Republican Star,

AND

General Advertiser.

EASTON.

Tuesday Morning, August 1.

A special meeting of the Executive of Maryland will be held on Monday next, 7th inst.

The keel of a forty-four gun frigate is now laying at the Navy Yard, New York.

The steam ship Robert Fulton has returned to New-York, in consequence of the damage the machinery met with after being twelve days out, and within 100 miles of the Havanna, her port of destination—having broke the shaft which connects the wheels.

EUROPE.

The late arrivals have brought interesting news from Europe. Contrary to the expectations of George the fourth, the Queen has arrived in England, and has evinced an energy and decision in all her movements which have deranged the plans of the king and his ministers. Her reception by the people has been such as to compel the court to abandon all their coercive measures; and although the king has transmitted certain documents to parliament respecting her conduct while abroad; still it is evident that all the threats of bringing her to trial, imprisonment in the tower, and beheading, will vanish into "thin air." She is the relying point for all the opponents to the present ministry—for all the radicals and disaffected, the number of which is too powerful to be resisted; added to this support, she is a woman claiming the protection of the people against an unfaithful and dissipated husband, who complains of *her* want of fidelity. She has advisers of great talent, and there is no doubt but that ultimately she will succeed in causing her rights to be acknowledged. The situation of Great Britain is such, that the king dare not venture too far on the road to caprice and injustice.

Private letters from France represent Paris to be in a most agitated state. Mobs of the most desperate character disturb the public tranquility, and scenes are acted that correspond with those which preceded the revolution. The complaint is the violation of the constitutional chart, and the encroachments which the government are making on the rights of the people. The military has been called out; armies are marching towards Paris, and every thing breathes revolution and anarchy. The ill-concerted continental alliance cannot hold long together, and, as Bonaparte said, "France wants him more than he wants France." Louis the 18th will have to yield to the people, and respect his oath. These are not times for monarchs to trample upon their obligations; he will be made to respect that charter, or he will lose his life; and the fact is, what with habitual indisposition and scenes of confusion, his life must be very unpleasant. Our Paris papers are up to the 8th of June. *Nat. Adv.*

MISSOURI.

By accounts from St. Louis, we learn that the Convention of the people of Missouri has determined what shall be the provision of the Constitution respecting slavery. The interference of the legislature with the subject is prohibited, further than to stop the importation of slaves *for sale*. The Missouri Gazette, opposed to the recognition of slavery in any shape, yet expresses its satisfaction that "the question is settled in some way," inasmuch as, if left open, it would have been at every election, and at every session of the legislature, a subject of contention. The St. Louis Enquirer contains some essays on the powers proper to be granted to the legislature, or withheld from it, by the constitution, which bear the marks of Intelligence and observation, and inculcate sound doctrines. *Nat. Int.*

MARYLAND POLITICS.

While we are on the subject of state politics, it may be well to glance at Maryland. This state at the late election, came out triumphantly, republican, and the administration of the government has been such as to command the esteem of friends and even the good will of enemies, if a spirit of candour could prevail; but the federal party long accustomed to rule, is not disposed to submit to the new order of things but considering the late victory as a transitory one, are gathering all their forces to make a desperate attack; but in conformity with the present federal system throughout the union, this attack against the republican party is to be partial, not general—is to aim at local opponents, not to wander beyond the boundaries of the state. We shall not be much surprised then if we hear the most friendly wishes expressed toward the general administration, while under the masked battery they pour hot volleys on the state administration. We imagine we discern Mr. Wagoner once more at the head of the Federal Republican; whether his situation is to be fixed or transitory will depend much on the result of the election. Maryland has sufficient materials to perpetuate the republican ascendency if properly managed, and a great effort should be made by the republican party to organize their affairs on such a footing as to give permanency to the triumph of a party—this can be effectually done; and thus would the federalists, thrown out of power, see the necessity of surrendering at discretion, and supporting an administration which is rendered worthy of support. We can give our friends in Maryland a FAC SIMILE of our system when, if a governor contrives to obtain illegal votes, we can secure every other department of the government, a vigilant active campaign, with presses and talent—with firmness and perseverance, will settle the contest, finally. *Nat. Adv.*

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Mr. John Graham, our minister plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro, arrived at this City yesterday, with his family, after a short passage, in a vessel belonging to Georgetown.

We are sorry that the reduced state of Mr. Graham's health have been the cause, as we understand it is of his sudden return to the United States. *City Gaz.*

A person in our market lately endangered his life by tasting honey, which contained the envenomed sting of the bee, and which he received into his throat. We some time since noticed a death occasioned by a similar cause, and it ought to operate as a caution to those who are in the habit of tasting honey, and especially while it is in the comb. *Prov. Gaz.*

FOR THE STAR.

REMARKS UPON THE IMPROPER USE OF STIMULANTS IN THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

No. II.

Mr. Editor,

You having communicated to the public, through the medium of your columns, my introductory and desultory remarks upon this subject, I now seat myself, to enter more minutely into the examination of this enquiry.

In my first number, I stated in a hasty and concise manner a few of the general principles of local inflamation, and outlines of fever, and shall now investigate more systematically, and particularly, the doctrines of inflamation, and at a future period shall treat more at large upon fever, and shall then approach the point at which I am aiming.

It appears that there is very little if any variance in opinion relative to the remote causes of inflamation, but the great rock on which medical gentlemen split, is what really constitutes inflamation, or in what state a part is in when inflamed.—

Among all the different theories of local inflamation, which have been formed from the remotest ages until the present day, I believe there are but two, which are now defended with any degree of warmth.

The most fashionable theory which is taught from the Professors' chairs, of the majority of Medical Schools, at this time, is that inflamation consists in an increased contraction, and dilation of the arteries of the part affected; or using the common phraseology, an increased action in the part: which theory I think I shall be able to controvert, and establish one upon an entire different basis.

The only rational principle on which inflamation can be explained, is that it consists in an evident diminished or debilitated action in the blood-vessels of the part: which doctrine I think will bear the closest investigation.

In this enquiry I shall first enumerate the symptoms of local inflamation, and explain them upon the principles which I have adopted; and secondly shall expose the inconsistency of the opposite theory.

First—Increased redness. Every observer will perceive one of the first symptoms which will manifest itself in an inflamed part, will be an increased redness: which is derived from the accumulated quantity of blood, in the vessels of the part; which is caused by the extreme debility and consequent obstruction in the circulation of the blood. It is evident that the redness of any part is dependent upon the blood, and in proportion as that fluid is increased, so will be the florid appearance of the part.

Secondly—Tumefaction. Swelling in inflamation is derived from two sources: one is, from the enlargement of the blood-vessels, which is a simple fact, for we frequently find, after a place remaining diseased for a considerable length of time, that vessels of apparent insignificance grow to a surprising size: But the increase of bulk, originates principally from the extravasated lymph, and the accumulated quantity of blood in the capillary arteries and veins; but mostly from the latter cause; for if it was dependent upon the extravasated fluid entirely, the part would assume a white colour instead of a red.

Thirdly—Heat. An augmentation of heat has ever been considered as one of the most striking characteristics of inflamation. It was from this symptom that the term inflamation was derived. There is some intricacy in accounting philosophically, and consistent with the laws of the animal constitution, for this symptom. I conceive it may be attributed partially to the concentration of the blood. We find in a proper ratio, as this fluid is increased, so is the calorick, and as there is an evident accumulation of blood in inflamation, so necessarily there must be of heat, when compared to a healthy part. Secondly, when the human system is exposed to an atmosphere which contains an accumulated quantity of calorick, the cutanious perspiration is increased in proportion; and by this means that heat which would have proved destructive to the animal system, chemically combines with the exhaling matter, and becomes latent, or insensible heat, which enables the constitution to exist amidst the devouring element without experiencing much inconvenience. But when a part becomes inflamed there is always a great debility in the capillary vessels, and consequently nearly or quite a total obstruction of the cutanious perspiration, which deprives nature of the liberation of that heat which otherwise would have escaped, which I consider one of the most reasonable causes to attribute the augmentation of heat to.

Fourthly—Pain. Whenever inflamation arrives to any degree of violence, it is always attended with almost insupportable pain.

Different theorists have explained this affection upon different principles. Mr. HUNTER, attributes it to spasm, which I must openly confess, is a term which my limited capacity is much exercised to comprehend.

When it is admitted that there are effusions of lymph in an inflamed part, and that the blood-vessels are over distended, and adding to those two conditions that in a just ratio, as the tone of a part is diminished, so will be in proportion the increased sensibility, or irritability, we shall perhaps have some correct conception of the cause of pain.

In consequence of the swelling, the nerves must necessarily be put upon the stretch, and their sensitive power being increased, from the reduction of their living energy, the mechanical pressure I consider amply sufficient to account for the pain which invariably attends inflamation.

Morbid Pulsation. This is another concomitant of inflamation, which is very perceptible to the physician, and many times to the patient also, in and adjoining the part. It has already been observed that there is a loss of tone, and of elasticity in the coats of an artery, when inflamed, or an inability to resist the impelling force of the heart. From this cause, many physicians have been led to conclude, that inflamation consisted in an invigorated action of the blood-vessels of the part, in consequence of the pulsation being more visible when diseased than in health. But I would suppose that this apparent increased action, originated from the extreme debility of the coats of the artery, and, as a natural result, an incapability of resisting the force of the blood which is dashed through their trunks by the heart, with greater force in disease, than in health, and the resisting power being less, consequently there must be an evident dilatation of the arteries, or yielding of their walls, and an obvious undulatory motion produced, which would be mistook by a carless observer, for an augmented action.

There is also a species of vibration going on which originates from the extreme debility of the blood-vessels, and the obstruction in the circulation.

Thus, I flatter myself that I have accounted, satisfactorily to every unprejudiced mind, for the phenomena of inflamation, upon the plain and rational principles of diminished action; and shall now proceed to expose the fascinating and unphilosophical theory of increased action, and consequent accelerated circulation of the blood in the part inflamed.

Every person who has studied the chemical laws by which fluids are governed, must know that they are all without distinction incompressible; or in other words, are incapable of being reduced in volume by mechanical force.—This fact being admitted, which has been proved repeatedly by ocular demonstration, I would ask calmly if it would not tend as a necessary consequence, when the heat contracted and expelled its contents into the aorta, and from that great trunk into the smaller vessels, if the blood in the remotest part of the vascular system, in a proper ratio would not be affected according to the caliber of the artery, as much as that more immediately contiguous to the heart? If this question be admitted, which I know to be founded upon the firm basis of analogical reasoning, I would ask where is the necessity of examining the contractile power of an artery, to explain the circulation of the blood, when the force of the heart is amply adequate of itself? To seek for more causes than will explain effects, is in the very teeth of philosophy, and derogatory to the approaching simplicity of our science. It is my opinion, and I believe that it is not founded without reason, that arteries have nothing to do with performing the circulation, only what their elasticity contributes; but serve alone as cylindrical tubes for the conveyance of the blood to the different parts of the body, and for performing the secretory functions of the different organs which they were destined to supply with blood, and for the reparation of the injuries which the animal system is subject to.

Arteries have the capability of retraction, but not contraction: consequently there can be no such thing as an increased circulation in an inflamed part. And admitting that they really possessed this contractile power, is it consistent with the laws of the animal economy, or with the simple principles of philosophy, to suppose for a moment that they are capable of performing a circulation, in the circumference of a miliary speck, or even in an imposthume, independent of that great organ, the heart? Is it not a plain fact, that blood vessels are cylindrical tubes, whose blood must continue its course until it arises to their extremities? Or can it retrograde in opposition to the impetus of the heart, and flow around repeatedly a small inflamed spot?

At the propagation of such doctrines, reason revolts, and the temple of medical science is overshadowed with a dark cloud of perplexing ignorance! Taking the advocates of the opposite theory upon their own ground, and admitting for a moment, that there really does exist an increased action of the arteries of an inflamed part, why is not the morbid accumulation of blood immediately expelled, the inflamation reduced, and the pain relieved? If that was the case, the disease itself would give immediate relief!!

INVESTIGATOR.

Dorchester, July, 1820.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Events on the continent of Europe have had very injurious effect upon the British colonies. The commerce of those colonies which during the war was spirited and profitable, now languishes, and in some places is wholly destroyed; while the colonists, cut off from their usual channels of trade, and compelled to support their governments, are exhibiting a spirit of disaffection, which appears to increase in several quarters. The province of Upper Canada has long been agitated. The transactions relative to Mr. Gourlay, and the determination on his part to overcome the ministerial agents, have had a tendency to infect the whole colony; and Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Governor, prorogued the Assembly with the usual harsh valedictory. In Lower Canada, the Assembly declined receiving a message from the Administrator General, who acted after the death of the Duke of Richmond; and they closed their doors, declaring themselves incompetent to act. At Barbadoes, the Governor Lord Combermere dissolved the House; at Bermuda, Sir Wm. Lumly addressed the House, on the close of the session, with strong marks of displeasure; at Nassau, New-Providence, the colony has been left without revenue for three years, and the provincial officers are without support; Gov. Smyth, of New-Brunswick, in closing the session, hopes that the members will not require so large a remuneration for their services; at Prince Edward's Island, the Governor convened the Assembly to inform them of the death of George the third, and then dessolved them without waiting for a reply.

These troubles, so generally spread throughout the British colonies, are forerunners of more important agitations. The neglect of the mother country, may eventually drive some of these colonists to take measures, either to establish their independence, or place themselves under the protection of some nation better disposed to take an interest in their concerns than the British Government. However, enough has transpired to show the folly of acquiring, at great sacrifices, these transmarine possessions, which on the first troubles in the mother country are neglected, become dispirited and finally revolutionized. *Nat. Adv.*

BRITISH FINANCES.

If we are to believe the London Times, (the leading opposition paper) the almost insupportable debt of the British Nation, is rapidly accumulating, notwithstanding the state of universal peace and repose. We are now, says the Times, adding more to the national debt annually, than we did at the beginning of the war under Mr. Pitt's administration. We are now, also adding more to a national debt of 800,000,000*l* than we were then adding to a debt of 240,000,000*l*; and the money to pay this accumulating interest is now to be taken from an exhausted people, which at the beginning of the war was drawn from a population comparatively wealthy and at ease. In March, 1795, Mr. Pitt supplied the deficiency of the ordinary ways and means by a loan of 4,500,000*l* and the issue of 4,000,000*l* of Exchequer bills. We this year fund or add to the affixed debt, 7,000,000*l* of Exchequer bills, (not we fear, long to leave the market so far bare of that commodity); and we borrow, as may hereafter be wanted, five or seven millions: one sum being half a million, and the other 2 1-2 millions, more than we borrowed in the year 1793; and we besides appropriate 12 millions of the sinking fund. In 1796, the third year of the war, we contracted a debt of 18,000,000*l*. In 1820, the fifth year of the peace, we borrow 12,000,000*l* from the sinking fund, and between 5 and 7 millions from the contractors; making between 17 and 19 millions: in one case but one million less, and in the other a million more, than in 1796. Where will this system have an end?

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER EMELINE.

On Friday the 14th ult. about 8 o'clock, A. M. the schooner Emeline of Baltimore, owned by James McComas, Esq. of Hartford, was struck with a flaw of wind, upset and sunk in the Chesepeake Bay, between Kent and Poplar Islands. She was laden with stone for the fortifications at Old Point Comfort, and had three sails set when she was struck. There were six persons on board at the time, four of whom were saved by clinging to a loose plank that was on deck. The schooner went down with a boy about seven years old in her cabin, a son of Mr. William Bolster, who had previously saved his oldest son by diving into the cabin after him. The other person lost was a worthy young man, named William Taylor, son of Mr. Jesse Taylor, of Harford—Capt. Nathaniel Raymond, of the schr. Barraco, perceiving the accident, immediately bore down and released the four persons that were on the plank—took them to Vienna, and administered every comfort in his power. To captain R. James McComas, Thomas Stevens, William Bolster and son, (the persons saved) return their sincere thanks for his manly and humane conduct. *Balt. Amer.*

On the 3d instant, Mr. Nash, of Plymouth, Chenango county, while hoeing in a field, felt something sting his foot, and looking down observed a small spider running off it. He continued working that day and part of the following, the pain of the wound increasing; and red streaks reached as high as the knee, in which were hard bunches of a purple cast. The gangrene had already taken place. A physician was sent for, and Mr. Nash was bled, which threw the poison over the whole system, and he survived only a few minutes. *New-York Ev. Post.*

ST. LOUIS, June 28.

By a letter from Prairie du Chien, we understand that a council with the chiefs of the Winebago nation of Indians, has been held by Col. Leavenworth, on the subject of the murder of two of the men belonging to the 5th regiment. They disclaimed and denounced the act, and said it was done by two fools, who had covered the whole nation with shame. That they had no wish or intention to go to war, and promised to deliver up the murderers in 9 days, and in the mean time delivered five of their chiefs as hostages.

The Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos, and, in fact, all the Indians on the river, stand ready to join the U. States, in case it is requested, against the Winebagoes, but no necessity for it exists. A part of the Winebagoes are friendly, and the residue fear our troops too much to do any more mischief.

Republican Candidates

FOR THE

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

[*Election on the 2d of October.*]

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Dr. Walter Wyvill	Charles Stewart (of D)
Thomas W. Hall	Gen. Wm. H. Marriott.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Joseph Cross	Thomas C. Lyles
Richard T. Hall	Julius Forrest.

CALVERT COUNTY.

Daniel Kent	James A D. Dalrymple
John Beckett	Sutton J. Weems.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Edward Burgess	Elisha W. Williams
Solomon Davis	John Wootten.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Joshua Cockey	Plummer Ijams
Thomas Hawkins	Patrick Owings.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Thomas Kennedy	John Bowles
Joseph Gabby	William Price.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Benjamin Tomlinson	William Price
Thomas Greenwell	Brice W. Harwood.

CECIL COUNTY.

Thomas Williams	John T. Maffitt
Robert H. Archer	John Wroth.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Dr. JOSEPH KENT, for the district composed of A. Arundel and Prince George's counties.

Col. THOMAS C. WORTHINGTON, for the district composed of Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties.

Correspondents—"A Whig of '76" came to hand too late for this morning, but shall appear in our next.

"A Plain Man" is received, an interview with the author is solicited.

COMMUNICATED.

The Republican Voters of Talbot County, are requested to meet on *Saturday*, the 5th inst. August, at the place of holding elections, and elect four persons in each district, to convene at Easton, on *Tuesday*, the 15th inst. to select a committee of four, to meet in general committee, at Hillsborough, on *Saturday*, the 26th of August; for the purpose of recommending to the republicans of this district, a person to represent them in the Congress of the United States.

The republicans of Queen-Ann's and Caroline counties, are earnestly solicited to select committees, to meet the committee on the part of Talbot, at the time and place above mentioned.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

Aug. 1

DIED—On the 17th ult. in Princess Anne, Col. *George Handy*, in the 64th year of his age, late Register of Will for Somerset county.

———, On Tuesday last in this town, Mrs. *Rachel Hopkins*, wife of Mr. Richard Hopkins.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Thursday the 27th ult. aged about 11 years *John T. Roberts*, son of Samuel Roberts Esq. of Miles River Neck.—In recording the death of this amiable youth, we cannot but deplore in common with his affectionate parents and relations, the inscrutable dispensation of Providence in thus cutting off in the bud of life, one who by his suavity of manners and disposition, had acquired the esteem of all who knew him, and who bid fair to be a blessing to his family, and a valuable member of society, at more mature years.

"But where's the passage to the skies—
"The road through death's black valley lies,
"Nay do not shudder at the tale
"Though dark the shades yet safe the vale,
"This path the best of men have trod,
"And who'd decline the road to God.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING for Talbot circuit, will be held in the woods of James Nabb, Esq. adjoining the Chapel Meeting House—To commence on Thursday the 17th of August instant.

aug. 1 3w

For Rent,

HACKER'S FARM, lying on Wye river, in Talbot county, and occupied at present by Mr. Turner. This Farm contains nearly four hundred thousand corn hills in a shift; has a good dwelling house and excellent farm buildings, and lies in a pleasant and healthy situation. Persons wishing to rent will please apply to the subscriber, and those at a distance will do well to bring vouchers of their punctuality and good conduct as tenants

WM. GRAYSON,
near Q. Town.

aug. 1 6w

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 13th inst. as a Runaway, a Black Man by the name of JOSEPH MORRIS. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, had on when committed a green cloth coat, brown linsey trowsers, two shirts, and an old fur hat; has a scar near the left eye occasioned by the kick of a horse—he says he was born free and lately lived with a Mr. Rifford at the Cumberland Glass-Works. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be sold for his jail fees and other expenses as the law directs.

THO: POST, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 24, 1820. } aug 1 3w

The Members

OF the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet in Easton on Tuesday the 8th of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Sec'ry.

july 25 3w

Maryland:

KENT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,

July, 22d 1820.

ON application of JAMES E. BARROLL, administrator of Richard Barroll, late of Kent county, deceased—ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause a copy of the same to be inserted once, in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the public papers printed in the city of Baltimore, and one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Kent county orphans court, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty-fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

CUTHBERT HALL, Reg.
Wills Kent County.

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Kent County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Barroll, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of July eighteen hundred and twenty.

JAMES E. BARROLL, Admr.
of Richard Barroll, decd.

Chester-Town, Kent county, Md.

aug. 1 3w

Maryland:

SOMERSET COUNTY, to wit:

WILLIAM SUDLER and SAMUEL BEAUCHAMP, insolvent debtors, having applied to me as one of the justices of the orphans court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state; and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their having resided within the state during the period required by law—together with schedules of their property and a list of their creditors as far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of their confinement within the gaol of said county—were forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Sudler and Beauchamp give notice to their creditors of their application and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four weeks successively, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, and one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, also by causing a copy hereof to be set up at the Court House door, of Somerset county aforesaid, three months before the first Saturday in November next of the said County court; and that they be and appear on that day for the purpose of answering such interrogations as may be propounded to them by their creditors and of obtaining a final discharge.

Given under my hand this 20th May, eighteen hundred and twenty.

CHARLES JONES.

True copy,
Test— JOHN DONE, Clk.

aug. 1 4w.

Maryland:

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, to wit.

On application to the Judges of Somerset county court, by the petition in writing of MATTHIAS MILES (of Geo.) of Somerset county, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed; and the said petitioner having satisfied the said court that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the two years immediately preceding his application—and he having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Somerset county court on the first Saturday in the next November term, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—It is therefore ordered and directed that the said Matthias Miles (of Geo.) be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door and at one of the taverns in Princess-Anne, and to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers, four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of the said term of Somerset county court, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court aforesaid, on the Saturday before mentioned, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have why the petitioner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

A true copy.
Test— JOHN DONE, Clk.

aug. 1 4q

State of Maryland:

SOMERSET COUNTY, to wit.

WHEREAS JAMES PHILIPS, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on application by petition in writing, was brought before me the subscriber, one of the judges of the orphans court, of Somerset county, and having delivered the schedules, proved the residence, and made the oaths concerning his effects and creditors, which the law in such case requires, and having given bond and security for his appearance at the county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him; and Levin Crockett having been appointed trustee for said insolvent debtor, and he having given bond for the performance of the trust reposed. I therefore do order and adjudge that the said James Philips be discharged from his imprisonment; and I also direct the said James Philips to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order, or the substance thereof, to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once a week for three successive weeks, at least three months before the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, notifying them to appear at the county court, to shew cause if any they have, why the said James Philips should not have the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, as by him prayed, and that the said James Philips cause a copy of this order, or the substance thereof, to be set up at the court-house door, and at one of the taverns in Princess-Anne.

Given under my hand this 13th day of June, Anno Domini 1820.

CHARLES JONES.

A true copy.
Test— JOHN DONE, Clk.

aug. 1 3w

SCHOOL BOOKS,
For sale at this office.