perfection.—— Invention seemed to belong, in most instances, to the French and other nations, it was the province of the British to improve, and systematize what was only conceived or imperfectly attempted by other nations. The Americans combine invention with execution; and are in their progress towards perfection, unrivalled. The amount of capital employed in the American factories, far exceeds what is generally conceived, it is not merely the great capitals of rich men that are employed; there is scarcely a mechanic, farmer, or labourer, who can spare 100 dollars from his usual pursuits, but vests it in manufacturing stocks; the accruing profits exceed what could be expected from any other speculation. It was predicated by many, that should war be declared, the American market would be lost for ever, to the British. It may now, with equal certainty, be predicted, that such will be the effect, were peace to be concluded to-morrow. The American manufacturer will not be so complaisant as to relinquish his business to gratify a foreign monopolist, nor will the representatives of the people deny to themselves and their constituents, that protection which would prevent a competition of foreign merchants in our own markets. That competition fairly tried, would not injure, but it is necessary to guard against those wiles by which foreign goods may be sold under first cost, in order to depress the fair trader. To make this more plain, the British minister can procure, *on easy terms*, a few millions worth of *bank notes*—with these, British fabrics would be bought, and these exported to a rival market, and sold at a loss of 25 or 30 per cent. The amount of loss would be provided for by a new loan, and John Bull saddled for ever with the interest. [*Military Monitor.*

The report of the loss of the schooner Chippeway, on Lake Erie, to which we inadvertently gave currency a day or two ago, and which is going the round of the public prints, we are happy to say has been contradicted in all its parts. It appears to have been merely an old story, reverberating so loudly, as to have been mistaken for a new one. [*Nat. Intel.*

We understand that *Jorboe*, the person some time since taken up in St. Mary's, for piloting the enemy, and by that means enabling him to destroy property to a vast amount, which had taken shelter in the neighboring creeks, has been found guilty of the offence with which he was charged, and conveyed to Baltimore for further trial

[*Alex. Herald.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1813.

Extract of a letter dated Albany, Nov. 19, received by the Steam Boat at New York.

"The rear of Gen. Wilkinson's army has been attacked near the town of Cornwall, by about 1600 troops—they were twice repulsed, and the third time completely routed, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, besides 185 prisoners. Our loss is said to be considerable; though not so great as that of the enemy. Gen. Covington is mortally wounded."

Extract of a letter from on board the U. S. schr. Sylph, Sackett's Harbor Roads, Nov. 11.

"We have just entered the Harbour, from a long, tedious and disagreeable cruize. We had to convoy our troops, 14,000 in number, down the St. Lawrence; and by this time they have captured Prescott and all its stores, and are on their march to Montreal. As our winter commenced a month since, I do not expect another cruize until next spring."

SUBMISSION of the NORTHERN INDIANS.

A PROCLAMATION,

By WM H. HARRISON, *Major General in the army of the U. States, and commanding the Eighth Military District.*

AN armistice having been concluded between the United States and the tribes of Indians called Miamies, Patawatamies, Eel River Miamies, Weas, Ottaways, Chippeways and Wyandots, to continue until the pleasure of the government of the former shall be known—I do hereby make known the same to all whom it may concern.—This Armistice is preparatory to a General Council to be held with these different tribes; and until its termination they have been permitted to retire to their hunting grounds, and there to remain unmolested, if they behave themselves peaceably. They have surrendered into our hands hostages from each tribe, and have agreed immediately to restore all our prisoners in their possession, and to unite with us in the chastisement of any Indians, who may commit any aggression upon our frontiers. Under these circumstances, I exhort all the citizens living upon the frontiers to respect the terms of said Armistice, and neither to engage in or countenance any expedition against their persons or property leaving to the government, with whom the Constitution has left it, to pursue such course with respect to the Indians as they may think most compatible with sound policy and best interests of the country.

Done at Detroit, this 16th Oct 1813.
(Signed) WM. H. HARRISON.

New York, Nov. 24

BY THE NORTHERN MAIL.

Brig. Gen. Jacob Davis, who was charged with his Excellency Governor Chittenden's proclamation, immediately repaired to the army for the purpose of executing his orders. We learn that after making his errand known, he was arrested and taken as a prisoner to Plattsburgh.

Cantonment, Plattsburg, Nov. 15, 1813.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
MARTIN CHITTENDEN, Esq.
Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Vermont.

SIR,

A most novel and extraordinary Proclamation from your Excellency, "ordering and directing such portion of the militia of the third Brigade in the third division, of the Militia of Vermont, now doing duty in the State of New York, both officers and men, forthwith to return to the respective places of their residence," has just been communicated to the undersigned officers of said brigade. A measure so unexampled requires we should state to your excellency the reasons which induce us absolutely and positively to refuse obedience to the order contained in your excellency's Proclamation. With due reference to your Excellency's opinion, we humbly conceive, that when we are ordered into the service of the United States, it becomes our duty when required to march to the defence of any section of the Union. We are not of that class who believe that our duties as citizens or soldiers are circumscribed within the narrow limits of the town or state in which we reside; but that we are under a paramount obligation to our common country, to the great confederacy of states. We further conceive that while we are in actual service, and during the period for which we were ordered into service, your Excellency's power over us, as Governor of the State of Vermont, is suspended.

If it is true as your Excellency states that "we are out of the jurisdiction or control of the Executive of Vermont," we would ask from whence your Excellency derives the right, or presumes to exercise the power, of ordering us to return from the service in which we are now engaged? If we were legally ordered into the service of the U. States, your Excellency must be sensible that you have no authority to order us out of that service. If we were illegally ordered into the service, our continuance in it is either voluntary or compulsory. If voluntary, it gives no one a right to remonstrate or complain; if compulsory, we can appeal to the laws of our country for redress against those who illegally restrain us of our liberty. In either case, we cannot perceive the right your Excellency has to interfere in the business. Viewing the subject in this light, we conceive it our duty to declare unequivocally to your Excellency, that we shall not obey your Excellency's order for returning; but shall continue in the service of our country until we are legally and honorably discharged. An invitation or order to desert the standard of our country, will never be obeyed by us, altho' it proceeds from the Governor & Captain General of Vermont.

Perhaps it is proper, that we should content ourselves with merely giving your Excellency the reasons which prevailed upon us to disregard your Proclamation; but we are impressed with the belief, that our duty to ourselves, to the soldiers under our command, and to the public, require that we should expose to the world, the motives which produced, and the objects which were intended to be accomplished by such an extraordinary Proclamation. We shall take the liberty to state to your Excellency plainly, our sentiments on this subject.

We consider your Proclamation as a gross insult to the officers and soldiers in service, inasmuch as it implies that they are so ignorant of their rights as to believe that you have authority to command them in their present situation, or so abandoned as to follow your insidious advice. We cannot regard your Proclamation in any other light than as an unwarrantable stretch of Executive authority, issued from the worst of motives, to effect the worst of purposes. It is, in our opinion, a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction, to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace. We cannot see what other object your Excellency could have in view than to embarrass the operations of the army, to excite mutiny among the soldiers, and to induce them to desert, that they might forfeit the wages to which they are entitled for their patriotic services.

We have, however, the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that altho' your proclamations have been distributed among the soldiers by your agent delegated for the purpose, they failed to produce the intended effect—and altho' it may appear incredible to your Excellency, even soldiers have discernment sufficient to perceive that the Proclamation of Governor, when issued out of the line of his duty, is a harmless, unoffensive, and nugatory document. They regard it with mingled emotions of pity and contempt for its author, and as a striking monument of his folly.

Before we conclude we feel ourselves in justice to your excellency bound to declare, that a knowledge of your excellency's character induces us to believe, that the folly & infamy of the Proclamation to which your excellency has put your signature, are not to be ascribed wholly to your excellency, but chiefly to the evil advisers, with whom we believe your Excellency is unhappily encompassed.

We are with due respect, your excellency's obedient servants,

Luther Dixon, Lieut. Col.
Elijah Doe, jun. Major,
Josiah Grant, Major.
Charles Bennet, Capt.
Jesse Post, Capt.
Elijah W. Wood, Capt.
Elijah Birge, Capt.
Amasa Mansfield Capt.
T. H. Campbell, Lieut.
G. O. Dixon, Lieut.
Francis Forthwat, Lieut.
Joshua Brush, Lieut.
Daniel Dodge, Ensign.
Stanford Gadcomb, Capt.
James Fullington, Qr. Mas.
Shephard Beals, lieut.
John Fasset, Surgeon.
Seth Clark, jun. Surgeon's Mate.
Thomas Waterman, Capt.
Benjamin Follet, Lieut.
Hira Hill, Surgeon's Mate.

Raleigh, Nov. 19.

IMPORTANT.

His excellency Governor Hawkins has received a letter from Gen. Thomas Pinckney, dated the 11th inst. containing an extract from a despatch from the Secretary of War, directing Gen. Pinckney to cause every possible preparation to be made to repel an expected attack by the British, on our southern coasts. Gen. Pinckney is particularly instructed to attend to the defence of Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah. The Secretary of War informs Gen. Pinckney that from information just received from Halifax, it is believed the British have made every preparation for the attack.

We are informed that Colonel Wellborn's regiment has commenced its march from Salisbury for Canada. This regiment has long since completed its complement of men, six hundred of whom under Major William S. Hamilton, joined Gen. Hampton's army several weeks since.—Besides this regiment, North Carolina has furnished large numbers of recruits for three or four other regiments. No State in the Union, it is believed, has contributed so many soldiers for the United States army as North Carolina has. The appointment of officers, however, has not corresponded with the number of men; for while North Carolina has not a single general officer in the army, South Carolina, which has furnished comparatively but few soldiers, has four generals in the service!! Though we cannot boast of the rank of our officers, we have much reason to be proud of the qualifications of many of them—and of the soldiers we will venture to say no State has produced those of better promise.—Forsythe's corps only have been engaged with the enemy: their name is their panegyric.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, to Commodore Decd.

Navy Department, Nov 8, 1813.

SIR—No officer, or person in authority, civil or military, except the commanding military general, or the commanding naval officer, has any authority, under any pretext whatever, to have any communication with the enemy. You will, therefore, govern yourself accordingly, and prohibit all intercourse of a contrary nature. If the commanding general or yourself, shall at any time desire to send a flag to the enemy, you will order an officer and boat's crew to convey and receive despatches, or make or receive any communication to or from the commanding general, or yourself; but none other than the officer and crew under your order must be permitted to attend the flag, or hold any communication with the enemy, except such officer as the commanding general may designate to bear his communication. All written or printed communications to or from the enemy, must be submitted to the commanding general or yourself; and, if approved, put under a sealed cover to or from the commanding general or yourself. If any other boat or person shall attempt to approach or hold any communication with the enemy, without the approbation of the commanding general or yourself, you will arrest and detain such person or persons, together with the boat or craft in which they may have been detected, until the United States' Attorney for the District shall have an opportunity, upon your information, of proceeding against them according to law.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. JONES.

Capt. John H. Dent, U. States' Navy, Charleston, S. C.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington, 17th Nov. 1813.

A General Court Martial for the trial of Brigadier General WILLIAM HULL, will assemble at some suitable place in the City of Albany, (State of New York) on the third day of January next. The Court will be composed as follows, viz.

PRESIDENT.
Major Gen. Henry Dearborn.
MEMBERS.
Brig. Gen. Joseph Bloomfield,
Thomas Parker,
Leonard Covington,
Colonel John R. Fenwick,
Henry Carberry, 36th Reg. Inf.
Peter Little, 33th Reg. Inf.
Wm. N. Irvine, 42d do.
Lieut. Col. Richard Dennis, 16th do.
Samuel S. Conner, 13th do.
S. B. Davis, 32d do.
William Scott, 36th do.
William Stewart, 38th do.
SPECIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE.
Alex. J. Dallas, Esq.
ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE ASSISTANT.
Philip S. Parker, Esq.
SUPERNUMERARIES.
Lieut. Col. John W. Livingston, 41st Reg. Inf.
Lieut. Col. James G. Forbes, 42d do.
Major George Bomford, Corps of Engineers.

By order of the Secretary of War.
A. Y. NICOLL,
Inspector General.

Washington, (M. T.) Oct. 27.

A detachment of 250 of the militia of this territory, organizing at this place, will march in a few days for Mobile.

His excellency Governor Holmes set out from this place on Thursday last for Mobile. The Governor has been induced, from the critical situation of affairs on the eastern border of our territory, to prorogue the Legislature, which would have met early in the ensuing month, until the first Monday in December, in order that he might give his personal attendance, as well as afford an opportunity to those members of that body who have taken the field, to continue their patriotic exertions. His object no doubt, is to make such necessary arrangements, as from the nature of things can be effected to facilitate the defence of that frontier; and we assert with the utmost confidence, that no exertion will be wanting on his part to preserve an amicable understanding with the Choctau Indians, together with every possible preparation for defence.

Extract of a letter from Major Gen. Wilkinson to Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, dated

Head Quarters, Grenadier Island, November 1st, 1813.

"I yesterday evening had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th past, and shall immediately transmit a copy of it to the Executive of the U. States.

I forbear to animadvert on the acts of our superiors, whatever may be their tendency; but you must pardon me, for taking exception to an expression in your letter. The government of the United States cannot be "DETERRED," by any considerations of Life or Death, of Depredation, or Conflagration, from the faithful discharge of its duty to the American Nation."

RETALIATION.

There is not a man in this country, who has in his veins a drop of the American blood, that will not applaud the spirit and promptness of the President's conduct in retaliating British outrage on the persons of our naturalized citizens, or those who are taken in arms, fighting the battles of our country. The brave fellows fought for our rights, and to defend us—and we should be despicable, indeed, if we did not avenge them.—With respect to naturalized citizens, the duty of avenging their injuries is imperative: they have sworn allegiance to us, and we are pledged to protect them. This protection *will* be given: It is no party question, varying with the change of opinion: But a deep, solemn, sacred obligation. Mr. Madison will fulfil the obligation: He will have life for life, at least. Let the Prince Regent begin the bloody business when he will—let him shoot or hang, under his vague pretext of allegiance; and, let no person doubt it, he will be matched. We will not threaten—our President will *act*. The tories in this country have so often and so long inculcated the notion that Mr. Madison was a man of no nerve, that, in all probability, the English ministry believe it. They will find their mistake; they will find that he has more nerve, when there is a proper occasion, than the Prince Regent or any of his advisers.—The threat of more rigorous proceedings against our towns is contemptible! Does any one believe that the British have not *already* done their utmost, upon an extended scale? The enemy might, to be sure, *concentrate*, and injure *one* large town or city, but no more. Go before what city they please, concentrated as they may be, and, however they proceed, they will be in no condition very soon thereafter to attack another.—On an extensive scale, we insist they have done their utmost. And what worse, in the name of Heaven, *can* happen than *has* happened? Have the British not burnt our towns, ravished our females, murdered our sailors and soldiers in cold blood after surrender, stolen our slaves, pillaged our hen-roosts, and staved our fishing smacks? Is there any thing little or great, cruel, wicked, barbarous, bloody, or atrocious, that they have not perpetrated? Have infants not perished violently by their means? Have not women suffered under their tomahawks? Have not the remains of our brave fellow citizens been thrown to the swine? What can they do more? This government, as Gen. Wilkinson tells Gov. Prevost, is not to be *deterred*. No! indeed:—Let the enemy go on. If there be yet in their dark and consuming inventions, any thing more base, more blasting, any peculiar villainy, any nameless calamity, let them be tried. The American people will *not* be *deterred*: they will preserve inviolate the laws of humanity; they will seek nothing but *just* retaliation: they will not *threaten*, they will *strike*, subdue like men, and conquer like christians. They will fix the reputation of the American name on an everlasting basis of honorable principles; and resign to their foes the palm of immortal infamy!

[*Va. Argus.*

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

Fully aware of the important consequences arising from an extensive diffusion of correct political information, and in pursuance of the primary object of the establishment of the MARYLAND REPUBLICAN, the subscriber has procured (at a very considerable expense) a person qualified to report the debates in the State Legislature, at the ensuing session of that body. The advantages accruing to the people of a republic from an accurate knowledge of the views of their Legislators, together with their ideas on questions of public interest, must be obvious to every enlightened understanding, it therefore requires no explanatory observations from me to impress a due sense of its importance upon the public mind. History furnishes abundant proof, that it is only when the great mass of the people become ignorant of their own interests, that they cease to be virtuous.

For a remuneration of the extra expense necessarily incurred, the Editor looks with confidence to the liberality of his political friends throughout the State; he would therefore respectfully solicit those who may feel an interest in the discussion of the various important subjects of legislation that will come before that body in the course of the ensuing winter, to forward their names, their respective places of residence, and the length of time they wish the paper continued, to this city as soon as convenient, that papers may be sent from the commencement of the session. It may be necessary to observe, that no subscription will be received for a shorter period than SIX MONTHS, and the money must be PAID IN ADVANCE. The following are the terms of subscription:

For SIX MONTHS, TWO DOLLARS, PAID IN ADVANCE.

For one year, $3, to be paid at the expiration of the first half year.

The paper is published SEMI-WEEKLY during the session of the Legislature, and WEEKLY the remainder of the year.

JEHU CHANDLER,
Editor Md. Republican.

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1813.

Married, on Tuesday evening, 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS, Esq. of Calvert county, to Miss ANN GIBSON, daughter of Jacob Gibson, Esq. of this county.

——, On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Mr. PHILEMON W. HEMSLEY, to Miss ANN FIDDEMAN, daughter of Daniel Fiddeman, all of this county.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December next, at the late dwelling of CHARLES HENRIX, *deceased,*

ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of valuable stock, viz.—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, and Negroes. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of and above eight dollars, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums under the cash will be required—the sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, and continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of, and attendance given by the administrator. Terms more fully known on the day of sale.

JOHN GREGORY, Adm'r.
november 30——2

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court for Talbot County—

Will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY the first day of December next, at the late residence of Doct. BAYNARD WILSON, dec'd.—The whole of his personal estate, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Corn, Corn-Fodder, Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture, beds and bedding—with a number of other articles; on a credit of nine months on all sums above eight dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for purchases of eight dollars and under, the cash must be paid.—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, till all is sold, and attendance gives by

MARTHA WILSON, Adm'x
of Baynard Wilson, dec'd.
nov. 30——1

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county—

Will be sold at the late residence of WILLIAM WATTS, deceased, on the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, all his personal property, consisting of valuable stock, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and a pen of Fatted Hogs, Corn-Fodder, Straw, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums above six dollars; and all sums under the cash will be required—The sale will commence at 10 o'Clock, and be continued from day to day until all the property is sold. Particulars made known on the day of sale—Attendance given by

NICHOLAS WATTS, Adm'or.
november 30——3

VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. and James Webster, of Philadelphia,

WILL SHORTLY ISSUE PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription,

TWO ENGRAVINGS

OF THE LATE NAVAL VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

They sent an Architect to obtain authentic information, and to make the necessary drawings; in this he was politely assisted by Com. PERRY, who had the goodness to call a meeting of the officers of the fleet for the express purpose of determining on the most important points of action, and furnishing sketches of the same.

The Artist has returned, and the sketches and documents which he procured, are now in the hands of two distinguished Painters, who have undertaken to execute *TWO HIGHLY FINISHED PICTURES*, of the most important scenes in that brilliant and unparalleled atchievement.

nov. 30——3

NEW GOODS.

ANTHONY WHITELEY & Co.

Have just received from Baltimore, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Liquors, Castings, &c. &c.—All of which they will sell low for Cash.

nov. 30——3

I WISH TO EMPLOY,

As an Overseer, a man with a small family, who can be well recommended.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.
Cambridge, nov. 30——3

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to close his collection by the 20th of January next, particularly solicits those who have not settled up their taxes for the present year, to come forward without delay, and pay them. The subscriber will attend at Dent every Tuesday, for the purpose of settling up the collection.

JAMES GRAYLESS, Collector
of the Tax for Caroline county.
nov. 30——1e2w3t

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

November the 23d, 1813.

On application of William Stevens, administrator of *Daniel Stevens*, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 29th day of November, A. D. 1813.

Test— J. RICHARDSON, *Reg'r.*
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Daniel Stevens*, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 31st day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, A. D. 1813.

WILLIAM STEVENS, Adm'or
Daniel Stevens, deceased
november 30——3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

October Term, 1813.

The creditors of CURTIS DEAN, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that upon the application of the said Curtis Dean to the Judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts thereto, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the said acts: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security for his personal appearance before the judges of Caroline county court, to be held at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Curtis Dean should not have the relief prayed for.

Test—
THO: RICHARDSON, *Clk.*

To be published in a paper printed at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before March Court.

nov. 30——3q